

## Europe backs Britain over Syrian terror

● Europe delivered a stern rebuke to Syria, with all EEC nations except Greece agreeing to an arms sales ban  
● EEC foreign ministers also agreed to impose tighter security on Syrian airline flights in and out of Europe

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

All EEC nations except Greece yesterday approved an immediate arms sale ban and three other measures against Syria. Europe's stern rebuke will not starve Syria of arms, but is a major blow to the international standing of President Assad, whose denials of Syrian involvement in the Nezar Hindawi plot to blow up an El Al airliner were implicitly dismissed by 10 of Britain's partners.

The decision, taken by the EEC foreign ministers in London, treats as true the evidence collected by the British security services and the Metropolitan Police. This showed involvement by President Assad's secret service and by his Ambassador to London, Dr Loulou al-Haydar.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said: "We wish to send Syria the clearest possible message that what has happened is absolutely unacceptable."

The measures include a ban

on high-level visits to Europe by Syrian officials, a review of the number of Syrian diplomats in Europe and their activities, and tighter security precautions surrounding arrivals and departures of Syrian airlines in Europe.

Greece refused to associate itself with the measures, but did not possess a veto, because each capital will treat the measures as national action.

Mr Theodoros Pangalos, the Greek Minister of Euro-

pean Affairs, declined to say whether he believed the British or the Syrian version of the Hindawi affair.

He said Greece's decision to dissociate itself would have little practical effect. "We do not sell arms to Syria, we do not expect to receive visits, and we already control their embassies and airline very tightly," he said.

M Jean-Bernard Raimond, the French Foreign Minister, said he did not interpret the sanctions as a rebuke to the Syrian Government, only to "some Syrians".

He said: "It does not implicate the Syrian Government, it implicates some Syrians and sends a clear

message to the Syrian Government that the activities of those Syrians are unacceptable."

Sir Geoffrey Howe made it clear that he did not accept the French distinction between the Syrian Government and "some Syrians".

An embarrassed and muted France yesterday weathered the EEC foreign ministers' meeting in London, in spite of the publication of damaging remarks made by M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, about his European partners in an American newspaper (Nicholas Beeson writes).

Although France voted to accept the four-point sanctions package against Syria, M Chirac, in an interview published verbatim in *The Washington Times* said he shared the view that the plot to blow up an El Al jet was masterminded by Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency, conjunction with breakaway elements in Damascus.

Diplomatic sources believe M Chirac and the French Government were let off the hook by their EEC allies because of France's decision to comply with Britain's limited sanctions package against Damascus.

## Editor says Chirac tried to buy silence

From Michael Blyden, Washington

M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, made five separate approaches to *The Washington Times* in an attempt to "buy" its silence and stop publication of an interview in which he suggested the Israeli secret service was behind the Hindawi plot to blow up an El Al airliner in London.

Mr Arnaud de Borchgrave, the editor of the paper, said in a front-page article explaining his decision to publish the text that M Chirac made his approaches through intermediaries.

One, who claimed he spoke with the authority of M Chirac's chief of staff, said Chanceller Helmut Kohl, of West Germany, wanted a joint Franco-German denial of the story. M Chirac would refuse this provided *The Washington Times* did not publish

the interview. He was ready at a later stage to praise Mr de Borchgrave's "integrity and professionalism".

The paper said that Paris had threatened that if the interview were published, they would denounce it as a "plot" organized by the CIA and the Unification Church, the followers of the Reverend Sun Moon who own the newspaper.

The text of the interview, conducted in French, makes it clear that M Chirac stated that Chanceller Kohl believed the El Al plot was probably instigated by Israel.

Mr Chirac said: "Let's take the Syrian affair. I spoke to both Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher about it. I don't go as far as they do, but their thesis is that the Hindawi plot was a provocation designed to embarrass Syria."

## Thatcher ignores election stories

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The Prime Minister left open all her general election options last night when she addressed the Lord Mayor's Banquet in the Guildhall.

Despite widespread predictions that she would use the occasion to damp down speculation about an early election, Mrs Thatcher's only reference to the subject was that she would not step down early in the next Parliament should she be re-elected. She told her audience that she hoped to stay around as Prime Minister for "a good few years yet".

Apparently, Mrs Thatcher believes MPs and commentators are so obsessed with the thought of an early election that nobody would take any notice if she did rule it out. Some MPs, nevertheless, were puzzled that she did not follow the lead of Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who tried to scotch early election stories during a Sunday broadcast.

The Prime Minister has not changed her view that elections do not take kindly to administrations that choose to go to the polls more than a year before their five-year term is up. That would indicate that the earliest date she has in mind for an election is next June.

The Prime Minister showed some nervousness about the City's reaction to the Chancellor's Autumn Statement on the relaxing of spending targets, emphasizing that even though spending was to

Autumn poll likely 20

rise in 1987-88 it would still continue to fall as a proportion of national income. She stressed that there would be no increase required in public borrowing to accommodate the increase in spending. She underlined the Government's intention to continue driving down inflation saying: "We shall not betray the prudent policies which have been the hallmark of this government".

Since 1981, Mrs Thatcher said, the British economy had grown faster than that of France, Italy and Germany. There had been an increase in national income every year since then.

Mrs Thatcher again pledged herself to a crusade for popular capitalism and to the creation of a meritocratic society in a tribute to the expertise that lay behind the City's Big Bang.

Financial services were now one of Britain's major industries, employing more than a million people, and the City contributed a surplus of £7.5 billion a year to the country's foreign earnings, she said. The fact that the number of American banks here rivalled the number in New York was proof that they and many others from Europe and the Far East gave Britain and its prospects a triple-A rating.

## Threat to throw prison warder off roof



The captive warder, bottom left, sits and listens as his captors threaten to throw him off the roof of Peterhead Jail.

## Baker steps into teachers' talks

By Mark Dowd, Education Reporter

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, last night carried out his threat to intervene in the teachers' pay dispute by telling local authority employers he would not accept the deal under discussion at Nottingham.

His intervention came as the talks went into their third night with no signs that a deal was in sight.

Mr John Pearman, leader of

the employers, said he was "very angry" after Mr Baker's message was conveyed to negotiators by civil servants at the talks.

The talks on the future of teachers' pay and conditions had earlier faced the prospect of breakdown.

This followed threats by some Conservative education authorities to leave the Acs-sponsored negotiations because of fears about the cost of the final settlement.

Further trouble also appeared in store after the teaching unions and their employers decided to proceed with the basic framework on salary structure agreed at Coventry in July, which Mr Baker opposes.

Mr John Pearman, leader of the Labour-led authorities, said the Tory threat to walk out was "blatant political manoeuvring". The decision to adopt the Coventry model followed a stark choice put to the unions earlier in the day by Mr Pearman: either negotiate with the employers or with the government.

## Sir Gordon Richards dies

By John Young

Sir Gordon Richards, probably the world's greatest jockey, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Kintbury, Berkshire. He was 82.

The Queen, whose horse he beat to win the 1953 Coronation Year Derby and fulfil a lifelong ambition, spoke of her "great sadness" at his death.

Buckingham Palace said the Queen would send a private message to Sir Gordon's family.

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Tributes to Sir Gordon, who rode 4,870 winners in a career spanning 35 years, poured in last night.

Willie Carson, the top jockey, described him as "the best jockey ever" - he was "pure magic. I rate him the greatest of all riders through history".

And Lester Piggott, who took over Sir Gordon's mantle, said: "He was the best of them all."

Continued on page 24, col 2

## Murderer on run as siege goes on

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Security in British jails worsened yesterday with three prisoners, one a murderer, on the run and a prison officer held hostage for a second day at top security Peterhead Prison, near Aberdeen.

Inmates holding the officer brought him out on to the roof before watching reporters and threatened to throw him off unless they were allowed access to a telephone.

His captors shouted: "Get us a phone or he gets it." Two chalk messages also appeared on the roof - "we want phone" and "phone or trouble".

Some wearing hoods to conceal their identity, they showed their threat to reporters outside the jail, which houses some of Britain's most violent criminals.

The inmates are believed to be protesting about alleged brutality at the jail.

Last night, Mr Ian Lang, Scottish Office Minister for Home Affairs, said he had asked Mr Tom Blyden, the Chief Inspector of Prisons, to visit Peterhead to look into alleged grievances.

The convicted murderer - Norman David, aged 27, absconded yesterday from Sudbury open prison in Suffolk, where he was working, security robots in the country. Last year, 86 prisoners absconded.

Two inmates from Epsom, Surrey, escaped from the prison, near Dorking, where they were on the run yesterday after cutting their way through a perimeter fence.

## M4 rapist sentenced

John Steed, the mechanic from Penge, south London, who was dubbed the M4 rapist after a series of attacks on women in southern England last autumn, was given four life sentences, plus 30 years imprisonment, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, by Sir James Miskin, QC, the Recorder of London.

Later the same judge im-

posed two life sentences on Robert Demster, who admitted raping two women within five days in May, soon after being freed from jail.

The Recorder told Demster: "You told your victims you were a good fella. My duty is to protect the women. You are a menace to them."

Childhood horror, page 3

## Tomorrow



THE THIN BLUE LINE  
Today's police constables may be catching a poacher one day and coping with a riot the next. How are they trained?

## Portfolio

● Yesterday's £4,000 daily prize in *The Times* Portfolio Gold competition was won outright by Miss M Bergvall of Sheffield.  
● There is a further £4,000 to be won today.  
Portfolio list page 31; rules and how to play, information service, page 24.

## Molotov dead

The former Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Vyacheslav Molotov has died, official Soviet sources said last night.

## Robson's plan

Bobby Robson, the England football manager, said his tactics for tomorrow's European championship game against Yugoslavia would be centred on Glenn Hoddle, the midfield player dropped last week by his club, Tottenham Hotspur. Page 48

## England saved

Bad light and an unbeaten innings of 40 by Ian Botham helped the England cricket team avoid defeat against Western Australia. Page 48

## TIMES BUSINESS

### Credit record

Borrowing by shoppers, particularly with bank credit cards, reached a record £2.91 billion in September, as retail sales continued to boom. Page 25

## TIMES FOCUS

More and more companies are using academic research to create new business in Britain. A Special Report on technology transfer. Pages 36-38

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## Securities director resigns

A senior dealer at Morgan Grenfell Securities, part of Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, last night handed in his resignation after what was described as "a breach of staff rules".

Morgan Grenfell Securities Holdings said that, "following his admitted breach of staff rules, Mr Geoffrey W Collier has tendered his resignation as a director of that company and its affiliated companies and that such resignation has been accepted with immediate effect."

The bank said that the whole matter had been reported to the Stock Exchange which would decide what further action, if any, should be taken.

## Big TV campaign to combat Aids

By Thomson Prentice and Philip Webster

Government ministers are expected to approve at a Cabinet meeting today a television campaign on Aids and the spending of millions of pounds more on education about the risks of the disease.

The inaugural meeting of the committee, set up to tackle

Leading article 21

the problems of controlling the spread of Aids, will have the question of television advertising at the top of its agenda. The campaign, strongly advocated by health experts, now seems certain to go ahead.

The difficulty ministers face is agreeing on how explicit the messages about "safe sex"

should be. If agreement is reached, the campaign could be launched early next year.

At least £5 million more is likely to be spent on newspaper advertisements and the distribution of Aids advice leaflets to every household.

The committee, chaired by Lord Whitelaw, has among its members the Social Services Secretary, Mr Norman Fowler, the Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Defence Minister, Mr George Younger, and the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland Secretaries. Its powerful composition is seen as an indication of the importance the Government is now giving to the Aids problem.

## Sandhurst Sultan hosts royal visit

From Alan Hamilton, Muscat, Oman

The Prince and Princess of Wales today begin a tour of the Middle East with a four-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman, one of Britain's closest remaining allies in the region, which is ruled by a Sultan trained at Sandhurst and in the Camerons and who has a house in Berkshire.

The royal couple travelled to Muscat aboard an RAF VC10 from Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, shadowed for part of its journey by an RAF Nimrod and two Phantom jets.

The couple arrived in Muscat late last night and transferred to the Royal Yacht Britannia, which is to arrive today in Muscat's mountain-

ringed harbour between the ancient twin Portuguese forts of Jalali and Merani.

Sultan Qaboos bin Said al Said, an enthusiastic anglophile, usurped his father in 1970 and inherited an ill-defined south-east corner of the Arabian peninsula roughly the size of Britain, mostly inhospitable desert except for its coastal plain.

He used oil money to build a modern state, imposing concrete, asphalt, education, health and consumerism on the inhabitants of his lunar landscape, while staying neutral in the Gulf War and selling his oil outside the confines of Opec. Oman has no diplomatic relations with Syria or Libya.

The Prince and Princess will see the most spectacular vis-

ible fruit of his modernization policy, the £360 million Qaboos university, officially opened on Sunday, and one of the most luxurious student campuses in the world.

The Prince will meet representatives of the 10,000-strong British community in Oman and the Princess will meet Omani women, who by Islamic standards are liberated, do not cover their faces, and are allowed to compete for all but the top jobs on equal terms with men.

The Princess has been advised, however, that a degree of decorum in her dress is advisable. Arms bare to the elbow, and a mid-length skirt below the knee, will cause no offence, but she has been told to avoid bare shoulders or any suggestion of cleavage. As her

tour progresses towards its final destination, Saudi Arabia, her dress requirements will become markedly stricter.

The tour is the first official visit to Oman by any member of the royal family since the Queen included it on her Arabian tour of 1979. Since then Sultan Qaboos has paid a return state visit to London.

Oman has been hit by falling oil revenues and production is down from a peak of 600,000 barrels per day last year to less than 550,000. Other valuable liquids, chiefly of a Scottish highland origin, are available in Oman, unlike stricter Islamic states, but the Prince and Princess of Wales are about to suffer a surfeit of Arabian coffee.

## Control your pleasure

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## NEWS SUMMARY

## £1.1m plea for hard-hit palaces

The Department of Environment has asked the Government for an extra £1.1 million to make up for losses at London's royal palaces this summer, as terrorism fears kept thousands of American tourists away.

Worst hit was the Tower of London, where the number of visitors this summer fell by 400,000 to 1,840,000, compared with last year. At Hampton Court numbers were down from 1,710,000 to 1,310,000, partly because some would-be visitors believed the palace had been completely destroyed by a fire which in fact damaged only some parts of the building.

Lord Skelmersdale, a junior minister for the environment, said that the extra money was the minimum necessary to cover a shortfall in receipts and emergency expenditure of £100,000 after the Hampton Court Palace fire.

## Loyalists mobilize

Hundreds of "loyalists" attended the launch last night of the Ulster Resistance Movement which aims to mobilize thousands of men in protests against the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

Mr Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, was at the ceremony in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, at which Protestant clergyman dedicated nine standards.

## IRA van found

Police in the Irish Republic yesterday discovered a van containing four mortars, hidden in a barn four miles from the border by the Provisional IRA.

The roof had been cut off the vehicle, which was found near Swallow Bar in Co. Cavan, in preparation for an attack on security forces across the border. No ammunition was discovered but a CB radio was in the Ulster-registered van.

## NGA fined £4,000

A High Court judge gave a sharp warning yesterday to trade unions which "drag their feet" in obeying court orders when he fined the National Graphical Association £4,000 for contempt of court.

Mr Justice Henry said the union knew it had to comply with an order to lift its blacking instruction on Kent Free Press last September, but had decided to do it in its "own good time".

He found the union to be responsible for the actions of Mr Ray Allen, Kent branch secretary, and Mr Adrian Ratcliffe, his deputy, and the "grudging compliance" with the order. He ordered the union to pay the costs of the action and gave it seven days to pay the fine.

## Damages for singer

Jay Aston, aged 25, a former Bucks Fizz singer, won libel damages in the High Court in London yesterday over allegations in the *Daily Mirror* and the *Daily Star* that she tried to steal her boss's husband.

The allegations were said to have formed part of a letter sent by the singer to Bucks Fizz creator, Nicola Martin, and her songwriting husband, Andy Hill. They appeared in the two newspapers on July 26 last year. The newspapers now recognized their mistake and agreed to pay the undisclosed damages.



## TV team chosen

Miss Sheila Innes, the controller of BBC educational broadcasting since 1984, has been named chief executive of the new Open College, which intends to produce television programmes and course materials to teach the unemployed marketable skills.

Mr John Whitney, director-general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, and Mr Jeremy Isaacs, chief executive of Channel 4, were named directors.

The Open College, which is seeking charitable status, hopes to be broadcasting by September 1987.

## Future of Gurkhas for review

By Peter Davenport  
Defence Correspondent

An inquiry into the future of the Gurkhas after Britain returns Hong Kong to Chinese rule in 1997 is to be held by the House of Commons Defence Committee.

Sir Humphrey Atkins, chairman of the committee, said yesterday that it was important to begin considering the implications for the Gurkhas after the end of British sovereignty over the colony.

The committee expects to begin the investigation early in the new year and produce a report by Easter.

Of the 8,200 Gurkhas currently serving with the British Army, 5,500 are stationed in Hong Kong.

One of the colony's four battalions, which was formed in 1980 to combat an upsurge in illegal immigration from China, is due to be disbanded next year. The Ministry of Defence intends that there will be no compulsory redundancies.

The Government is committed to a continuing role for the Gurkhas after 1997, but the view within the Ministry of Defence is that it is too early to say how many of the troops will be needed or where they will serve.

It is government policy that they do not serve in Northern Ireland, partly because of the language problem, and, at the request of the Nepalese authorities, that they are not stationed in West Germany.

## Pay action threat at Telecom

By Tim Jones

British Telecom employees were last night on a collision course with the company, after the clerical section of the National Communications Union voted by three to one to reject a 5 per cent pay offer.

Last week, the engineering section, responsible for installing and repairing telephones and other telecommunication equipment, also voted overwhelmingly to reject the 5.8 per cent offer made to them.

The union is pressing for a 10 per cent rise, claiming their demands are justified in view of British Telecom's "huge profits".

The union's national executive committee are to meet later this week to determine what form of industrial action to sanction. They could impose 24 hour stoppages or ban overtime.

Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, called last night for trade unionists to become more involved in company planning.

He said: "Properly understood, this is an opportunity for management, not a threat to management. Any industrial policy that fails to carry conviction with those who work in industry is doomed to failure, so a key element in the industrial policy equation is industrial democracy."

## Chinook crash 'caused by one-off fault'

By Harvey Elliott  
Air Correspondent

Three Chinook helicopters, identical to the one which crashed off the Shetlands, could be back in full operation soon, but with important modifications.

British International Helicopters is awaiting the "all clear" from the Civil Aviation Authority to restart passenger flights to North Sea oil rigs, suspended since Britain's worst commercial helicopter disaster killed 45 oilmen last Thursday.

Accident investigators are close to proving that the mechanical fault which caused the huge Boeing 234 to fall from the sky was a "one-off" and was not caused by an inherent design fault.

But to prevent a recurrence they will want to ensure that the other three helicopters of a similar design in the fleet are checked and modified.

They have recovered all but a tiny portion of the crashed helicopter's front gearbox and rear combiner. They are convinced the fault lies in one of them.

These will be taken to the Accident Investigation Branch headquarters at Farnborough, Hampshire, for detailed examination.

Once the precise cause of the accident is known, the Civil Aviation Authority will be told and it, in turn, will advise the owners that it is safe to begin flying the sister aircraft in their fleet.

British International decided to stop all passenger flights with the Chinook until the first interim report of the accident board was made available.

Last night, Captain Graham Church, for the company, said: "We expect that the board will produce a preliminary report and that we will be able to get our helicopters back into the air soon."

Although it is almost certain what part of the helicopter's machinery failed, it is not clear why it failed.

The investigators at Farnborough will subject parts of the rotor transmission system to metallurgical tests and inspect the aircraft's maintenance record.

## Plan to cut mortgage aid for jobless reconsidered

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Government is to consider whether it should back down on its plan to cut mortgage assistance for unemployed homeowners in the face of a critical response to its proposal from the independent Social Security Advisory Committee.

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, and other senior ministers are pressing for the change, aimed at saving £30 million a year. But the Government would face an Opposition outcry if, for the second time in five months, it disregarded the independent committee set up in 1980 to advise ministers.

Under the plan, tabled in May, homeowners who become unemployed would have only half their mortgage interest paid through supplementary benefit. At the moment the full amount is paid for the first six months after the job is lost.

In the future after the announcement, ministers were at pains to emphasize that the plan was only for consultation and that it had gone to the committee, the main advisory body for Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services. The committee's report is understood to express strong reservations.

The proposal brought protests from a wide range of bodies, including some which argued that the plan would

add to the recent rise in mortgage arrears and repossessions.

The committee voiced strong doubts earlier this year over the Government's plans to cut "exceptional needs" payments to supplementary benefit claimants. But Mr Fowler disregarded the majority of its reservations when he made his decision in July.

Ministers are shortly to decide how to respond to the mortgage protection dilemma. A "halfway house" plan, under which the time for which the interest payments were halved was reduced to three months, appears most likely.

The attraction for ministers is that cutting the period by half would not in fact halve the savings the Government is attempting to make, because most of the benefit at present goes to people unemployed for only a few weeks.

That, however, would still lay it open to strong attack from the Opposition. Mr Michael Meacher, the shadow social services secretary, said in May that the plan would sentence thousands of people to homelessness as a penalty for being unemployed.

Mr Lawson, after the decision in the autumn statement to overshoot public spending targets, is anxious not to give the impression that the Government is easing up on other fronts as well.

## Auditor rejects DHSS accounts

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

A Commons investigation is to be launched into the accounting system of the Department of Health and Social Security after a remarkable decision by Sir Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, not to endorse its key annual accounts.

The decision, disclosed yesterday, will lead to the department's top officials being called before the Public Accounts Committee early in the New Year to explain why there are no reliable breakdowns of how much is paid out under each of more than 30 social service benefits.

The DHSS paid out a total of £36.5 billion in benefits last year, but relies on "estimates and statistical analysis methods" to decide how much of that total went in contributing to the National Insurance Fund and how much in non-contributory benefits financed by the taxpayer, and how much was paid out under each benefit.

Sir Gordon's report says these methods may lead to "significant misallocations". He refers to "evidence of inconsistencies between statistical information from different sources", and suggests that the breakdown of the £36.5 billion "is subject to a higher margin of uncertainty than usual".

His comments are thrown into sharp relief by subsequent references to a £13 million or

4.3 per cent overpend on supplementary benefits, and a £23 million overpend on housing benefits. Both had been caused by inaccurate forecasts.

Mr Robert Sheldon, chairman of the PAC and a former financial secretary to the Treasury, said yesterday that for the auditor not to endorse a department's accounts was rare and most serious.

"We shall want to have the DHSS before the committee and we shall expect them to show us how they are putting this right for the future," he said. "We shall be wanting some pretty convincing explanations."

In evidence to the auditor, the DHSS has long argued that several benefit payments are often made to individuals in one transaction, and that accurate breakdowns of payments under each benefit system could therefore be acquired only at disproportionate cost. This approach had been "accepted" by the PAC in 1979/80. The auditor has consistently pressed the DHSS for an improved system.

Customs and Excise have written off VAT arrears of £203 million owed by companies that have gone out of business during 1985/86, the auditor revealed in a separate report yesterday. This is a 7 per cent increase on the previous year's figure.

new measures should give all workers rights to training and education.

These could be financed, he said, by the establishment of a National Enterprise Board and National Investment Bank. "These two institutions together will play a key role."

"Although it is true that there is no shortage of money to invest, there is an increasing trend for fewer and fewer resources to be invested in British industry."



Mrs Queenie Fletcher, the mother of Woman Police Constable Yvonne Fletcher who was murdered by a Libyan gunman, showing some of the thousands of letters she has received as part of her campaign to get "all civilized governments" to stop the abuse of diplomatic immunity.

Next January she and her husband, Tim of Shaftesbury, Wiltshire, will join other British families who have been victims of diplomatic crimes, at a special conference at the United Nations General Assembly.

In London yesterday, the parents of the WPC murdered more than two years ago outside the Libyan Embassy in London, spoke of the "overwhelming" support for the campaign they have vowed not

to give up until the laws governing diplomatic immunity are changed.

They will present a petition to Mrs Thatcher next month and hope it will carry a million signatures.

Since the petition's British launch, at least 180,000 signatures have flooded in, but the campaign's main organizer, Mr Chuck Ashman, an American journalist who has spent the past few years compiling an international dossier on 400 victims of diplomatic crimes, said yesterday he hoped at least one million signatures would be on the petition.

Similar petitions have been launched in Australia, Canada and a national petition will be circulated throughout the United States later this week.

## Sogat plea for levy in cash crisis

By Staff Reporters

Members of Britain's largest print union, Sogat '82, were warned last night that it was faced with financial ruin unless they agreed to the introduction of a 58p weekly levy for six months to support their colleagues in dispute with News International.

The warning was delivered by Miss Brenda Dean, general secretary, at a rally called to support the 5,500 print workers who went on strike and were dismissed last January.

According to Miss Dean, the union's "very being" is threatened by News International, which could render Sogat "bankrupt" if it sued for damages against injunctions the company has been granted in the High Court.

Arising from the sequestration of its assets, the union faces a £1.5 million bill and has already spent about £1 million in dispute benefit.

In addition, the union could face costs of up to £1 million if the company sues for damages.

Some union activists are concerned that their campaign is losing impetus because of the growing number of former employees who have approached the company for details of individual settlements.

More than 1,300 have already responded to a letter from Mr Rupert Murdoch, company chairman, and the deadline for acceptance has been extended.

Mr Murdoch has made it clear there will be no further negotiations with the unions. A survey yesterday of the branch public libraries in the London Boroughs of Camden and Hammersmith and Fulham disclosed that all are now making copies of *The Times* available to their readers, after the High Court ruling ordering the authorities to end their ban.

In the case of the third authority affected by the ruling, Ealing, the council decided at the weekend to make the papers available.

The following is a list of branches where *The Times* and *The Sun* are available:

CAMDEN: High Holborn (*The Times*); Holborn, both; Robert Street, (*The Times*); Camden Town, both; Chalk Farm, neither available in morning but (*The Times*) obtained later; Belsize, both; Swiss Cottage, neither "at the moment but we will have them"; Kilburn, both; Kensal Town, closed for renovations; Queens Crescent and Heath branches, both; West Hampstead (*The Times*); St Pancras, temporarily closed; HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM: Shepherds Bush, (*The Times*); Askew Road, both; Hammersmith Centre, (*The Times*); no Sun, but normally stocked; Cleverly, both; titles: Fulham, both; Barons Court, both; Mueser, Fulham Palace Road, both; Sands End (*The Times*); 2a The Curve (*The Times*).

Subscription TV  
Special sockets are the key

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

The firm of consultants hired by the Home Office to explore a "pay-per-view" financing scheme is likely to recommend legislation requiring television manufacturers to begin equipping sets with the "peritvision" sockets necessary for reception of subscription broadcasts.

In an interview on BBC Radio yesterday, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, confirmed that the Government hopes to introduce subscription TV to replace the licence fee.

He denied that the system would cause programmers to become more preoccupied with ratings, saying that pay-per-view TV would cater for minority audiences. It would not create a mass down-market audience, he said.

Mr Charles Jonscher, managing director of CSP International, the firm hired at a fee of more than £100,000 to look into subscription TV, said in an interview yesterday that "peritvision" sockets were the key to implementing a new subscription service.

The sockets would allow consumers to plug in special equipment to provide a mechanism for consumers to select the programmes they wished, and be billed accordingly.

Mr Jonscher said that if subscription TV was found to be technically and economically feasible, it would be important to start preparing at

once, as it could take years for the majority of sets now in use to be replaced by models with the special socket.

The Peacock report on financing the BBC, which recommended that peritvision sockets be fitted to all sets sold after January 1988, estimated the additional cost per set at £25.

CSP, in order to develop its recommendation to the Government, has begun studying various technologies which could be used.

Next month, the firm will begin a series of interviews with consumers to find out whether they would be willing to accept a subscription system.

The study will use a different technique than the National Opinion Poll commissioned by the Peacock Committee, which found that most people would not be willing to pay even as much as the present licence fee if payment became voluntary.

Mr Jonscher said researchers would not poll hundreds of consumers but would assemble small "focus groups" at which the possibilities of subscription TV would be explained in detail.

He said that a move to a technically sophisticated subscription system could allow the BBC to introduce flexible pricing. The two basic BBC TV services could be sold together or separately. Special features, such as films or

sporting events, could be made available at a premium.

Professor Alan Peacock, yesterday welcomed the news that the Government favours his recommendation for a voluntary subscription financing scheme to replace the licence fee. The BBC, however, has opposed subscriptions and wants the licence fee to continue.

The survey conducted by National Opinion Polls for the Peacock Committee showed that the public would be willing to pay for the BBC by subscription only if the price was lower than the present licence fee.

While 77 per cent would be willing to pay 60p weekly, about half the present licence fee of £8, only 45 per cent said they would be willing to pay £1.20 a week, which is £4.40 a year more than the licence fee.

If the BBC sought to raise the price of its service to £1.50 per week, or £20 more than the current fee, only 24 per cent said they would be willing to pay. At £2 per week, or £24 more than the licence, only 10 per cent would be willing to pay.

But Professor Peacock said the figures were misleading. "You are putting what for most people is a very hypothetical question. You are asking them what they would do in circumstances they find it difficult to envisage."

## Kinnock's ultimatum on Hatton expulsion

By Our Chief Political Correspondent

Labour councillors in Liverpool have been given two weeks to recognize the expulsion from the party of Mr Derek Hatton and other leading Militant supporters, or face stern disciplinary action themselves.

The ultimatum, decided on yesterday by Labour's appeals and mediation committee, throws up the prospect of a further battle between the Labour leadership and the Liverpool Militants, if the rebel councillors refuse to back down, with the possibility of more expulsions of members who refuse to toe the line.

A majority of the Labour ruling group at Liverpool have refused to accept the expulsion of Mr Hatton, its deputy leader, Mr Tony Mulhearn, and Miss Felicity Dowling, secretary of the district party, who has since been expelled.

Yesterday's committee meeting decided by 10 votes to one to give the group two weeks more, until the next meeting of Labour's national executive, to reconstitute itself and drop Mr Hatton as deputy leader.

So far, 21 of the 49-strong Labour group have replied to a letter from Mr Larry Whitty, the party's general secretary, saying that they are prepared to abide by party rules over the expulsions. If the others fail to do so they will face individual disciplinary action.

They will be called before the new national constitutional committee, set up at Blackpool, and if found guilty of breaking party rules they could face suspension or even expulsion.

Mr John Hamilton, leader of Liverpool council and the Labour group, appeared before yesterday's meeting.

## Labour in favour of team sport

By Nicholas Wood  
Political Reporter

Labour party leaders dissociated themselves yesterday from left-wing educationists and councils opposed to school teams because they foster competition not co-operation.

Mr Denis Howell, the shadow minister for sport, said: "Sporting excellence should be developed just as much as excellence in physics and mathematics."

Mr Howell, MP for Small Heath, Birmingham, was speaking at a party seminar in London attended by sports coaches, local authority officials and leaders of sporting bodies.

Mr Giles Radice, the shadow minister for education, said: "Any idea that the Labour party is against competition or the development of excellence is nonsense."

Labour's public support for the traditional inter-school sporting fixture contrasts with mounting concern, voiced chiefly by Tory backbenchers and the Central Council for Physical Recreation, that team games are dying out under the impact of egalitarian educational philosophies and spending cutbacks.

At the weekend, teachers in Wiltshire decided to end a school football league because they believed it was not doing enough to promote enjoyment.

Mr Howell said outside the seminar: "The purpose of education is to equip pupils for the world in which they are going to live. It's a very competitive world."

## Doctor fined for failing to secure drugs

A doctor whose wife committed suicide, after helping himself to sleeping tablets from carrier bags of drugs he kept in his bedroom, was fined £250 by Bury magistrates yesterday.

Dr Jacques Tamin, aged 30, of Spring Vale, Prestwich, near Manchester, who runs his own general practice and is also a medical officer at Strangeways prison, Manchester, admitted failing to ensure that controlled drugs were kept in a locked receptacle.

He was also ordered to pay £25 cost after being told by magistrates: Mr Alan Nisbet: "We are mindful of the fact that you have been considerably punished already."

When police searched the house after the death of Mrs Lynda Tamin, aged 26, they found 300 different drugs piled together, said Mrs Susan Carter, for the prosecution.

There were also four ampoules of class A controlled drugs, including morphine.

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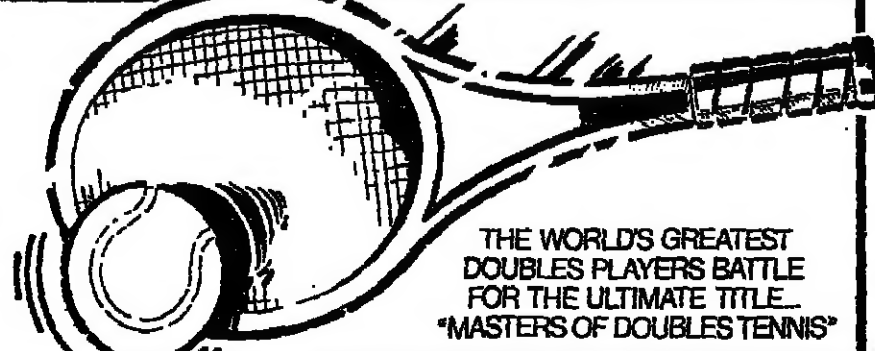
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# Psychopathic killer saw mother raped when he was a child

By David Sapsed

The psychological development of killer and multiple rapist John Steed was affected by seeing his mother raped by his violent father when he was aged five, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Her struggles and screams and her three subsequent suicide attempts were instrumental in him eventually becoming a psychopath, Mr Robert Flach, for the defence, said.

Steed received four life sentences plus 20 years' imprisonment yesterday.

Steed, aged 23, a mechanic, from Penge, south London, who was dubbed the "M4 Rapist" conducted a series of attacks on women in southern England last autumn, getting his victims to submit "through sheer, stark terror".

Steed, who received additional sentences for abducting a woman on the M4 and for various car thefts, was arrested after a seven-week reign of terror following the killing of Miss Jacqueline Murray, aged 23, a prostitute, whom he had picked up in Mayfair, central London, and then, blasted at close range with a shotgun in nearby Park Lane when she tried to get out of his car.

A murder charge was dropped when he decided to plead guilty to manslaughter, Mr Alan Green, for the prosecution, told the court, after three doctors had agreed Steed was a psychopath.

Steed, a body-building fanatic, had also started injecting himself with steroids which had made him violent and given him an uncontrollable sexual appetite, Mr Flach told the court. Steroids appeared to have been the trigger

for his behaviour, he added. The court had heard that, after each of the three rapes, Steed had threatened to kill his victims.

His final act came on November 4 last year when he picked up Miss Murray and another prostitute.

He told the police: "They were a couple of dimbos. I asked them to put on the

Miss Sharon Bovill, Steed's girl friend, kept a horrifying secret during his reign of terror, it was disclosed yesterday.

Each time he carried out a rape he told her every graphic detail. But she was so terrified of the powerful fitness fanatic who forced her to call him God, that she kept her silence.

In her agony, the petite blonde even thought of killing him herself.

Miss Bovill, aged 21, who says she still loves Steed and has promised to stand by him, wept uncontrollably as he was led away to start his sentence.

She will not be charged for her failure to unmask him. "She was no different from his victims," Commander Algernon Hemmingsway, the policeman in charge of the case, said.

"She herself was in stark terror of him."

Mr Robert Flach, for the defence, told the court: "He told her to tell him he was God - and he really meant it."

(hand)cuffs and they freaked out, shouting and screaming and trying to break the windows.

"I told the one in front to shut up or I'd kill her. She didn't, so I did. I thought she got it in the head, but the papers said in the chest."

Mr Green told the court that the shotgun was fired at a range of between two to six inches.

Miss Murray was still alive and screaming when Steed told her and the other pros-

stitute to get out. He pushed Miss Murray into the road and she died shortly afterwards in hospital.

Steed, who pleaded guilty to the rapes, was said to have modelled himself on the film character of "Dirty Harry", the macho detective portrayed by Clint Eastwood.

At the time of the attacks, Steed was living with his Miss Sharon Bovill, his girl friend, aged 21.

Steed's first rape attack occurred when he picked up a girl, aged 20, at a bus stop in Croydon, south London. He took her to Epsom racecourse, and when she refused to get in the back of a car with him, grabbed her hair, pressed a screwdriver to her throat and raped her.

His second victim was a girl, aged 19, who had gone to a garage in Banstead, Surrey. Steed pushed her over a wall into some brambles, produced a screwdriver and threatened to kill her, and then raped her.

His third rape attack almost ended in the death of a woman, aged 39, whom Steed abducted on the M4. He threatened her with a knife and a sawn-off shotgun before beating and raping her. She was so badly injured that a doctor told the court: "In my 30 years' experience I have rarely seen such an attack where the victim has survived."

Steed listened unemotionally to the sentences. Sir James told him: "In respect of these appalling offences, I have fully in mind the undoubted fact that you were then suffering from such abnormality of mind that it substantially reduced your responsibility. But not one doctor recommends medical treatment and not one says you are safe."

Mr Green said that Steed, who had 16 previous convictions, was finally caught when he returned to a car he had stolen and parked in a garage at the Fairfield Hall, Croydon.



Ms Pamela Chapman and her daughter Emile, taking part in a flotilla protest against the lack of legal protection for water dwellers at the Houses of Parliament yesterday (Photograph: John Rogers).

## Union leader 'Private Eye mole'

The former union leader Alex Kinson was named in the High Court yesterday as a "secondary mole" for *Private Eye*, in the allegations it published about newspaper magnate Mr Robert Maxwell.

Mr Richard Ingram, former editor of the satirical magazine, said that information that Mr Maxwell was "paymaster" for Labour leader Neil Kinnock's overseas trips came from a prospective Parliamentary candidate, who had been given the information by Mr Kinson.

The same information also came from another person, who was privy to what went

on in Mr Kinnock's private office, he said.

Mr Ingram, editor of *Private Eye* for 24 years until last month, refused to disclose the identities of the two primary "mole".

Earlier in the trial Mr Kinson, former deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, denied he had received any money from Mr Maxwell.

Mr Maxwell, chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers, is suing *Private Eye* and Mr Ingram for libel over two articles published in the magazine in July last year which, he alleges, meant he was attempt-

ing to bribe Mr Kinnock into recommending him for a peerage.

*Private Eye* and Mr Ingram deny libel and are counter-claiming damages for an allegedly libellous article in Mr Maxwell's *Daily Mirror*.

Mr Ingram told the jury that, at the time of publication, he did not consider the *Private Eye* articles to be very serious.

"If anything, they were casting reflection on Mr Kinnock rather than Mr Maxwell," he said.

The trial continues today.

## Solicitors cleared of negligence on kidnap

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A young mother whose children were kidnapped and abducted to Kuwait by her estranged husband is to appeal against a High Court ruling yesterday that the firm of solicitors which released his passport was not negligent.

The mother, aged 28, who was bound, gagged and beaten when her children were kidnapped in 1981, would have been entitled to nearly £30,000 in damages and interest for her ordeal if she had won, Mr Justice French said.

But he dismissed her claim against the Bristol firm of solicitors, J R Brown and Co, saying that while they were in breach of a duty of care to the mother, they could not have foreseen that the Kuwaiti embassy would release the passport to the husband.

They had shown a "marked measure of gullibility" but they could not foresee the "dreadful events" which took place, the judge said.

Yesterday Mr John Neil, of Bevan Hancock, the woman's solicitors, said that they were almost certain to appeal.

"We are pleased that we succeeded in showing that the other firm did owe a duty of care to our client and that they were in breach of that duty in letting the passport out of their possession," he said.

The woman, who has since remarried and is not to be identified on the orders of the judge, had married the Kuwaiti father, who was a building student in Bristol.

They separated and in June 1981 he went to collect the children, a boy aged seven and girl aged eight, from his wife's home for a visit to the zoo. The mother was also invited.

She was bound and gagged by two men and two women and forced inside a van. She was later found when the van was abandoned.

Because of a previous kidnapping attempt, the husband's passport was lodged with his solicitor on the order of a court. The woman claimed the solicitors were negligent in releasing his passport, via another firm of solicitors in London, to the Kuwaiti Embassy from where he recovered it.

The mother has so far been unable to secure the return of the children.

## Portfolio - Gold - Winner to tour Britain

A housewife is the sole winner of yesterday's Portfolio Gold prize of £4,000.

Mrs Margaret Bergval, aged 55, of Sheffield, has played the Portfolio Gold game since it started.

"I could not believe my luck," she said.

When asked how she intended spending the prize money, Mrs Bergval said: "I should like to travel around England."

Readers who wish to play the game can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

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Mrs Margaret Bergval: could not believe luck

## Fizzy drinks cost £112

A man who was charged £112 for two fizzy drinks in a club in Soho, central London, returned later with two guns and forced topless hostesses to hand over the cashbox.

John Halsey, aged 25, a golf greenkeeper, of Churchfield, Harlow, Essex, was described as naive and stupid by Judge Wickham yesterday at the Central Criminal Court. He gave him a 12-month sentence suspended for two years.

Halsey, who admitted the robbery at the Windmill Club, which is believed to have closed since the incident, was caught by a bouncer. But he had deducted the money he felt he was owed.

## Brent head's job is safe, says QC

Miss Maureen McGoldrick, the headmistress who was reinstated last week after a 15-week suspension for an alleged racist remark, was assured yesterday in the Court of Appeal that she can keep her job.

Her employer, Labour-controlled Brent council, is appealing against an order stopping it holding a disciplinary hearing into allegations that she said she did not want any more coloured teachers at her school.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice Nicholls and Sir Edward Eveleigh, is being asked to set aside a declaration granted by Mr Justice Roch in the High Court last month.

He ruled that the decision by the Governors of Sudbury Infants School, which cleared Miss McGoldrick of making a

racist remark, was binding on the council.

But the council claims it should be allowed to make up its own mind and that the judge erred in how he construed the Education Act 1944.

Miss McGoldrick, aged 38, of Highcliffe, Cleveland, Scotch Common, west Ealing, was alleged to have told a junior official at the council's education office that she did not want any more coloured staff at her school.

Mr David Turner-Samuels, QC, for the council, told the judges: "There is no question of Miss McGoldrick being suspended again whatever your lordships' decision and no question of her being dismissed."

Miss McGoldrick was reinstated at the 380-pupil school last week.

The hearing continues today.

## Savage seeing patients

Mrs Wendy Savage, an obstetrician, was treating mothers at the London Hospital today for the first time since her reinstatement last month.

She was suspended for 17 months before being cleared of five charges of professional incompetence.

Three weeks ago she was her fight for reinstatement and four fellow consultants, who have refused to work with her, finally backed down. Since then she has been at work but busy with administrative duties.

In an apparent attempt to avoid further conflict, Mrs Savage has been transferred from the hospital's department of obstetrics and gynaecology to the department of general practice.

The move does not affect her duties, but means she no longer works under Professor Jurgis Grudzinskas, head of the obstetrics department and one of the consultants most opposed to her non-interventionist approach to childbirth.

A spokeswoman for the London Hospital refused to comment on the switch today. She said: "It has nothing to do with the National Health Service. The decision was taken by the Medical College of the University of London, who are Mrs Savage's official employers."

Professor Grudzinskas is said to be considering legal action over an alleged libel in Mrs Savage's book, *A Savage Affair*. He and his three colleagues, Mr Trevor Reedman, Mr John Hartgill and Mr David Oram, had threatened to resign if she was allowed back to work.

## Fatal fire followed argument

An argument over an apple may have led to a fire at a rest home in which three people died, an inquest was told yesterday.

The coroner, Mr Richard Van Oppen, said a woman resident who was "a somewhat difficult patient with a mental history" had threatened to "blow the place up" after the argument with the owner of Mount Road Rest Home at Exeter, Devon.

The resident, Miss Phyllis Porteous, aged 41, walked out of the home in the early hours, less than quarter of an hour before the alarm was raised.

The three residents who died in the blaze in January were Mavis Joy, aged 59, Elizabeth Trot, aged 77, and Margaret Madge, aged 62.

Twelve other residents were taken to hospital.

The coroner reviewing evidence, said the fire started in a mattress store on the first-floor landing. On the day before the blaze Miss Porteous was "not being very helpful", Mr Van Oppen said.

In the evening she was challenged by the owner of the home, Mrs Mary Latham, about how she had got an apple and there was "a bit of a confrontation".

Early the next morning Miss Porteous came downstairs and left the home. Ten to fifteen minutes later the fire alarm sounded.

The inquest was adjourned until today.

## Governors get report on 'excellent school'

The governors of a school whose head teacher was suspended after being accused of encouraging his pupils to aim for the highest standards of excellence, are to discuss a tribunal report on the matter tomorrow.

They will consider recommendations by the Church of England diocesan tribunal which studied reports by inspectors from the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA), which criticized the leadership of Mr Brian Dugan.

He was suspended as headteacher of St Jude's Church of England primary school in Southwark, south London, last July and then

reinstated pending the outcome of the tribunal inquiry.

The education authority criticized Mr Dugan for saying in a brochure to parents that "each pupil is firmly encouraged to be diligent, and is constantly reminded to aim for the highest possible standards of excellence in all subjects".

But in his six years as head teacher, Mr Dugan has created a school which parents describe as "everything we want".

Since he took over the headship nine pupils have won state scholarships to public schools, and numbers have more than doubled

## Virgin Birth controversy

## Church reaffirms its beliefs

By Angela Johnson

The Bishop of Durham, Dr David Jenkins, came under fire again yesterday when the House of Clergy of the General Synod passed a motion reaffirming the nature of Christian beliefs.

The House was examining a report drawn up after Dr Jenkins had questioned the concept of the Virgin Birth and empty tomb soon after his consecration last year.

By passing the motion, moved by Dr Peter Forster, of the universities of Durham and Newcastle, the House effectively halted any liberal interpretations of the report.

His motion, in three parts, included an affirmation of the belief in the Virgin conception and the empty tomb to be the faith of the Universal Church and the Church of England.

The Rev David Holloway, one of Dr Jenkins' fiercest

critics, quoted several overseas clergymen who, he said, were critical of any shift towards liberalism, which has caused confusion among Christians world-wide.

He quoted the Bishop of Malaysia as saying that "the whole issue of the Virgin birth of Christ and his resurrection from the dead is fully exploited by Muslim extremists who say the Bishop of Durham has endorsed the teaching of Islam."

Mr Holloway said it was therefore urgent that another message be sent from the Church of England and it should be this: "The Church of England is committed to the historic Christian faith as taught and preserved in the Universal Church and in scripture."

Mr Holloway is one of the synod members who have

called for Dr Jenkins to resign.

In affirming their faith in Christ's resurrection as an historic fact, the House of Clergy has given an added rebuttal to the questionings of the Bishop of Durham.

Dr Forster welcomed the report from the House of Bishops, saying: "If you take the miracles out of the story you reject the message as well."

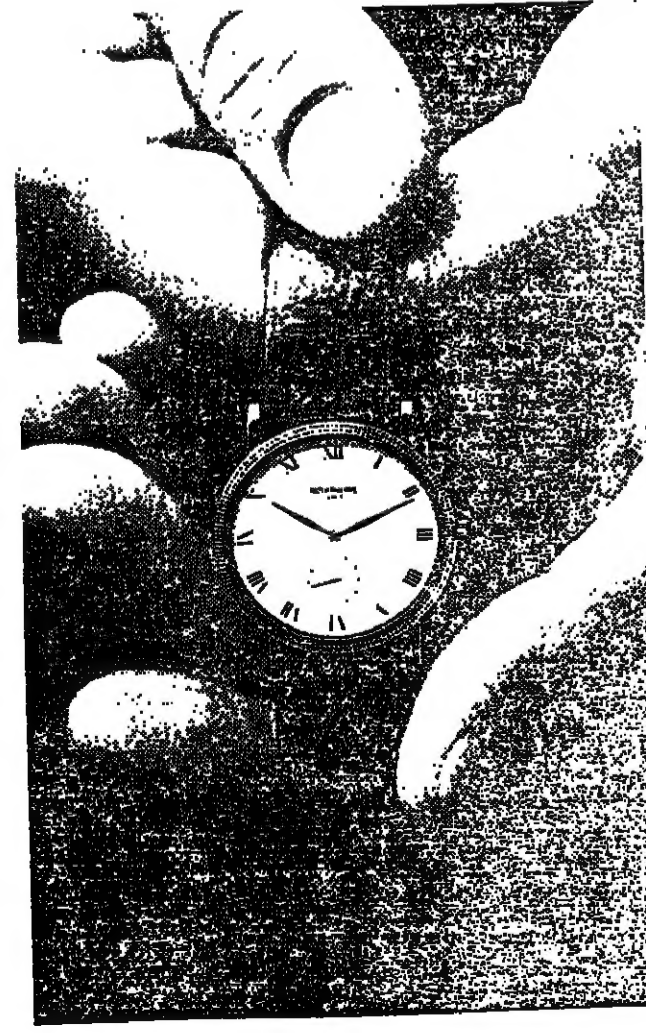
"Do we want to be remembered as the generation which took formal steps to distance the Church of England from the Universal Church?"

However, another motion by the Provost of Southwark, the Right Rev David Edwards, which would have allowed a more liberal interpretation was narrowly defeated by 94 to 115 votes.

Bishop unrepentant, page 5

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# Community tries to soothe fears of costly VAT rises

On the day the conference voted heavily in favour of the United Kingdom joining the European Monetary System and for the completion of the internal market by 1992, Mr Jacques Delors, President of the EEC Commission, set out to allay fears about the possible costly impact of proposed changes in the VAT regime of the Community.

These changes, expected to be known by the end of the year, are part of the process of meeting the 1992 target date for the single European market, made possible by the reforms recently adopted under the Single European Act.

The president told the CBI conference that two key lines would be embarked upon in 1987 - the abolition of tax barriers and the opening up of public contracts.

The Government has been under strong pressure at Westminster and elsewhere not to agree, for example, to the removal of zero rating on the construction industry, a move said to be likely to add considerably to the cost of building a new house.

The art world has been making strong representations about the impact of the introduction of VAT on the export and import of works of art, and the UK, unlike other member states, does not impose VAT on food.

The president made it clear that the aim was to make VAT and excise duty rates close enough to avoid distortions of trade when frontier and fiscal checks were removed.

However, he went on: "That does not mean that we will be seeking to impose a single, harmonized rate for VAT, or for excise duties. No, we shall be careful to provide flexibility."

"We will probably propose more than one target rate of VAT and will certainly allow a margin of fluctuation around those target rates."

"The object is to provide a Community regime which will allow the abolition of fiscal frontiers, but which member states can adapt to their individual circumstances."

He conceded that the abolition of tax barriers was a difficult assignment, the more so because unanimity would still be required among the member states, rather than majority voting under the Single European Act.

But how, he asked, could there possibly be a single European market if major differences in indirect taxation remained? In 1987, they should remember that all 12 member countries of the EEC would have the same system of indirect tax - VAT. That showed progress was possible.

By the end of the year the Commission would be putting forward proposals for bringing the levels of VAT and excise duties in member states closer together. In the meantime the Commission expected the Council of Ministers to agree the proposals for completing the structure of VAT and the main excise duties, and the adoption of Commission proposals for a rate standard.

He said that this standard was designed to prevent differences in tax rates within the EEC from increasing further, while at the same time allowing member states to move, if they wished, towards the likely zones of convergence. All this combined the minimum necessary discipline with maximum flexibility.

As for the opening up of public contracts, he said the achievement of the single European market would demand the sweeping away of impediments arising out of disparate standards, different technical rules, and divergent national specifications.

Outlining the programme of action the EEC had submitted to the Council of Ministers, he indicated that new sectors likely to be covered were transport, telecommunications, energy and water.

M Delors, who addressed the conference in English, called for immediate action on technological co-operation. He could not see why EEC ministers should be showing so much indecision over the framework programme for research and development which it had submitted, and which involved spending £5 billion over five years.

At less than 2 per cent of overall research and development spending in the Community, this was the absolute minimum to get the effort off the ground.

He did not see why the most solemn undertakings by the heads of state and government were not being put into effect faster.

## EMS membership wins big majority

Britain's entry to the European monetary system (EMS) would signal to its European partners that at last it had become fully paid-up member of the European Community.

Mr John Ralston, chairman of the European Committee of the CBI, told the conference, carried by a large majority, urging the Government to negotiate Britain's full membership of the system without further delay.

Strong support for swift membership came from Mr John Quinton, of Barclays Bank. He said that economically and commercially they needed to be more closely linked to the Community and nothing would demonstrate that more than full membership of the system.

International trade was hampered by wide fluctuations in exchange rates and so was business planning and investment.

Full entry would dampen exchange rate pressures which had pushed British interest rates to levels higher than those elsewhere in the EEC. He considered that full entry would lead the country down the road to greater competitiveness because of the disciplinary effect that would be controlling the environment.

Mr Quinton said that if they had to wait for a decision to join until after the election, he hoped the situation would still be as favourable as it was now.

Mr Tom O'Connor, of Elita Plastics, pointed out that when they last met, there were DM3.75 to the pound; now it was DM2.94, where he would like it to be kept. The time was right to join the system and they could do it that day.

It would not be a soft option, he said. It would be tough for most industrialists.

## Overseas investors welcomed

### INVESTMENT

Delegates carried by an overwhelming majority a resolution on industrial collaboration and welcoming foreign investment.

Sir Colin Campbell, chairman of James Finlay plc, moving it, said the case for unbridled new investment from overseas was overwhelming. That view was based primarily on the fact that tribal feelings against foreigners continued to be an important sentiment around the world.

Many of the arguments for an open-door policy were obvious. It encouraged spin-offs of new technology and innovative management techniques and new employment.

They should be clear that an open-door policy did not necessarily mean a commitment to free trade.

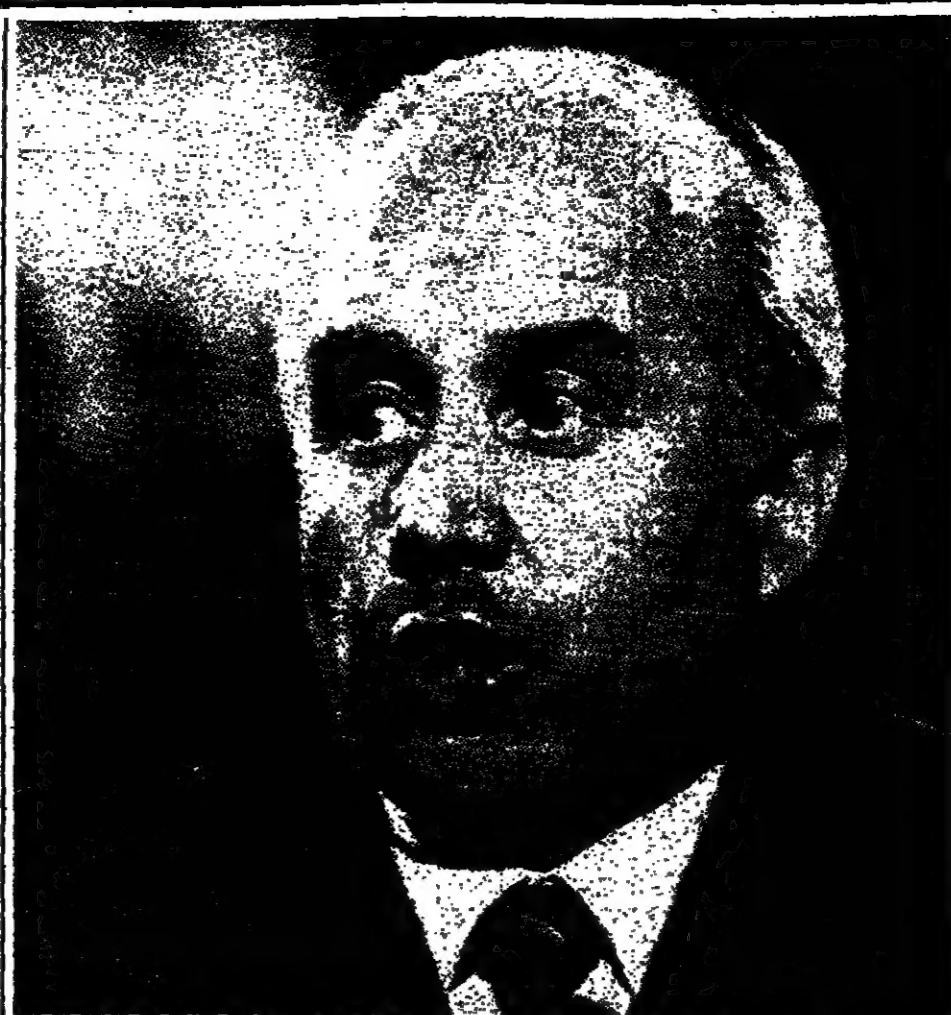
Indeed, many companies had taken up manufacturing overseas only because the host country's restrictions worked against them. It was a choice of local manufacturing or loss of the market.

Governments had a propensity to look after their own and that was likely to continue, not least in this country, making free trade an unreal dream.

They were aware of the "horrendous debts" in much of the Third world. One of the best ways of dealing with it was by investment rather than loans so that if a project failed only the investor lost his money and the host country owed nothing.

It was tragic that the chance of involving General Motors with British Leyland was botched on the basis of a "xenophobic hang-up".

## CBI CONFERENCE



Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, addressing the CBI yesterday, the first senior union official to do so. He called for co-operation to help recovery, with priority for education and training (Report, page 20).

## Business 'must exploit climate of enterprise'

It was many years since the business climate for enterprise and opportunity in Britain had been better, Mr David Nickson, president, said when he opened the tenth annual conference in Bournemouth yesterday.

"The ball is firmly in court now," he said.

In the tough world of international sport, it was widely understood that only supreme fitness and dedicated training could lead to the winner's rostrum. Why should anyone expect it to be any different in the brutally competitive world of international business?

In tough competitive conditions, people get hurt, and the single biggest injury problem was unemployment. There were no simple political panaceas.

The only way to create the real, long-term jobs Britain needed, the only way to ease the higher wages, everyone wanted, the only way to create the wealth to pay for social needs was for British business to sell more and to sell better in the markets of the world.

Mr Nickson added: "Now that may be a hard and uncomfortable message, but it is a hard and uncomfortable world."

That was why at the conference they had launched their business manifesto with its 21 guidelines for government. These set the criteria against which they would measure and judge future policies and legislation from all political parties.

They were entering a crucial period with an election ahead. It was vital, whatever the outcome, that business did not

### COMPETITION

lose the benefits and the better business climate which currently existed - low inflation, lower taxes, lower costs in business, fewer controls and better industrial relations.

"All that adds up to a climate for enterprise. Do not let us forget or throw away these advantages we have gained," he said.

The Confederation would be considering the Chancellor's statement carefully before making its budget representations next month. But it seemed clear that Mr Lawson had gone a long way towards meeting these proposals on increased infrastructure expenditure.

"They would oppose any substantial increase in taxation which would actually hinder growth or the personal performance of which is depended."

In the United States top marginal rates of tax and the standard rate were roughly half those in Britain.

That differential was bad enough, but should the UK rates ever be increased significantly at any time in the future, there would be a brain drain of Britain's brightest young scientists, businessmen, entrepreneurs, and managers which would rival the Highland clearances and torpedo the prospect of Britain's recovery.

Turning to industrial relations, Mr Nickson said they were all for more progress on employee participation and profit-sharing on a voluntary basis. But on legislation the

confederation stood for stability.

"Any thought of wholesale repeal of the three recent Acts and new proposed legislation in this field will put the clock back 10 years."

"So on behalf of the CBI I make this offer today. We will talk at senior level to any political party about their industrial relations policies for the future, and we will advise them on what we think is the best way forward."

"But equally I promise you that, should some of the regressive legislation now being canvassed be introduced, the CBI will be opposed to it and oppose it as vehemently as we resisted the Bullock Report."

Turning to exchange and interest rates, Mr Nickson said what mattered for both was international confidence in Britain's ability to perform. If Britain could win that, the pound would not be persistently pounded about the world.

On wage settlements he said that when inflation rates went down abroad, their rates of pay and settlements went down too. Britain's went down but not far enough or fast enough.

Mr Nickson said that with so much expertise and enterprise in Britain's financial institutions they had to find better ways of using City and industry for the long-term health of the nation.

"Corporate capitalism, institutional capitalism, and now popular capitalism have become part of the facts of life. What we must now allow is for British industry to be sold down the river by speculators' capitalism."

## City urged to go for growth

A resolution stating that managers should be encouraged to manage for long-term growth rather than short-term profit was unanimously carried.

The motion, chosen in a ballot, was moved by Mr Julian Smith, chairman of the London regional council of the confederation.

He said the short-term "make a quick buck" philosophy was not only selfish for future generations, but also against the management now. But companies found themselves pushed into it.

In the City they were judged not by medium and long-term

### PLANNING

plans and strategies but by short-term profitability considerations.

That was sometimes the cynical result of the desire to keep the market moving, up or down, rather than a real judgement of a company's worth and potential.

"It is easy to substitute shuffling the pack for real growth. Some companies may grow this way, but the economy does not," he said.

He went on: "In Britain we are far too content to allow our

companies to get smaller relatively and absolutely, provided that the profits continue to flow, at least in the short term."

The Government too suffered from short-term pressures. With the possibility of an election, that was about as far as the Government's horizon could reasonably be expected to stretch.

"We must convince ourselves and the City and the Government of the vital importance of planning for growth for future strength and not for making a short-term buck," he said.

## Lawson strategy 'still on course'

### ECONOMIC POLICY

Mr John McGregor, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, assured delegates that the Government had not changed course on economic policy and appealed for a fresh mandate to enable the Government to complete what still had to be done.

Addressing a lunch given by the Small Firms' Council of the CBI, Mr McGregor gave a warning that the Government's achievements could easily be reversed, exposing the country to the more liberal spending plans of other parties.

"Ending the trend of public spending has been hard going, but we are succeeding," he said. The revised spending plans unveiled last week by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, in his autumn statement did not mean accelerated growth in public spending. In fact, it was "quite the opposite," Mr McGregor said.

In the decade before the Conservatives took office in 1979, public spending rose by about 3 per cent in a year in real terms. During its first Parliament the Government brought this down to 2.4 per cent and to 1.4 per cent during its second Parliament.

Current plans provided for spending growth of 1 to 1.4 per cent yearly over the next three years, substantially less than the growth of the overall economy, Mr McGregor said.

Spending plans would not be allowed to lead to more borrowing. The Chancellor had pledged that next year there would be no relaxation on borrowing objectives set down in the last Budget.

Mr McGregor said that this assurance was crucial for those concerned about Britain's interest rate levels.

Mr McGregor, the Treasury's chief negotiator in the annual spending round, recalled that when the Conservatives came to power their objective was to reduce the share of national income taken by the state and it had achieved this progressively since 1982-83.

Echoing Mr Lawson's remarks on television last Sunday, he said it was wrong to regard the £4.7 billion increase in public spending plans for 1987-88 as a pre-election spending spree.

More money for priority services such as education, health and roads was no policy reversal either, but built on already increased real expenditure in these areas, he said.

In spite of extra rates needed to meet the teachers' pay bill, Mr McGregor said "responsible" budgeting by local authorities next year would still permit single figure rate rises.

The Aggregate Exchequer Grant, the funds central government pays towards local authority finance, will be increased by nearly £1.5 billion next year.

Utility charges were likely to rise by less than 2 per cent in the coming year, compared with over 3½ per cent in the past year. He said this was further evidence of the Government's success in improving the finances of nationalized industry to the benefit of the business community and the taxpayer.

Last week's autumn statement could not give the overview of seven years of Conservative government policy, which had changed the climate and attitudes in such areas as industrial relations, share ownership and enterprise, Mr McGregor concluded.

Delegates also carried overwhelmingly a motion emphasizing that the commitment of top management was the key factor in innovation, but doubting whether that commitment was yet strong enough.

Mr Bruce Scott, chairman of the North West Regional Council, said that research and development was rising in the United States but declining in Britain. Some top management did not know how to promote new opportunities.

On finance, the team attacks investors, analysts and management for placing too much emphasis on short term profits as a means of judging a company's performance. The City of London must discriminate in favour of companies with long term plans.

Business is criticized for failing to recognize sufficiently the growing concerns of the public about the quality of the environment. "Companies have been reluctant to reveal information about the environmental impact of their work, and to discuss openly the relative costs and benefits."

The team concludes: "In 2010 we will be nearing the end of our working lives. If change is not accepted and implemented, our children will be working in a Britain which has failed them; we see no need for this."

Sidney's vision, page 25

## Political switches harming industry

### STRATEGY

A call for the Department of Trade and Industry to take a leading role in achieving a coherent industrial strategy came from Mr Harry Horsby, of the Process Plant Association.

He said the department should be the catalyst to bring together a team of industrialists, bankers and the Government to assess future markets and create the right background from which a British team could supply market needs.

Mr Horsby, speaking during a debate on a motion that Britain needed a coherent industrial strategy, said that the team should work to harness the City's powerful forces to determine how they could achieve a long-term industrial strategy.

The motion, which was carried overwhelmingly, was moved by Dr James McFarlane, director general of the Engineering Employers' Federation. He said any strategy must be coherent enough not to be pulled apart by every change in the political winds.

"What other country, for example, has changed the ownership of its steel industry from public to private, and vice-versa, four times since the war?"

"What other country has treated its motor industry as we have treated ours, first as an economic regulator, then as a pampered invalid, finally as an awful warning?"

Mr Roland Long, of Roland Long, said that at the core of a coherent industrial strategy must be an end to the adversarial industrial relations.

Mr J. R. Trautman, of J. R. Trautman, spoke of the need for location of industry. The North-South divide was one of the most serious problems.

Mr Martin Jordan, of Parker Knoll, opposed the motion. He described it as dangerous and ill conceived and said that at the end of the day it would be a waste of time and detract from all their businesses.

## Better pay urged for teachers

### EDUCATION

Delegates carried by an overwhelming vote a motion urging a better reward for teachers in order to restore the status of the profession. The motion emphasized that that must be accompanied by a raising of competence and more effective use of school and college facilities.

Mr Roland Long, of Roland Long Limited, who moved the proposal, said: "A way has to be found to overcome all the bitterness and frustration which has had such a disastrous impact on our children."

Mr Long appealed to Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, not to impose a settlement on the teachers.

"There is no Act of Parliament which can oblige people to give commitment and in education above all else it is commitment for which we must strive."

Mr John Peake, of Baker Perkins, said the worth of teachers must be recognized.

It was important that an agreement on pay and conditions should be fair and represent value for money. It must also help to overcome the serious shortage of mathematics, physics, craft design and technology teachers.

Delegates also carried overwhelmingly a motion emphasizing that the commitment of top management was the key factor in innovation, but doubting whether that commitment was yet strong enough.

Mr Bruce Scott, chairman of the North West Regional Council, said that research and development was rising in the United States but declining in Britain. Some top management did not know how to promote new opportunities.

## Today's agenda

This morning Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, will address the conference on Britain's energy industry. This will be followed by a resolution on energy policy.

A discussion on relations between the City and industry will be followed by resolutions about meeting the capital needs of the future, the changing role of the City and mergers and acquisitions.

The closing address will be by Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI's Director General.

## Call to keep politics out of contracts

The CBI conference voted to tell the Government to stop public authorities introducing political considerations into the award of contracts.

Mr Derek Gaultier, of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, said they doubted whether the law would be enough to cover all the loopholes.

Construction was one area of local government business where competition between councils' direct labour organizations and private sector contractors was already mandatory, he said.

At the Conservative party conference, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, had fore-shadowed proposals to extend such competition.

## Society based on merit is vision for year 2010

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

The brave new world envisaged by the CBI's "Vision 2010" team was presented to the opening session of the conference yesterday.

The interim report said: "We envisage a meritocratic society where innovative and competitive enterprises provide work for those who seek it, a society which is committed to wealth creation and recognizes that people are the prime asset in achieving that goal, not a cost."

In a quarter of a century's time, it says, the British people should be more articulate and numerate, more able to speak in foreign tongues, and increasingly adaptive and quick to respond to changing circumstances, and paid by results.

The managers of the next century are urged to be more innovative, to focus greater

attention on marketing, while industry and government should achieve a popular consensus about long-term economic and industrial strategy.

The team, led by Mr Mark Nicholson, who was educated at Eton and manages a Barclays Bank corporate branch in London, says that many of their suggestions and ideas have been said before, some 150 years ago - "and it is this that we find so disturbing. Why has action not been taken?"

The report, however, includes a number of radical proposals, some of which may find little favour with an anti-interventionist, anti-consensus Government. To achieve a better trained workforce, for example, the team suggests that redundancy payments be converted into non-cashable training grants, that formal business training becomes compulsory in schools, that

### VISION 2010

investment in industrial schemes attract the same tax relief as mortgages, that regional development agencies be created covering the entire country.

The team does not rule out the need for state subsidy in specific cases.

On marketing, the team says it does not agree that the loss of old markets and failure to exploit new ones is a sign of inevitable decline of a mature economy. Rather, it says, all parts of the British economy have been slow to recognize the rapidly changing industrial environment.

"We have been complacent in assuming that the goods we make for today's customers will do for tomorrow's. We are seeking new customers, especially overseas, and cautious in our attitude to new technology."

Overseas markets should be more thoroughly researched and businessmen must be prepared to speak the language of the target market, and the report says that the excessive bureaucracy of the European Commission must be curbed.

On innovation, the team says industry has been slow to use flexible manufacturing systems and companies are criticized for not recognizing the potential of information technology.

Companies must embrace change willingly, and the team asks whether there should be a Ministry of Science. On education and training, Vision 2010 says that the present system encourages specialization at the early age. Students should be introduced to industry and commerce at an early stage and all should become familiar with at least one international trading language.

Teachers should have better pay and career development, which "should lead to a standard in state schools which would render private schools an expensive irrelevance."

Companies are urged to adopt a policy of training and retraining. "The cult of the gifted student has prevailed for too long."

The report makes no reference to the role envisaged for trades unions in the Britain of the future, and says that employee involvement in a business is essential. Workers should be encouraged to take a direct financial stake in their company and their pay directly related to the company's and their own performances.

The "them and us" syndrome must be removed, with managers and workers alike sharing the same pension and benefit rights, the same canteens and classrooms, and company cars and size of office determined by need rather

than denoting "classes" of employees. On finance, the team attacks investors, analysts and management for placing too much emphasis on short term profits as a means of judging a company's performance. The City of London must discriminate in favour of companies with long term plans.

Business is criticized for failing to recognize sufficiently the growing concerns of the public about the quality of the environment. "Companies have been reluctant to reveal information about the environmental impact of their work, and to discuss openly the relative costs and benefits."

The team concludes: "In 2010 we will be nearing the end of our working lives. If change is not accepted and implemented, our children will be working in a Britain which has failed them; we see no need for this."



## Courts vary widely in rulings on child custody

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Huge variations between courts in different parts of the country in awarding joint or sole custody of children when couples divorce are disclosed in a report published today. The report, by the Law Commission, shows a custody order can depend on what court the parents choose and on where they live: joint custody is rare in the North of England, but awarded in 20 per cent of cases in the South.

It also depends on the court: in some courts there is a 50 per cent chance that the court will award joint custody; in others 95 per cent or more orders are for sole custody.

The report, which provides the first countrywide picture of custody orders made on divorce, says that 80,000 such orders were made on divorce in 1985, many of which affected more than one child. Wives were granted custody in 77 per cent of cases; husbands in 9 per cent and joint custody was ordered only in 13 per cent of cases.

But whereas in the South-west and Home Counties, joint custody orders form more than 20 per cent of the total, in many Midlands and northern courts joint custody is rare, accounting for 4 to 5 per cent of all orders.

Although joint custody accounts for only a small percentage overall, comparison with earlier smaller samples indicates that the proportion has risen by threefold since 1974.

Joint orders rarely require both parents to carry out child care duties equally, it says.

A sample of 3,000 from 10 courts across the country found that in all courts in about 90 per cent of cases it was envisaged that the children would live mainly with their mothers.

The report also discloses for the first time the views of a sample of divorce judges: all judges interviewed agreed that where possible both parents should continue to be involved in their parents upbringing after divorce.

But there were strongly held and divergent opinions on the merits of joint custody orders. While some courts actively promote joint custody, others discourage it.

The report also highlights the uncertainty and confusion over the effect of custody orders. Interviews with 35 solicitors showed their clients thought sole custody meant "complete control".

None of the judges agreed with that. Most took the view that the parent living with the child had no right to take key decisions concerning the child's upbringing if the other parent disagreed.

*Custody Law in Practice in the Divorce and Domestic Courts: Supplement to working paper No 96 (Stationery Office, £3.75).*



The Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, with his chaplain, the Rev John Shepherd, speaking at a press conference in London yesterday when he denied he was rebuked by the Archbishop of Canterbury. (Photograph: John Manning)

## Bishop 'does not regret' trip to Tulsa

By Angela Johnson

The Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, yesterday denied that he had been "rebuked" by the Archbishop of Canterbury for his visit to Tulsa, Oklahoma, after his visit to conduct a confirmation service in America.

Dr Leonard told a press conference in London that although Dr Robert Runcie had disapproved of his controversial trip to Tulsa, Oklahoma, he had not been rebuked when they met last Friday. He also defended the trip and said that, if necessary, he would go again.

"There was no element of reproach," he said. "Our meeting was a genuine attempt to understand each other. I am very sorry that the Archbishop was disappointed, but he had already told me this before I left, so it was no surprise."

He also said: "I do not regret having gone, and depending on the circumstances and pastoral needs, I would go again."

Dr Leonard said he "deeply regretted" the controversy caused by his action, which was against the wishes of Dr Runcie and the House of Bishops of the Church of England.

But he also said: "I do not regret having gone, and depending on the circumstances and pastoral needs, I would go again."

He denied that the ordination of women priests had influenced his decision to go to Tulsa. This was one of the issues behind Father Pascoe being deposed.

Dr Leonard believed he could in good conscience administer pastoral care to a church which had been expelled from its diocese. He criticized the Church of England for adhering to decisions taken by the General Synod.

## The House of Lords: 2 Peers united by 'unfashionable' taste for debate

There is more than blue blood running through their Lordships' veins. In the second of three articles on the power and influence of the Upper House, Sheila Ginn, of our Political Staff, describes who sits in the House of Lords.

Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, perches on the Woolsack eyeing the gentlemanly procedures of the House of Lords from beneath the fringe of his wig.

Old age is one of the things most of their Lordships have in common. Originally the Lords Temporal faced the Lords Spiritual across the Chamber. But today a curious assortment of individuals qualify for the daily allowance of £52.

It is rare for more than 400 of the 1,180 peers entitled to sit in the Lords to attend, even when there is a three-line Whip on an important vote. About 300 are never seen.

The three front benches are stocked with a mixture of government ministers, retired MPs, hereditary peers and "working" peers — those plucked from leading posts in other walks of life.

Lord Whitelaw, Leader of the Lords and deputy Prime Minister, heads a batch of ministers, many of them hereditary peers, together with some 300 Conservatives on the backbenches.

But the recent resignation of two experienced spokesmen, Lords Elton and Swinton, has led to a loss of expertise on the front bench. He has brought on three "yuppies" to make up the number of Whips — Lords Beaverbrook, Heskeith and Dundee.

Opposite him sits Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, Leader of the 124 Labour peers and a former minister. He has vowed to keep together a front bench

team of specialists to revise government Bills and deserves much of the credit for the Labour Party's recent silence on the future of the upper House.

Mrs Thatcher has managed to infuriate him by her reluctance to appoint a new batch of working peers. Most of his spokesmen are in their sixties or seventies and were given life peerages for service as MPs or in other fields.

The Liberals and Social Democrats total 85, including a few hereditary peers and former MPs.

The Government's main headache is the wavering vote of the 275 independent "cross-benchers", the 146 non-affiliated peers, and the bishops.

Added to these are a small nucleus of regular speakers, often strongly committed to a particular cause.

The complaint laid against the Lords is that it is "unrepresentative". It used to be a standing joke that there were two issues which guaranteed a lively debate in the Lords: poaching and the alternative prayer book. With the background of the present members, there must be added to these: local government, the rights of the disabled and the elderly, the constitution, universities and the freedom and rights of the individual.

Nearly all the Government's problems in getting Bills through the Lords stem from these special interests. Tomorrow: What Future?

## Car maker denies secret Honda deal

By Tim Jones

Claims that a new all-British car is being scrapped after secret talks between Austin Rover and the Japanese company Honda were yesterday described as "totally speculative".

There are reports that the AR6, designed to replace the Austin Metro, would be replaced by a small car developed under a tie-up with Honda.

Huge research and development costs would be saved by using Japanese tooling, design and technology which account for millions of pounds before any new model is launched on the market.

Mr Graham Day, new chairman of the Rover Group, is reported to have travelled to Japan last month for talks with the Japanese car giant.

Such a deal would make good economic sense for the financially troubled Austin Rover group but would have a profound political and psychological effect on motor manufacturing in Britain.

It would be a dramatic admission that in the international market, the state-owned Austin Rover group is just too small to survive.

In return for a firm foot-

hold in the British small car market, Honda could expect a share of the equity of Austin Rover and representation on the policy-making board.

Last night, the company would not deny the report but said it was "totally speculative".

Honda has already shared development with Austin Rover of the Rover 800 range of executive cars and is presently working with the company on a medium-sized model.

The possibility of the AR6 project being scrapped was condemned yesterday by Mr Doug Hoyle, Labour MP for Warrington North. He said: "This is a black day, not only for the motor industry but for Britain's manufacturing industry."

"Through the actions of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, we are witnessing the burial of the British motor industry and the raising of the Japanese flag over the grave."

Mr Hoyle said he would be writing to Mr Channon demanding that more funds should be made available for the company.

## Verdict on 'obsessive' car thief

The future of a compulsive car thief, who has spent the past year on remand in prison while the authorities tried to work out what to do with him, was decided yesterday.

Kenneth Lowndes has stolen nearly 400 vehicles and even used ambulances as getaway vehicles after suffering severe head injuries in a motor cycle accident.

Mr Richard Curtis, QC, the recorder at Worcester Crown Court, yesterday sent him to St Andrew's Hospital in Northampton, after hearing that the Trafford Area Health Authority in Manchester had agreed to pay the £38,000-a-year cost of the only treatment which could cure him.

Lowndes, aged 35, of Hale Barns, Altrincham, Cheshire, has received probation, treatment at other hospitals and imprisonment, but none could stop him getting behind the wheel of other people's cars.

He usually drove to the nearest police station to give himself up.

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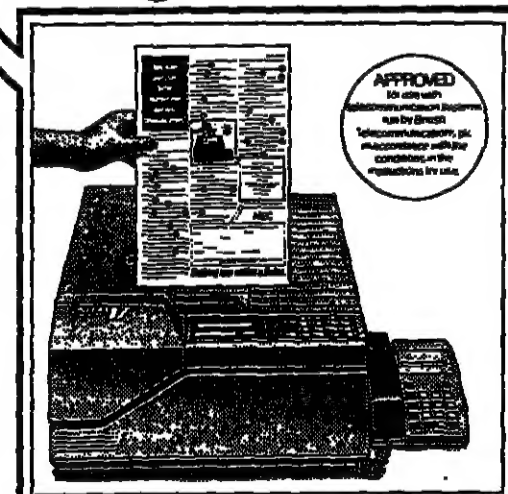
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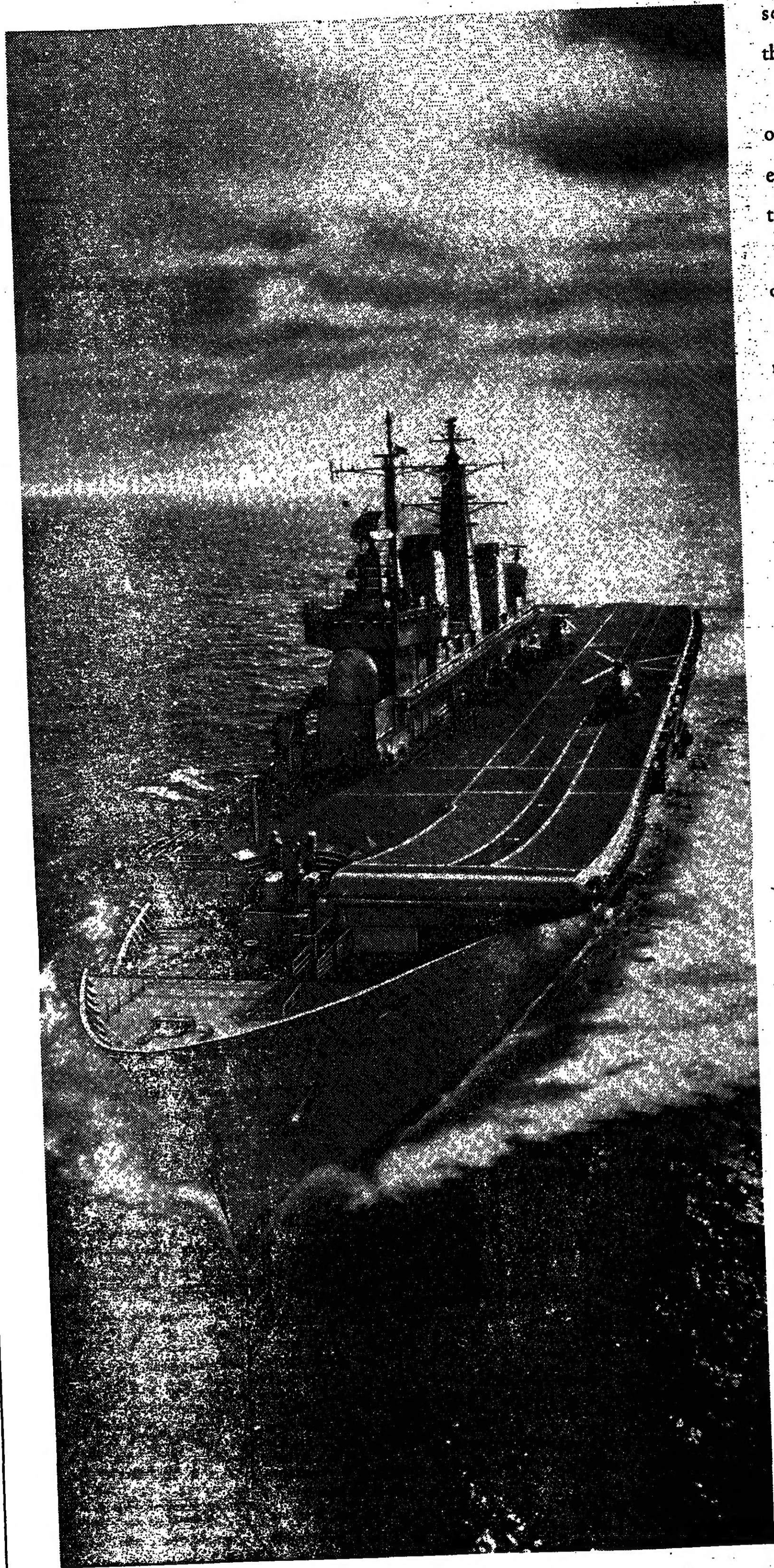
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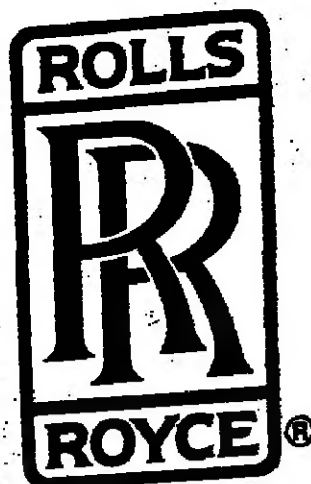


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# Greenpeace protest fails to disrupt power plant

By Ian Smith

Greenpeace demonstrators tried to disrupt production at one of Britain's largest power stations yesterday, in an international protest about the effects of acid rain.

The group chained themselves to coal barges, hung from rail bridges, tried to scale a 600 ft cooling tower and attempted to block a supply canal with inflatable dinghies, after infiltrating the Central Electricity Generating Board's Ferrybridge complex, in West Yorkshire.

The peaceful demonstration by nine men and five women from Switzerland, Scandinavia, Scotland and England ended 10 hours later without arrests. The demonstration had its lighter moments of comic relief.

An earth digger was used to gently scoop to safety a couple from Switzerland, who had suspended themselves from a railway bridge by safety harnesses to halt trains ferrying coal into the plant, and wire cutters gently snipped free the group who chained themselves to coal barges before all were offered mugs of tea.

As the barges sailed off the crew enthusiastically applauded blonde Birgit Seftmark, from Denmark, who was unsuccessfully trying

to hide behind a screen of bushes on the bankside as she stripped off the tracksuit she was wearing when her rubber dinghy sank.

The event was timed to focus attention on the world-wide destruction of woodland and wildlife, just 24 hours before the Geneva Convention executive meets to discuss more stringent pollution controls than the 30 per cent reduction pledged last year, in Helsinki.

Britain refused to join "The 30 Per Cent Club" and it was only two months ago during an official visit by Mrs Thatcher to Norway, home of some of Europe's most vociferous anti-pollution campaigners, that government policy softened.

The CEBG announced a £600 million scheme at three of its largest power stations, including Ferrybridge, to fit flue-gas desulphurization equipment which will reduce emissions of sulphur and nitrogen oxide by 14 per cent.

Ferrybridge is part of the Aire Valley power station complex, the largest in Europe. A staggering 32,000 tonnes of coal are delivered by rail and barge each day to fuel 5 per cent of the total electricity used in England and Wales.

# Wordsworth painting hides secret for a century

## Mystery of the sombre cleric

By Gavin Bell  
Arts Correspondent

For more than a century, a celebrated portrait of Wordsworth has concealed a secret, the sombre and mysterious figure of a Victorian cleric in a black gown apparently holding a bible.

The image, made sinister by X-ray photographs, has just been discovered by experts at the National Portrait Gallery during routine restoration of Wordsworth on Haydon, completed in 1842 by the English romantic painter Benjamin Robert Haydon.

Close inspection of the painting revealed unusual brush strokes, which were brought to the attention of Mr Jacob Simon, the gallery's curator of eighteenth century portraits.

It was then sent to the Courtauld Institute of Art, where a mosaic of nine X-rays revealed the original work, upside-down beneath the painting of the poet.

Mr Simon said that it was rare for an artist to paint over an almost completed work, but the portrait of the cleric was consistent with Haydon's style of broad strokes.

"Despite long friendships with Wordsworth and Keats, Haydon was never a fashionable artist, and did not enjoy commercial success."

"In fact he was poor, and it is quite likely that he used this



Mr Jacob Simon, curator of the National Portrait Gallery, examining the painting by Benjamin Haydon

canvas twice because he could not afford to buy another one."

Haydon was known to have been a perfectionist, and it was in keeping with his artistic temperament that he had abandoned the earlier portrait because he had not been satisfied with it.

"His image of Wordsworth brooding amid a stormy mountain landscape has always been powerful, but I shall never look upon it quite the same way again."

"This discovery has added a further hidden dimension to what is already a fascinating picture."

The poet himself described the work, in a letter to the

artist, as "the best likeness, that has been done of me".

Overwhelmed by debt and disappointment, Haydon committed suicide four years after completing the Wordsworth portrait, but he left detailed diaries which Mr Simon intends to study, in the hope of identifying the hidden cleric.

However, the original work may never be seen, since no process has been developed for separating oil paintings.

Visitors to the Gallery may examine the enigmatic Wordsworth when renovation of its Regency suite, devoted to the Romantic poets and painters, is completed at the end of next February.



The head of the mystery cleric, revealed by X-rays, at the bottom of the portrait (Photographs: Ros Drinkwater)

# Growth in popularity of double glazing

By Christopher Warman  
Property Correspondent

More than 70 per cent of owner-occupiers have undertaken major repairs or improvements to their homes during the past five years, compared with about 60 per cent during the previous five years, according to a survey published today by the Building Societies Association.

A report in the *BSA Bulletin* says that households probably spent about £10 billion in this work last year, compared with £6.1 billion in 1981, and the most popular activity noted in the survey was the installation of double glazing or new windows, which more than one third (36 per cent) of the respondents said they had completed during the period.

The work done was mostly modernization rather than repair, and after double glazing came the fitting of a new kitchen (35 per cent), while 24 per cent of owner-occupiers had refitted their bathroom, 20 per cent had installed central heating, 19 per cent had the house rewired and 16 per cent had built an extension or converted their loft.

Most work was done by the 35 to 54 age group, while the young, aged up to 24 (45 per cent), and the retired, over 65 (39 per cent), were the least likely to carry out repairs or improvements.

*BSA Bulletin* (Information Department, The Building Societies Association, 3 Savile Row, London W1X 1AF; £2.50).

# Search for Legion cases link

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

A search has begun for a possible common source of Legionnaires' disease, which has caused one death and affected five other people over the past two months.

The investigation has been launched by Gloucester Health Authority because it would normally expect only one case of Legionnaires a year in the city.

The man who died was in his sixties. His illness was diagnosed in September at the Royal Hospital, Gloucester, and two of the other cases, a man in his fifties and a married woman in her late thirties, were also affected in September.

Two new cases came to light last month, involving a man in his fifties and a married woman in her forties.

Government scientists are working with environmental health officials and GPs in Gloucester to establish any link between the cases. All six people came from the south-east of the city.

There have been 17 Legionnaires' disease deaths in Britain this year from 143 recorded cases. The disease is a rare type of pneumonia caused by a common organism which can be treated by antibiotics.

# Watch on drug-user amnesty

By Peter Evans

Government ministers will be watching the results of a fortnight's amnesty which was begun yesterday for drug users throughout the south of England.

The Association of Chief Police Officers is expected to consider whether the idea could be of more general use in catching drug pushers.

Mr Brian Wright, Chief Constable of Dorset, said yesterday: "I would love to see it extended to the whole country."

Drug users who assist the police in detecting drug dealers and pushers will not be prosecuted.

The amnesty has been instigated by the television company TVS as part of its "Action on Drugs" campaign launched yesterday, and includes 10 hours of television programmes over two weeks.

The launch of the amnesty campaign comes after one last year by Dorset police in which over 6,000 calls were received.

The amnesty will run for two weeks initially but it will be extended if it proves successful.

County police forces from Dorset, Essex, Hampshire, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Thames Valley, Wiltshire and the Channel Islands are involved.



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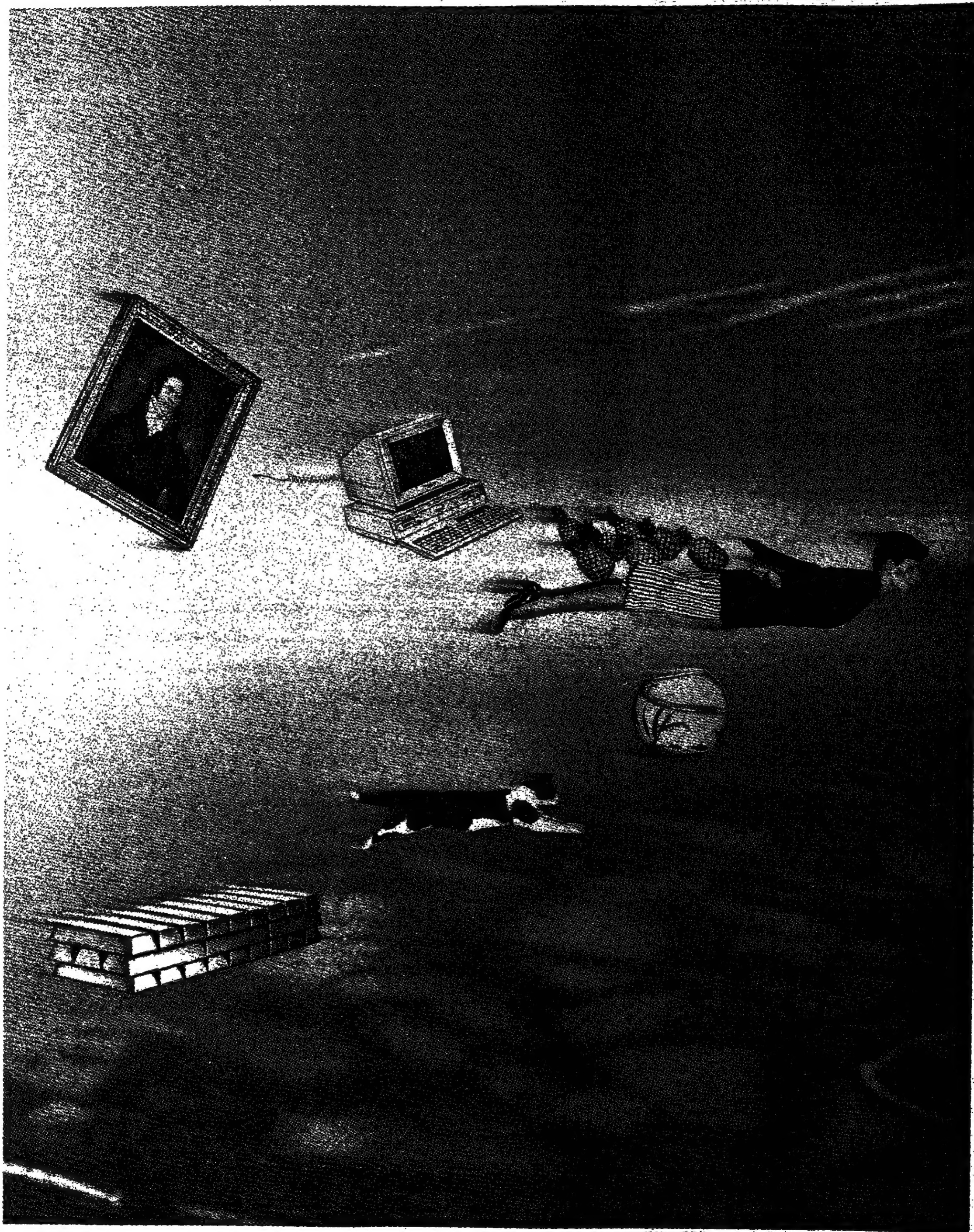
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## Coup rumours sweep Manila on eve of trip to Japan

# Aquino makes TV appeal for national calm

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Aquino of the Philippines appeared on government television last night and appealed for national calm amid continuing rumours that a military coup would be attempted during her four-day visit to Japan which begins today.

"I shall oppose any attempt from any quarter to interfere with or dictate to my Government," she said just two hours after 15,000 people marched through Manila in a show of support for her eight-month-old Government.

On the eve of her departure for Tokyo, Mrs Aquino referred to rumours sweeping the country that troops loyal to the Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, planned a *putsch* in her absence.

Without referring to Mr Enrile, Mrs Aquino denounced the "self-appointed Messiahs who would want to dictate how this Government should be run", accusing her detractors of a "shameless disregard" for the people's welfare for personal ambition or misguided ideals.

She said it was "an insult to the integrity of the majority of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines that have tried to

adhere to the highest standards of professionalism".

"I will not allow the new AFP to be destroyed by a handful of misguided elements... the function of the soldier is to fight the enemies of the Government, not to fight the very Government it is ordained to serve."

She said that if this happened the only beneficiaries would be the communist insurgents.

Although publicly dismissing the possibility of a coup, Mrs Aquino has ordered presidential guards to "repel all predatory forces approaching (the presidential palace) under any pretext," the Philippine Daily Inquirer reported yesterday.

Church sources confirmed that Mrs Aquino had personally asked the influential Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime Sin, to postpone his trip today to Rome.

The outspoken Cardinal, who played a leading role in the February revolt that brought Mrs Aquino to power, at first agreed but changed his mind on learning that Mrs Aquino would go ahead with her visit to Japan.



A crowd of 15,000 people demonstrating their support for President Aquino on a march through Central Park in Manila yesterday amid rumours of a plot to depose her.

## Mixed welcome in prospect

From David Watts, Tokyo

President Aquino arrives for her first state visit to Japan today to find a mix of supporters and opponents almost as complex as that at home.

The establishment and many figures in the ruling party, and even in her own embassy, are not convinced that her government is here to stay. Some are enthusiastic supporters of her vice-president, Mr Salvador Laurel, whose father was president of the Philippines when Japan ruled there during World War II.

She comes in response to an invitation first extended to former president, Mr Ferdinand Marcos, in 1983 and a large number of members of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party are strong supporters of the deposed leader.

Mrs Aquino is a woman (Japanese leaders are never entirely comfortable, with women leaders) who leads a Government which is not only revolutionary, but has not consolidated itself sufficiently to convince Japanese politicians or investors of its durability.

But perhaps more important in terms of the economic assistance that she is seeking is the fact that she got off on the wrong foot with the Prime

Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, by entertaining one of his most deadly political rivals, the former Prime Minister, Mr Takeo Fukuda, in Manila.

Her Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, appears to have been warned off causing trouble during her visit to Tokyo by the judicious leaking of the fact that authorities in the United States were investigating his handling of military aid funds during the Marcos regime.

There were unauthorized troop movements in Manila during the past week and even details of a coup called "Operation God Save the Queen" were being bandied about.

Mrs Aquino will need to put worries about a coup behind her and have all her wits about her if she is to convince Mr Nakasone and others to give her the sort of sums in economic aid that she is after.

The sum requested initially, 260 billion yen (£1.09 billion), was branded "unrealistic" by the Foreign Ministry, which described it as being beyond the bounds of what the United States has been prepared to offer and well outside Japan's previous official contribution, which has been running at less than 50 billion yen year.

## China's problem

## Zhao asks Japan to cut \$4bn trade deficit

Peking (Reuters) — The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, forecast yesterday that China would have a \$4 billion trade deficit with Japan this year and called on Tokyo to buy, lend and invest more in China, informed Japanese sources said.

Mr Zhao told the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, who left yesterday afternoon after a 25-hour visit to China, that the trade deficit was the most serious problem in Sino-Japanese relations.

The forecast deficit was well down on last year's nearly \$6 billion, but Mr Zhao said this was partly because overall trade volume was down. He said Japan must help in achieving balanced bilateral trade while China endeavoured to reform its trading system and improve the quality of its exports.

The sources said Mr Zhao also recommended that Japan should boost soft-loan development financing to China

in 1991, following the end of a seven-year, 470 billion yen (\$2.14 billion) loan at 3.5 per cent annual interest, which began in 1984.

Despite some increase of Japanese investment in China in the last few years and Chinese efforts to make conditions for this more attractive, Mr Zhao said the scale of such investment was still highly inadequate.

Japanese sources said Mr Nakasone promised to study Mr Zhao's proposals and said there would be plenty of time to discuss the request for extra loans.

He cited high Chinese taxes as one reason why Japan's investments in China were not as great as Peking desired and said unreliable supplies limited the purchase of imports from China.

Despite the catalogue of demands presented by Mr Zhao, the New China News Agency reported the exchange in a moderate tone.

## World's largest hydroelectric project

## Caracas breaks grip of oil

Guri (Reuters) — Venezuela opened the world's largest hydroelectric complex yesterday, the Guri dam project, designed to spur Venezuela's industrial development and reduce its reliance on oil.

In a ceremony in the Guayana region, 400 miles south-east of Caracas, President Jaime Lusinchi gave the order to open the dam's floodgates, sending the waters of the Caroni River rushing down the 530 ft-high spillway.

"We should feel well satisfied with everything achieved here in Guri. This will permit us to diversify our economy, rescuing it from dependence on petroleum," President Lusinchi said in a speech marking the event.

"We are witnessing an event of colossal dimensions and importance for the country," the president of the Venezuelan Investment Fund (FIV), Señor Hector Hurtado said.

The 10,300-megawatt hydroelectric plant will be the world's largest until Brazil's Itaipu project, with a 12,000 megawatt capacity, starts up later in the decade.

The dam holds back a gigantic reservoir covering an area almost twice the size of Luxembourg.

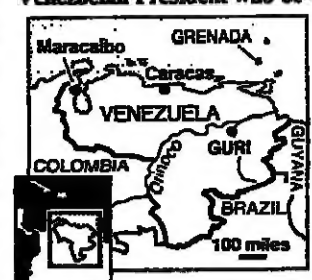
Power from Guri will supply 70 per cent of Venezuela's energy needs and is expected to save 300,000 barrels a day

in domestic oil consumption within two years.

More importantly, the dam provides cheap electric power for the country's iron, steel, and aluminium industries, centred in Ciudad Guayana, 50 miles north-east of Guri.

"Guri is not just the saving of petroleum and assured energy at low cost. It also represents an extraordinary multiplying factor for the growth and modernization of many industries," President Lusinchi said.

Officially known as the Raúl Leoni Dam after the Venezuelan President who be-



gan the project, Guri cost an estimated \$5 billion (\$3.5 billion) and took a total of 25 years to complete in various phases.

But the investment has helped to turn the country into an important industrial power, reduced its dependence on oil and provided momentum for its future as a democracy.

The Guri dam anchors the type of thriving industrial

complex envisioned by former President Romulo Betancourt, who set out to create a new Venezuela after the fall of dictator Marcos Perez Jimenez in 1958.

Thanks to its cheap energy, Venezuela created the world's eighth largest aluminium complex at nearby Ciudad Guayana, as well as the giant Sidor steelworks. What was once a collection of huts on the edge of the Orinoco in a sweltering scrubland at the river's confluence with the Caroni, is now a Venezuelan boomtown.

"Guri was made during the democracy, by the democracy and at the service of democracy," Señor Leopoldo Sucre Figarella, president of the Guayana Region Development Corporation (CVG), said.

Some 30 per cent of the financing came from outside the country, including loans from the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and private foreign banks.

Electricidad del Caroni (Edelca), the state firm which built and will administer the dam, has acquired a foreign debt of \$800 million (\$559 million).

The actual dam, combined with surrounding earth dams, will have a span of about 4.4 miles, officials said. The artificial lake held back by the dam has an area of 1,520 square miles.

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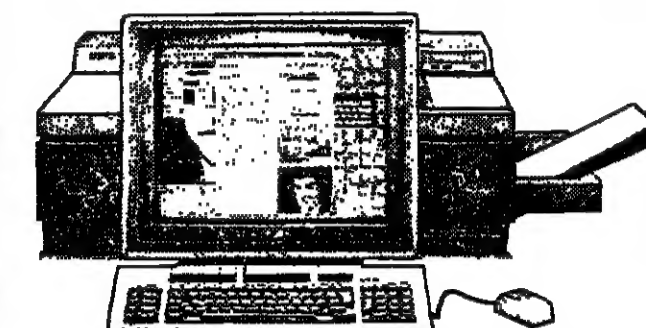
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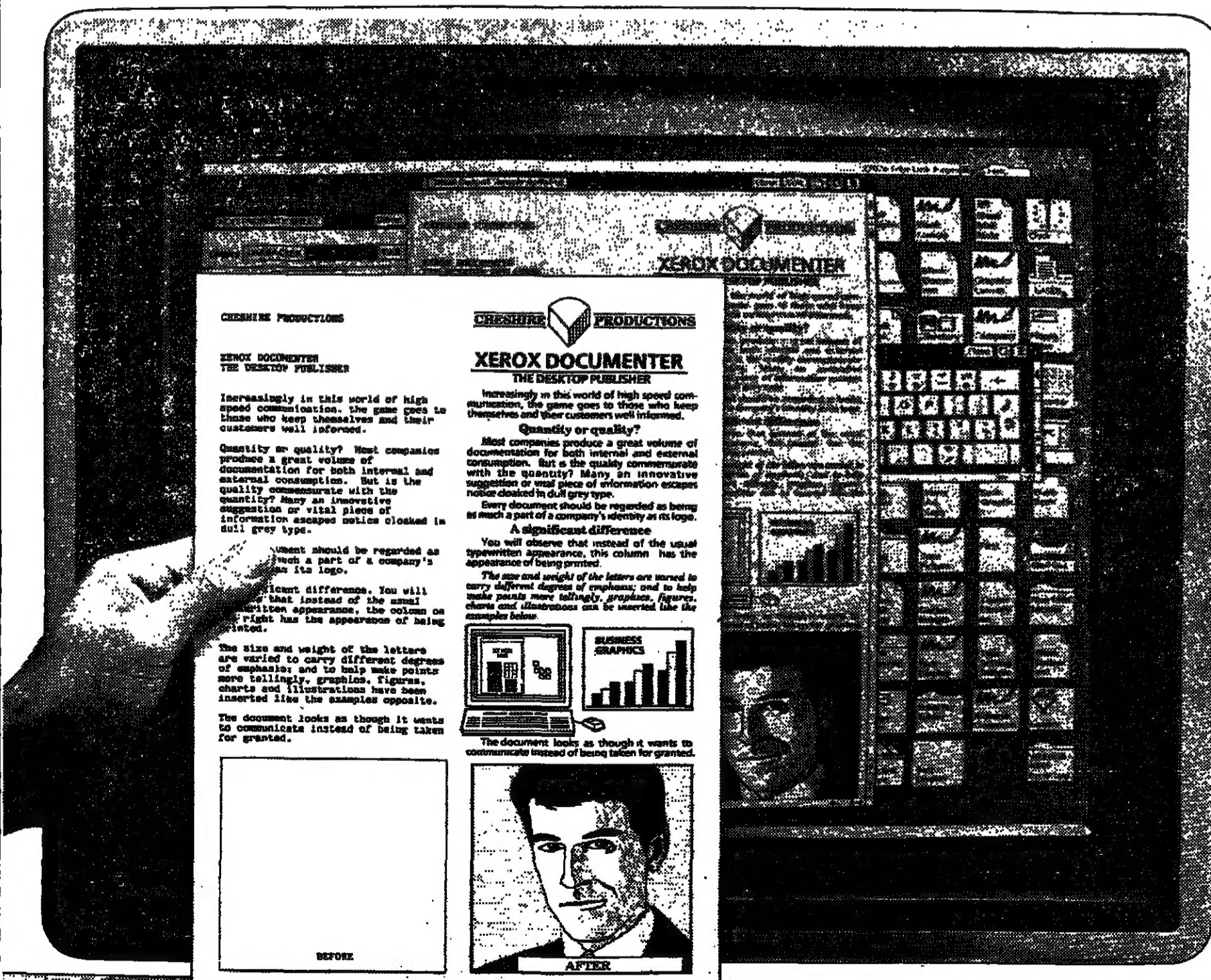
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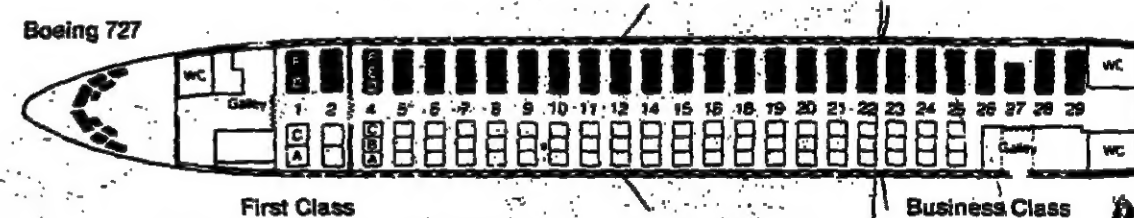
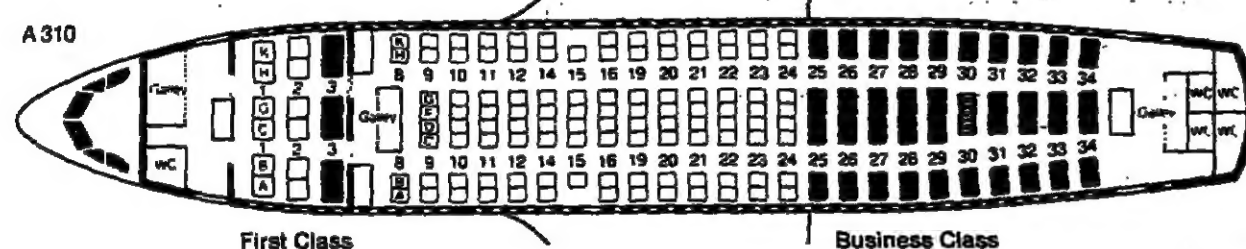
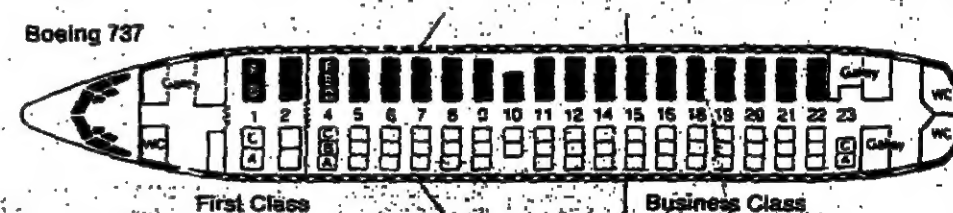
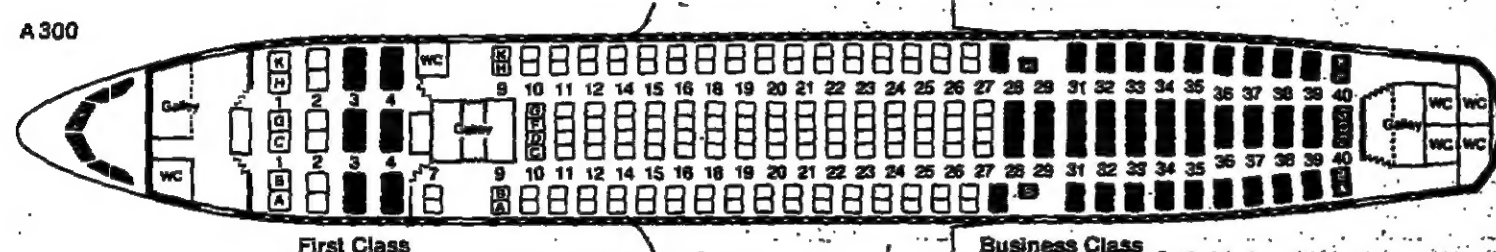
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1862.6 (+30.5)Bargains  
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2.9449 (+0.0468)Trade-weighted  
69.4 (+1.0)Holiday  
operators  
report  
high sales

From Derek Harris

Sales of next summer's holidays are well up on those sold this time last year, according to tour operators arriving here for the annual convention this week of the Association of British Travel Agents.

This comes on top of good profits from a package tour market which this summer grew by about 25 per cent after heavy price cutting by the leading operators.

The optimism among the 3,600 delegates about sales for next year was tempered by the fact that no-one was able to predict the strength of the boom or whether it would suddenly run out of steam.

Pickfords Travel, one of the top four retail agency chains, yesterday reported its sales up by 110 per cent on the same time last year - the increase in real terms being about 35 per cent after allowing for the effect of new outlets opening.

At Thomson Holidays, the market leader among the tour operators, Mr Paul Brett, managing director, said that sales for next summer's holidays were more than 610,000 - a third up on last year.

This is the upper limit of Thomson's expectations, leading the company to upgrade its forecasts for market growth next summer to 10 per cent.

Up to 45 per cent of the sales in May when Thomson, like its key competitors, is offering many of its discounted bargains to encourage early booking.

June, with more offers, accounts for about another 30 per cent but up to 20 per cent of sales are high season holidays.

Significantly, even specialist brochure programmes, based on the five-star hotels where price rises have been most prominent, are showing sales increases of between 15 and 17 per cent.

Thomson, like many other tour operators, has kept its average price at this year's level by introducing a greater proportion of apartment and other self-catering holidays.

There has been increasing speculation that once the early bargains have gone tour operators were likely to re-launch brochures for the main high season with lower prices.

If that happened those who had already booked would receive the advantage of the reduced prices.

Pickfords says it expects a significant number of tour operators to re-launch later with adjusted prices because high season prices appear to be up by between 20 and 25 per cent.

While Spain and Greece still account for three-quarters of the summer market, the popularity of other destinations has risen sharply by about two-thirds and Yugoslavia about the same.

Industry leaders  
pledge backing  
for Tory victory

By Edward Towse, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's industrial leaders yesterday broke with tradition and threw their full support behind the re-election of the Conservative Government.

On the eve of the tenth annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry at Bournemouth, the employers' group - which in the past has avoided stating any overt political preference - for the first time openly welcomed the prospect of a third consecutive win for the Tories.

Mr David Nickson, chairman of Scottish and Newcastle Breweries and the CBI president, said at a press conference that he fully agreed with the organization's retiring director-general, Sir Terence Beckett, who said in an interview with *The Times* last week that the election of a Labour Government would put Britain back into "the mayhem of the 1970s".

Mr Nickson added: "The climate for enterprise is now better in this country than for many years and we broadly agree with the present strategy of the Government."

Last week's autumn statement from Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, which promised some in-

crease in public expenditure and a pre-election stimulus to the economy, appears to have taken much of the steam out of CBI criticisms of government policy.

Sir Terence said that government spending was set to fall as a proportion of gross domestic product. The Chancellor was still on line to meet the target of the Government's medium-term financial strategy. "The Government did not deviate from that principle last Thursday and we support them."

Comment 23

However, a number of issues which could test the CBI leadership's loyalty to Mrs Thatcher's administration will arise during conference debates. Members are still clamouring for Britain to join the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System and the organization has yet to give its full support to tax cuts in the next Budget rather than strong fiscal measures to ease unemployment.

Yesterday, the CBI launched a 21-point business manifesto - with the prospect of a general election within a year - and said that un-

employment would be a central issue.

"While business obviously shares in the desire to see the number out of work reduced, it has also to resist those policies which will harm the economy and reduce our ability to compete in world markets."

"The CBI does not believe government can create large numbers of jobs by fuelling additional demand in the economy. This can only raise inflation, erode competitiveness and lead to fewer jobs."

The manifesto, to be sent to the Prime Minister and other political leaders, says that government should influence the climate and environment in which business operates.

The long-term objective over the next 25 years should be annual growth in consumer spending of 2.75 per cent per head which would be achieved only if Britain won back a greater share of world markets.

To encourage free enterprise and growth it was essential that the tax burden should be reduced significantly and to allow for this, real expenditure by Government should not increase by more than 1 per cent a year.

Coal 'into profit'  
within two years

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

British Coal will reveal this week that it is on target to move into profit in two years' time, that it is consistently beating productivity records and that it is still winning an increasing share of the industrial market.

Interim figures, to be published tomorrow, are expected to confirm that the industry has finally shaken off the effects of the year-long strike.

This is the first time for more than a decade that the industry has announced official details of its performance half way through its financial year.

Losses will be confined at about £250 million, but it is likely that the industry's new chairman, Sir Robert Haslam, will announce that total losses for the year will be contained at only £200 million more.

The industry has been badly hit by the fall in the world oil price which forced it to cut prices to the electricity supply industry, a move which took away £400 million in revenue.

However, productivity gains have been made with output during last month reaching 3.5 tonnes per man a shift, an increase of 22 per cent on output last October.

The industry's sales teams have also been winning a

larger share of the industrial market, despite intense competition from the oil companies who have been able to pass on the effects of the fall in prices. However, the instability in the oil market - prices are expected to rise this week in the wake of new initiatives from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries - is being turned to coal's advantage.

Coal salesmen have been able to offer long-term contracts, guaranteeing supplies and prices. The fact that British Coal, then called the National Coal Board, was able to maintain supplies to all its industrial customers during the strike, has been a major factor in increasing market share.

The industry has also been helped by the Government grant scheme which meets part of the cost of converting industrial boilers from oil to coal. That scheme is due to expire next June and the industry is now attempting to persuade Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, either to extend it or to make sure that any of the £75 million allocated towards it which has not been spent will be carried over so that late applicants can be considered.

The committee, which has been dormant while Opec has pursued Sheikh Yamani's policy of maintaining market share and allowing the oil price to be set in the free market, will meet in Ecuador this week.

The committee consists of Libya, Ecuador and Kuwait, whose oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa, will chair the meeting.

Sheikh Ali, who has been attempting to persuade Opec members to accept new quotas based on a more scientific formula, said in Kuwait yesterday that the committee will report to Opec's full ministerial meeting on December 11.

World prices are hovering at under \$15 a barrel and a move by Opec to return to a fixed reference price for its contract sales would increase Britain's North Sea tax revenues and return many projects scheduled for development in the North Sea back to viability.

At present, the 12 Opec members are limiting output to 15 million barrels a day, with Iraq exempted from the quota system.

Coal third tranche price, particularly as they have to pay British Coal a royalty of £16 a tonne.

The Association of Open-cast Operators has been advised that the CEBG arrangements with British Coal may be in breach of Common Market competition policy.

The board, which last year took more than 2 million tonnes from the 32 open-cast operators, has said that this year it will take only 1 million tonnes and at a price of £29.50 a tonne.

That price is the same as that at which British Coal delivers the third tranche of its yearly 72 million-tonne contract. The first tranche is priced at £47 a tonne and the second at £34 a tonne.

The open-cast operators argue that they cannot compete with the subsidised British

Saudi push  
for higher  
oil priceBy David Young  
Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, has started a campaign to force the oil price back up towards \$18 a barrel by the end of the year.

King Fahd and the oil minister, Sheikh Hassan Nazari, have been involved in discussions over the weekend on the oil price.

The king has been seeking the support of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar to limit production and push up prices.

Sheikh Nazari, who replaced Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, has persuaded the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to call a meeting of its price-fixing committee.

The committee, which has been dormant while Opec has pursued Sheikh Yamani's policy of maintaining market share and allowing the oil price to be set in the free market, will meet in Ecuador this week.

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Sheikh Ali, who has been attempting to persuade Opec members to accept new quotas based on a more scientific formula, said in Kuwait yesterday that the committee will report to Opec's full ministerial meeting on December 11.

World prices are hovering at under \$15 a barrel and a move by Opec to return to a fixed reference price for its contract sales would increase Britain's North Sea tax revenues and return many projects scheduled for development in the North Sea back to viability.

At present, the 12 Opec members are limiting output to 15 million barrels a day, with Iraq exempted from the quota system.

Coal third tranche price, particularly as they have to pay British Coal a royalty of £16 a tonne.

The Association of Open-cast Operators has been advised that the CEBG arrangements with British Coal may be in breach of Common Market competition policy.

The board, which last year took more than 2 million tonnes from the 32 open-cast operators, has said that this year it will take only 1 million tonnes and at a price of £29.50 a tonne.

That price is the same as that at which British Coal delivers the third tranche of its yearly 72 million-tonne contract. The first tranche is priced at £47 a tonne and the second at £34 a tonne.

The open-cast operators argue that they cannot compete with the subsidised British

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Alies in Bournemouth yesterday: Sir Terence Beckett, left, and Mr David Nickson, who are united against what they describe as a return to 'the mayhem of the 1970s'

Lawson boom may ease the  
way for 2p income tax cut

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, is likely to find room for a sizeable reduction in income tax in the next Budget, through a combination of creative accounting and optimistic assumptions.

He is unlikely to attempt a cut in the basic rate of income tax to 25 per cent from the current 29 per cent in one move, although after last week's autumn statement the parameters of policy have clearly changed.

However, a 2p reduction in the rate is likely, costing £2.2 billion in 1987-88.

City economists, in assessing the Treasury's new spending plans - with the planning total for next year raised by £4.7 billion - conclude that the scope for tax cuts within the Chancellor's existing borrowing targets is limited.

Mr Bill Martin of Phillips & Drew estimates that £1 billion of tax cuts will be possible, a view shared by Mr Roger Boodle of Lloyds Merchant Bank.

But Mr Keith Skeoch of James Capel suggests that even without any tax cuts the Chancellor is likely to overshoot his borrowing target.

The king has been seeking the support of the United Arab Emirates and Qatar to limit production and push up prices.

Sheikh Nazari, who replaced Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, has persuaded the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to call a meeting of its price-fixing committee.

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LCP chief  
angry over  
Ward  
White bid

By Carol Leonard

LCP Holdings, the property developer and car parts distributor, which is on the receiving end of a hostile £147 million takeover bid from Ward White, owner of Owen Owen and Payless DIY, has launched a fearsome four-pronged attack against its suitor.

At the weekend Mr David Rhead, chairman of LCP, wrote to Ward White shareholders. Today he will unveil his company's interim results - brought forward two weeks and certain to impress - and on Wednesday he publishes his defence document.

He has also complained to the Takeover Panel about the rise in Ward White's share price last week - from 30p to 32p.

Describing Mr Philip Birch, chairman of Ward White, as "just a paper merchant," Mr Rhead says: "I'm a hands-on manager and I find it deeply offensive to be attacked in this way."

"I'm not normally a person whose response is anger but some of the things put out by Ward White are monstrous."

The LCP letter to Ward White's shareholders is unusual in that defending chairmen do not usually have direct contact with shareholders of the aggressor.

"It is unusual but it's not the first time," says Mr David Davies, of Schroders, LCP's adviser. "We decided to do it because Ward White's shareholders have to vote on the bid and we want to preempt that vote."

Mr Rhead, in his letter, urges shareholders to vote against the bid, warning them that their company might overstretch itself if it tried to simultaneously finance expansion at Whitlock, LCP's United States group of motor parts centres, and at its own recent acquisitions.

Mr Rhead writes: "Since its 1986 report and accounts Ward White's net borrowings have risen from £42.4 million to £92.1 million, an increase in debt as a percentage of shareholders' funds from 35.3 per cent to 80 per cent."

He also highlights the issue of yet more Ward White paper. "Some 24 million ordinary shares and 61 million convertible preference shares will be issued. Your shareholding is being diluted again barely six months after the Payless acquisition."

LCP's letter crossed with a letter written by Mr Birch to LCP shareholders.

Mr Birch claims that the growth rate of LCP's pretax profits has declined over the past four years, that the trading profits of Whitlock increased by less than 4 per cent last year despite an increase in selling space and that last year's dividend of £3.7 million represented nearly two-thirds of earnings.

Analysis, page 25

## ABF may become predator

By Carol Ferguson

Associated British Foods, the food manufacturer, may be about to make a major acquisition. City analysts believe.

Since it sold Fife Fare last June, its cash mountain has grown to £900 million and is generating investment income at a prodigious rate.

As a family-controlled company, or close company as it is legally called, ABF is required by law to distribute all its unearned income unless it can convince the Inland Revenue that it needs the cash for the

purposes of its trade, or that it has other plans for using the money. Otherwise, shareholders will be taxed as if they had received the cash.

On the basis of the 16 per cent increase in the interim dividend, the gross cost of this year's payout is likely to be £40 million. On any sort of reasonable return, ABF's income on its cash and investments will be twice that.

The easiest way to reduce the investment income is to make a major acquisition. Names like United Biscuits,

capitalized at £1 billion, and Northern Foods, capitalized at nearly £600 million, are the ones most mentioned as takeover possibilities in the food-manufacturing business, but monopoly considerations would make such takeovers difficult.

The company is aware of the problem, Mr Garry Weston, the chairman, said: "It would be desirable not to be a close company," raising the possibility that the Weston family will sell some of its shares.

Analysis, page 25

£5m purchase  
by Bodycote

Bodycote International is paying £5 million for I. Marks, a company which supplies packets for seeds, and the catering industry.

The privately-owned company, of Stockport, Cheshire, will receive £4 million in cash and £1 million in new Bodycote shares. About another £1.5 million will be paid, depending on profits over the next two years.

Marks, trading under the name of Stockport, made pretax profits of £728,000 in the year to March 31.

Brokers' weekend at work  
eases backlog of bargains

By Our City Staff

The City was a hive of activity at the weekend as scores of stockbrokers worked on both Saturday and Sunday to sort out the problems which had caused a backlog of 50,000 unmatched transactions.

They rallied to a call from Mr Michael Baker, head of the Stock Exchange Settlements Department, to work round the clock to ensure that the problems, caused by unfamiliarity with the new Big Bang system, were solved in time for Settlement Day, next Monday.

The Stock Exchange is now confident its target will be met. Of the 50,000 unmatched transactions - which represent 25,000 actual bargains - all but 32,000 were for gifts or overseas stocks, which are settled immediately or according to the regulations of the country concerned. That figure of 32,000 had been reduced to 26,000 by Friday morning and 20,500 by Saturday.

Talmans, the central settlement service operated by the

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## Britain to face car onslaught by Italy

By Anne Warden  
Britain's relative strength in the export market for speciality cars could face fierce competition from the expected combination of Alfa Romeo and Lancia under the proposals for Alfa's acquisition by Fiat.

The offer, in competition against a bid from Ford, was accepted by the Italian state industry holding group on Friday.

The two names together would constitute Europe's biggest luxury car company, according to Signor Cesare Romiti, Fiat group managing director.

Fiat intends to take a stake of at least 51 per cent in the proposed new company, in which it would invest about £4 billion, a spokesman said. The group, one of the six leading volume car makers in Europe, already owns the Ferrari sports car name as well as Lancia-Autobianchi.

Signor Umberto Agnelli, Fiat vice-president, said in Tokyo last month that "prestige" cars such as the Alfa models were the sort that could be the most attractive on one market on which the group has been focusing its attention recently - Japan.

Direct distribution there, was not proposed for the present, but was not ruled out, he said.

Fiat's acquisition of Alfa will take it further into the niche car territory in which Britain's car makers have remained relatively most successful, with Jaguar, in particular, in profit.

## Laird to issue £100m notes

The Laird Group has appointed SG Warburg to arrange a £100 million commercial paper programme under which it intends to issue short-term notes denominated in sterling or dollars.

Dealers to the programme will be Samuel Montagu and SG Warburg, with Samuel Montagu also acting as issuing and paying agent.

## Treasury coolness to private finance angers contractors

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

Civil engineering contractors are becoming increasingly angry at the Treasury's reluctance to support infrastructure building projects which are privately financed.

Leaders of the £4 billion industry say that even a few major schemes funded from private sources would have a spin-off effect across the depressed civil engineering sector.

The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, presenting the results of its latest workload survey, said that most companies faced a gloomy future. Output was forecast to fall slightly in real terms this year or, at best, remain constant.

In the public sector the industry was operating at levels last seen in the early Sixties before the motorway building boom.

In an attempt to boost infrastructure work, the federation has supported attempts within the industry to win Government approval for privately financed projects, an idea that has found favour among some Whitehall



Nigel Lawson: Fears about impact on the economy departments - but not at the Treasury.

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, is thought to be concerned about its possible impact on the economy - large sums of private capital being drawn to finance the building of roads, bridges, sewers and other public amenities might force up interest rates and increase inflation.

But Mr Derek Gaultier, director-general of the federation, said: "It is inexplicable to have a policy that does not encourage people to invest in this country and allows the

money to go abroad to improve the efficiency of our overseas competitors."

As a result of Treasury opposition, says the federation, previous Government exhortations for contractors to find alternative sources of finance have largely failed.

The latest survey shows that 9 per cent of all civil engineering companies have no work on their books although medium-sized companies, employing between 500 and 1,000 workers, are faring better than their bigger or smaller competitors.

Activity is improving in the South-east and London while a previous optimistic outlook in the South-west has faded.

The division between north and south has been widened further by reports from Scotland that the workload has deteriorated suddenly, leaving 14 per cent of contractors without work.

The federation said that margins were now very tight, tenders were lower in value and becoming more competitive and employment in the industry was continuing to decline.

## Analyst warns of Japanese takeovers

By John Bell, City Editor

The powerful exporting companies of Japan may soon become corporate raiders according to a top Tokyo analyst.

The Group of Five accord, signed 14 months ago, which was designed to push the yen to much higher levels against the dollar, marked a watershed for those Japanese companies that for several decades have cut swathes through the world's electronics, vehicles, machine tool and heavy engineering industries.

A strong yen has become a permanent factor in their corporate lives. Today the largest are seeking new ways of coping to terms with a harsher trading environment. According to Mr Jeff Usher, analyst at stockbroker Moore Gordon's Tokyo office, it is just a matter of time before they begin to use their substantial cash resources to diversify at home or to buy overseas manufacturing operations.

Mr Usher calculates that there are five major Japanese companies with spare cash in their balance sheets of more than \$2 billion.

He has done his sums on the basis that these balances are liquid assets not committed to the day to day operations and could therefore be spent on acquisitions without affecting normal trading in any way.

Toyota, the motor group, has £7.8 billion available in this way, enough to buy, for example, GEC, Plessey and Racal - the bulk of Britain's electronics industry - in one fell swoop.

Hitachi has at its immediate disposal £3.3 billion, enough to swallow Bechtel, Sanyo Electric, with £1.75 billion, could write a cheque for both Cadbury-Schweppes and Rowntree.

"We expect the cash rich exporters to become bold corporate raiders and to justify their actions by saying that takeovers are necessary to bolster earnings and to preserve their traditional export businesses," Mr Usher said.

## Lawson faces hard task in delivering tax cuts

GILT-EDGED

Earlier this year, the long end of the gilt-edged market forced its way through the magical 10 per cent level - to enter territory unoccupied since the early 70s. As speculation grew that the long-clusive graveness of low inflation was within grasp, yields tumbled further - to go as low as 8 1/2 per cent by mid-April.

However, this heady downward movement went into reverse as investors increasingly realised that earlier enthusiasm had been overdone. So much so that in mid-September long gilt yields passed through 10 per cent once more - but this time travelling in the opposite direction.

In part this deterioration is attributable to global influences. The worldwide money market, progressing so riotously earlier this year, has come to a grinding halt.

The United States long bond yield, for instance, which has come near to challenging 7 per cent, has since moved back to 7 1/2 per cent.

By far the greatest damage, however, has been wrought by domestic considerations - the coming to the fore of specifically British problems. Most harmful among these have been apprehensions about future inflation, trade performance and the political longevity of the present Government.

The latter concern has brought forth its own progeny: anxiety that the Government, confronted with an uncertain electoral prospect, would compromise its previous anti-inflationary commitment.

Such anxiety was initially fuelled by the headlong growth of money and credit and was reinforced by the Government's clear reluctance to sanction an increase in base rates, despite sterling's abysmal performance on the exchanges.

More recently fears about monetary policy have been supplemented by concern about fiscal policy.

Mr Lawson's revelation in

his autumn statement that next year's spending plans had been raised by £4 1/2 billion (the product of departmental spending programmes being boosted by an extraordinary £7 1/2 billion since earlier this year) has provoked a chorus of comment that the Government is opening the spending floodgates and, in so doing, is effecting a policy U-turn.

As with most distorted views of the world there is an element of truth in this. Such comment, however, tends to miss the point.

Certainly the Chancellor has been compelled - for fundamentally political reasons - to accept a great deal more public spending than he would have liked. However, to cave in reluctantly to the collective pressure of Cabinet colleagues is not the same as to endorse the shift.

Faced with such pressures, retention of the original, supposedly sacrosanct £144 billion planning total became impossible: the reserve would have been wholly exhausted. Instead, Mr Lawson decided to put a brave face on it, and to come clean.

But, crucially, Mr Lawson has emphasized the need for continuing fiscal prudence and is determined to stick to his £7 billion PSBR target for next year - the sole remaining vestige of his much-battered medium-term financial strategy.

If this is the case where is the money for the higher spending to come from? In part Mr Lawson is banking on continued strong growth in non-oil revenues but he will also have to use the money previously earmarked for tax cuts.

To say that scope for tax cuts next spring has wholly disappeared is premature. None the less, unless a sustained rise in the oil price comes to the rescue early enough to be incorporated into Budget plans, Mr Lawson will be hard-pressed to deliver tax cuts while retaining a credible £7 billion PSBR target.

"But," some will object, "surely he will raise borrowing, rather than relinquish tax cuts ahead of a general election - particularly if by that time the Tories are no longer doing so well in the polls?"

Given that he has nailed his colours to the mast on the borrowing issue, it is difficult to see how he could adopt the higher borrowing course.

We certainly doubt that he will, although we are resigned to the fact that at present we may be in a minority.

If, indeed, we remain in that position, then the gilt-edged market will continue to be buffeted by fears about the future course of policy. These fears will wax and wane - together with perception of political risk - with the movements in the opinion polls.

And what of the outlook for short-term interest rates? Mr Lawson's gamble that the 1 per cent rise in interest rates implemented last month would be enough has paid off sterling initially steadied and subsequently rose.

Recently it has been underpinned by the hopes fostered by the departure of Sheikh Yamani, that \$18 a barrel is a realistic target and by the sharp comeback enjoyed by the Government in the opinion polls.

It is probable - if sterling's recent, much better showing is sustained - that hopes will grow that base rates can come down once more in the near future.

We suspect that any such hopes will prove unfounded. Having had one closely-fought conflict with the global currency markets, Mr Lawson will be unwilling to risk another. He will cut much on the side of caution. For this reason base rates are likely to stay at 11 per cent well into 1987.

Ian Harwood and John Shepperd  
The authors are directors of Warburg Securities.

## DRI expects growth to slow

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

World economic growth prospects have deteriorated, according to the latest forecast from DRI Europe, published today.

The result will be significantly lower growth in the British economy than was forecast in the Treasury's autumn statement.

DRI expects a slowing of growth in Britain from almost 3 per cent this year (the Treasury estimate was 2.5 per cent) to 2.4 per cent next and 1.8 per cent in 1988.

The Treasury forecast is for 3 per cent growth for next year. However, DRI cites three factors in its gloomier assessment of prospects.

The first is that the US economy has slowed and the correction in the US trade imbalance is now expected to take longer than originally thought. In addition, the rebasing of US national accounts to 1982 prices shows slower growth.

A second factor is the relatively sluggish performance of the German economy because of the weakness of construction investment and exports. Germany is forecast to grow by only 2.1 per cent next year.

Thirdly, the boom after the fall in world oil prices is now taking place but is not that substantial. In most countries

it will be insufficient to reduce unemployment, the forecasters say.

The relatively unexciting growth in prospect for Europe is likely to lead to renewed calls from the United States for expansionary policies, notably in Germany.

But DRI says that such calls are misdirected. "Europe cannot help the United States because it is not a large enough trading partner."

"The European Community accounts for only 23 per cent of US merchandise exports whereas the current account deficit represents almost 40 per cent of total US exports."

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Fast, decisive, independent.

<p><b>WINDSMOOR (HOLDINGS):</b> Results for the six months to August 28. No interim dividend. Figures in £000s. A final dividend of 2p for the year ending January 31 1987 is to be recommended. Earnings per share 2.62p (2.32p).</p> <p><b>BRITISH VITA:</b> The company is to purchase the Midlands-based PEC and Glaxo companies and the related polymers interests of JMP Compounds and Liversale, for £2.16 million cash. The companies have an annual turnover of about £3 million.</p> <p><b>BRITISH INVESTMENT TRUST:</b> Interim dividend 7.2p (6.6p). Net asset value per ordinary share at September 30 - 39.9p, and at January 31 1986 - 36.5p.</p> <p><b>WOODCHESTER INVESTMENTS:</b> Results for the half year to September 30 (figures in £m). Interim 1.2p or UK£1.8p (1.15p). Earnings per share 11.61p (9.57p) and fully diluted 7.75p (6.20p).</p> <p><b>CALEDONIA INVESTMENTS:</b> Results for the six months to September 30 (figures in £000s). Interim 2.2p (2p). Turnover 5,690 (5,096). Investment income 4,418 (3,417). Interest receivable less payable 308 (144). Earnings per share 3.64p (2.73p).</p> <p><b>RUO ESTATES HOLDINGS:</b> Interim 3p, payable December 17.</p> <p><b>GRAMPIAN TELEVISION:</b> Results for the six months to August 31. Interim 0.43p (same), pay January 9. Turnover £8,764,000 (£7,496,225). Pretax profit £428,458 (£261,748). Tax £176,000 (£121,000). Earnings per share 1.87p (1.04p).</p> <p><b>BURTONWOOD BREWERY:</b> Results for the 26 weeks to September 27. Interim 2.5p (same). Figures in £000s. Turnover 16,011 (15,377). Pretax profit 1,696 (1,387). Tax 452 (555). Earnings per share 23.7p (17.8p).</p> <p><b>AMBER INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS:</b> Results for the six months to September 30. Interim 3p (2.8p). Figures in £000s. Turnover 4,600 (4,160). Trading profit 625 (623). Earnings per share 12.2p (11p).</p> <p><b>ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL:</b> Results for the six months to September 30 (figures in £000s). Interim 3.25 cents or 2.27p (1.25 cents). Sales 198,335 (140,867). Profit before tax 14,430 (9,624). Tax 6,43 (4,599). Minority 471 (638).</p>	<p><b>NORFOLK CAPITAL GROUP:</b> Of the 115,900,000 new ordinary shares offered by way of a rights issue, more than 90 per cent were taken up. New ordinary shares not taken up have been sold and the excess over subscription price of 2p per new ordinary share will be distributed.</p> <p><b>BRITISH BORNEO PETROLEUM SYNDICATE:</b> Results for the half-year to September 30 in £000s. Interim dividend 7p (6p). Profit on dealing activities 55,241 (70,121). Pretax profit 890,721 (818,575). Tax 264,432 (262,066). Earnings per share 13.9p (12.4p).</p> <p><b>GLEN ABBEY:</b> Results for the half-year ended June 30. Interim dividend 1.5p or UK4.68p (nil). Figures in £000s. Group turnover 3,552 (8,219). Pretax loss 205 (103). No tax (nil). Loss per share 5.7p (2.9p).</p> <p><b>NORTHERN SECURITIES TRUST:</b> Dividend 0.7p (0.7p) for the six months to September 30 payable December 22. Income from investments £330,470 (£559,703). Pretax profit £116,839 (£243,972). Tax £78,765 (£84,855). Earnings per share 0.32p (1.45p).</p> <p><b>YORKLYDE:</b> Interim dividend 2.75p (2.75p) for the six months to July 31. Turnover £3,835,000 (£4,402,000). Pretax profit £1,154,000 (£1,135,000). Earnings per share 16.0p (14.5p).</p> <p><b>ADWEST GROUP:</b> At the annual meeting it was announced that in the first three months of the present year group sales, excluding acquisitions, are about the same as in the previous year.</p>	<p><b>DSC HOLDINGS:</b> Mr DC Newton, holder of 400,000 shares (12.7 per cent), has joined the board.</p> <p><b>AQUASCUTUM GROUP:</b> Results for the half year to July 3 (figures in £000s). Interim 0.8p on enlarged share capital (0.8p). Turnover 17,151 (16,336). Tax 480 (201). Earnings per share 2.72p (1.02p adjusted).</p> <p><b>OWEN &amp; ROBINSON:</b> The company has entered into an agreement to purchase their existing beneficial shareholdings in Acropod. The vendors each hold 25 per cent of the issued share cap of Acropod.</p> <p><b>GIEVES GROUP:</b> Results for the six months to July 31 (figures in £000s). Interim 1.2p (1p) to reduce disparity, payable December 19. Total turnover 18,997 (16,445). Trading profit 618 (597). Earnings per share 4.1p (3.6p).</p> <p><b>HELICAL BAR:</b> Results for the half year to August 2. Figures in £000s. Turnover 6,593 (3,713). Operating profit 448 (142). Interest payable 14 (22). Pretax profit 434 (120). Tax 165 (60). Profit after tax 269 (60). Earnings per share 6.7p (0.8p).</p> <p><b>DAKES SIMPSON GROUP:</b> Results for the 53 weeks to July 31 (52 weeks) in £000s. Dividend 5.25p (4.25p) making 7p (5.75p), payable January 2. Turnover 46,899 (39,943). Pretax profit 3,856 (2,539). Earnings per share 36.81p (21.29p).</p>
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More company news is on page 23

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the 24,620,762 Income Shares of 12 1/2p each and the 24,620,762 Capital Shares of 1p each of Yeoman Investment Trust PLC to be admitted to the Official List.

## YEOMAN INVESTMENT TRUST PLC

Registered Number 187666

CONVERSION INTO SPLIT-LEVEL INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY

INVOLVING  
SUB-DIVISIONS AND REDESIGNATION  
OF SHARES  
INCREASE IN AUTHORISED CAPITAL AND  
CAPITALISATION ISSUE

### SHARE CAPITAL

	AUTHORISED AND ISSUED
24,620,762 Income shares of 12 1/2p each	£3,077,595
24,620,762 Capital shares of 1p each	£ 246,208
	£3,323,803

Details of the Income and Capital Shares are available through the Eutel Statistical Services. Copies of this Circular to shareholders dated 10th October, 1986 can be obtained from:

YEOMAN INVESTMENT TRUST L. MESSEL & CO.  
65 Buckingham Gate PO Box 521  
London SW1E 6AN 1 Finsbury Avenue  
London EC2M 3QE  
10th November 1986

## BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	11.00%
Adam & Company	11.00%
BCCI	11.00%
Citybank Savings	12.45%
Consolidated Credit	11.00%
Co-operative Bank	11.00%
C. Moore & Co	11.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	11.00%
Lydia Bank	11.00%
Nat Westminster	11.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	11.00%
TSB	11.00%
Citybank NA	11.00%
† Mortgage Base Rate	



## COMMENT

### A new deal between the City and industry

who bought out the subsidiaries of larger companies three or four years ago, have chosen this route to reduce their personal gearing. There have been no fewer than 11 such issues this year, and, as management buy-outs continue to gain popularity, this is likely to provide a source of new issues in the future.

The other source of new issues will be the Business Expansion Scheme. The first of these should reach maturity in the early 1980s, when retention of the 10% shareholding rule in 1984. A USM flotation will probably prove the most satisfactory method for early investors to realize some of their gains. The City's USM fraternity is optimistic about its future now that the USM has matured.

**Isabel Unsworth**  
*The author is a member of the smaller companies' unit at Phillips & Dwyer.*

This attack has seen the establishment of a new set of "narrow bands" for the foreign exchange value of the dollar — part and parcel of the general return towards fixed exchange rates between the yen, mark, Swiss franc and dollar.

Under these "narrow bands" have been worked out, they represent a gradual increase in the value of the dollar.

This forms part of the counter-attack by Japan and West Germany on the attempt by the yen, the mark, the American Treasury Secretary to confine the devaluation of the dollar that began in September 1985.

The most drastic adjustment has been in the value of the yen, which has been pushed down substantially below the mark or the

Market forces, like the sea, are powerful, bountiful but dangerous. And, as with the sea, the wise man treats the free market with the utmost respect, interfering only at the margin and after much thought.

Many delegates at the CBI's conference in Bournemouth fear that new competitive market forces in the City pose dangers to the health of industry because company shares are being reduced to commodity status. They are right to be worried.

The most obvious manifestation is the proliferation of takeovers bids. The price premiums, which bidders offer for control, generate short-term profits for investment managers who have to perform to keep or win business. The accumulation of share stakes and hectic takeover dealings generate profits for the new breed of stock exchange marketmakers. The takeover battles generate a business for the corporate finance departments of the big corporate finance firms.

informal restraints, they will not restore themselves. New coastal defences are needed within which market forces can operate freely.

A high proportion of takeovers, in any case, profit both investors and the economy, not least by sharpening up sleepy giants who used to think they were immune. Share prices remain the only reliable measure of the virtue of takeovers (except those that aim to cut competition and can be dealt with by the merger laws). But they reflect the immediate balance of supply and demand for shares in the companies involved, so they are not an infallible guide. After all, the shares of companies making takeover bids usually fall on a bid announcement where the supply of shares will rise.

There would be no need for a mistake to be made. Whitehall has wisdom and discretion for the market's view of takeovers, as Roy Hattersley has proposed. What is needed is a formal change in the relationship of com-

The old bands, which applied until the week ended October 31, are given in brackets after the new bands, derived from the December futures contracts for these currencies: yen 60-62 (64-66) — 156-152 to the dollar — 161-167 (new); mark 48-50 (49-51); and Swiss franc 58-60 (60-62).



**James Baker:** little success in devaluing the dollar somewhat and to provide an added element of deflationary pressure to the domestic economy.

The changes are not drastic, although in principle the Japanese backsliding bonds ill for the future of co-operation between the US and Japan.

Meanwhile, the bond market is having a struggle to break out of the dispiriting pattern of a "trading range" that has applied since April.

The bears are still pretty much in command of this market, but the past few days have seen a price rally, albeit a substantial confounding rally, even though bond prices have definitely improved since October 20.

merchant banks and the big loans often needed generate good business for competing international banks.

The City needs activity to feed its takeover industry. And the stronger long-term relationships so often called for between investors and companies, are going by the board.

David Walker, the Bank of England director who looks at City/industry relations, brought this problem to to the arena of national debate a year ago. He will no doubt be welcome when he speaks at Bournemouth tomorrow.

The essence of the problem he posed was that the City's increasingly short-term view forced industry to shorten its horizons at the expense of future competitiveness, cutting back on long-term research and development or greenfield investments to avoid becoming the victim of takeovers. This view is not always easy to stand up with cast iron examples, although the recent boardroom battle at Renold appeared to revolve around the group's response to this threat.

Mr Walker also worried that takeovers made with large loans introduced potential instability and forced buying companies to prune quickly and sharply to recoup takeover premiums and cash.

It is one thing to pinpoint a distortion introduced by market forces. But it is quite another to propose a solution that is workable and avoids destroying the beneficial effects of market pressures.

Mr Walker's idea that companies should tell the City more about research and long-term projects and that City institutions should set aside part of their portfolio for long-term holding looks inadequate — as the recent AE case demonstrated. Once market forces have broken down old

panies with big shareholders to reinforce relationships and avoid effective control being sold over the telephone in a few minutes because of the dominance of a few City dealers.

A potential solution would lie in an agreement between company representatives, bodies representing institutions and the new International Stock Exchange. This would need to give big investors a stronger direct say in the direction of companies to enforce necessary improvements and encourage loyalty. In exchange, they could be asked to surrender some power over the disposal of companies to individual shareholders, on whom successful managers could rely to take a longer view.

This would mean recasting boardrooms to give big shareholders direct representation, or their choice of non-executive directors, in line with their combined shareholdings. That would often put them in a majority.

At the same time, the Stock Exchange and institutions might be persuaded to reverse their policy on restricted voting to allow companies to limit the maximum vote due to any shareholding to, say, 1 per cent. Removing the limit to enable a takeover would require a vote of shareholders.

If companies really think the City's short-term view is a serious threat, they will need to offer a drastic accommodation of this kind. The CBI might care to ponder that tomorrow.

Even such a private deal between the parties would probably require some help from Parliament in easing insider trading laws. But it is surely better than overriding market forces in favour of Whitehall values.

**Graham Searjeant**  
*Financial Editor*

**Graham Searjeant**  
*Financial Editor*

## APPOINTMENTS

**Christie and Company:** Mr Geoffrey Knowles and Mr Colin Wellstead are now directors.

**Hertz Europe:** Mr Robin Davies has become vice-president, sales and marketing. Mr Tom Jans is now senior marketing vice-president. Rent A Car, in the United States. Mr John Alexander is sales director. Mr Michael Yorke has become director, North American marketing and Mr Michael Gardiner is staff vice-president, international sales.

**Comcap:** Mr George Miller has been made a non-executive director.

**Wilding Office Equipment:** Mr Tom Wilding and Mr Monty August are now non-executive directors.

**Cable Television Association:** Mr Nicolas Mellersh has become a director.

**Travellers Fare:** Mr Ken Watson has been named finance director.

**Burns-Anderson Trust-Company:** Mr Tony Smith is now a director.

**Racal Electronics:** Mr Jim Clougher is now a director of Albert Marston & Company.

**Mr David Danbury** is engineering director. **Mr Sid Hocketts** becomes commercial director.

cial director, Josiah Parkes and Son.  
 Allied-Bar: Mr M E Slad has been appointed managing director and Mr J P Southwell joins the board as a non-executive director.  
 Allied-Lyons: Sir John Grenside joins the board as non-executive director.  
 Newcastle Building Society: Mr D W Midgley is now chairman.  
 Premier Breeders: Mr Geoffrey Brookers has been made financial director.  
 Kalamazoo: Mr Eric Williams Nickoll has become a non-executive director.

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

## COMPANY NEWS

◆ **BOOSEY & HAWKES:** No interim dividend for six months to June 30. Figures in 2000: turnover, £8,600 (£8,950) trading before interest 408 (200 profit) costs associated with non-recurring, making expenses nil (£76) interest payable (less interest receivable) 1,021 (915) cost before tax 1,429 (£1,391 tax 46 (194).

◆ **FLAXTONS:** The contract for the sale of its site at Seamer Road, Scarborough, North Yorkshire, site is now unconditional. Completion is expected in the next few months. The company and the greater part of the sale proceeds, about £1.7 million, will be applied in consolidation of co-ordinating activities and administration on the company's other Scarborough sites.

◆ **REYNOLDS:** Figures in £ millions for the half year to September 27. Figures in 2000: turnover 63 (60.2) trading loss 10 (10.8) profit 2 (2.0) operating costs 1.3 (1.3) profit 2 (2.0)

interest payable 1.6 (1.8) punit before tax (2.5).

**ROTHMANS:** The company's 1987 agreement with venture capitalists Newline, involving the confectionery manufacturing and marketing operations of Allen's Confectionery and Life Savers Australasia, Allen's is a subsidiary of Rothmans and its confectionery operations will be included in the joint venture.

**OCEAN TRANSPORT & TRADING:** IEP has posted its increased offer document to Ocean's shareholders. The increased offer values Ocean at \$306 million. Allowing for the exercise of options, IEP has increased its offer to 260p for Ocean share.

**PRUDENTIAL CORPORATION:** A subsidiary, Prudential Property Services, has acquired Lowden Noall for a consideration, partly in cash and partly in shares. The cash in total is not material to the company's balance sheet.

● **JUST RUMORS:** Interim dividend of 0.58p, payable December 15, 1989, turnover on January 5, 1990, £1,050,332 (2871,732) for six months to July 31. Pretax profit £2,094,231 (£2,533,686). Tax £250,435 (£301,380). Earnings per share 2.51p on 7.5 million shares (2.40p on 6.25 million).

● **THOMSON T-LINE:** The company has agreed to sell its 50% interest to James and Tattion Group. The consideration for the sale of the shares is £1,194,010 to be paid in cash, which takes into account the payment of a dividend by James and Tattion to London Industrial Buildings of £2,005,990.

● **FLEMING FAR EASTERN INVESTMENT TRUST:** Interim dividend 0.2p per share (same) payable December 11.

● **WARRIOR RESOURCES:** The Canadian company has secured a private placement sale of 500,000 shares to an investment fund management com-

pany in Britain at a price of 25p each.

● **FYZACK TURNER:** The listing of the shares has been completed. The company has merged with Newship Industries, the acquisition of Delight International. The consideration is \$237,500 new ordinary TT shares.

● **HAWK INVESTMENTS:** Consolidated net profit of Aus\$1.9 million (\$863 million) for the year ended June 30, compared with an Aus\$250,000 loss before deducting extraordinary items of Aus\$1.2 million.

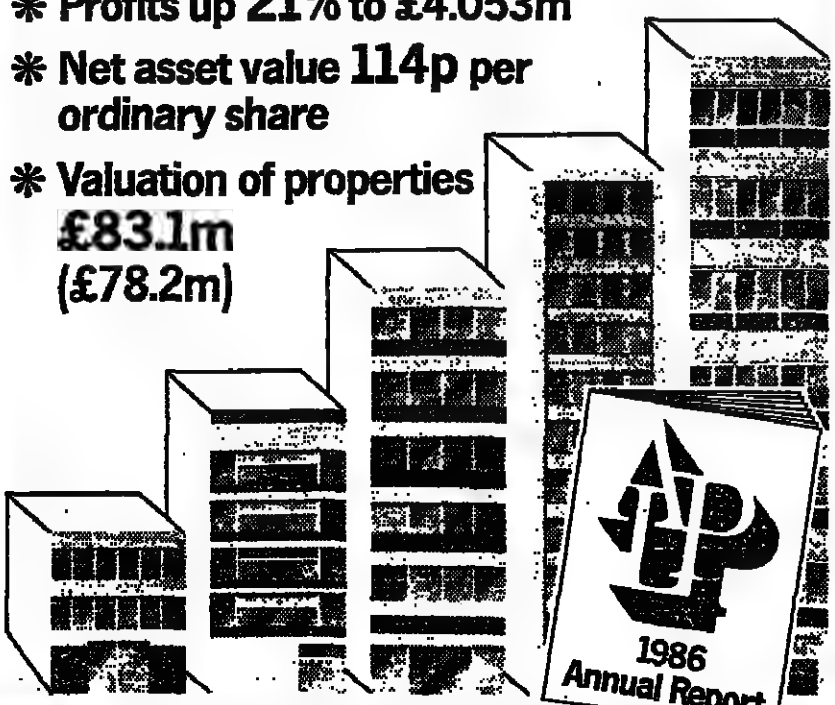
● **HARTGEN:** Australian Gas Light Company is paying Aus\$72.5 million for a 26.5 per cent stake in Hartgen. Hartgen is to issue an A\$12.5 million Aus\$1 ordinary shares at a premium Aus\$1.90 per share and 12.5 million five year 12 per cent convertible notes of A\$2.90 each.

● **OLIVER RESOURCES:** Figures for the six months to

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# Allied London Properties growing in every way

- \* Net Rents up **29%** to £6m
- \* Dividends up **25%** to 1.75p per ordinary share
- \* Profits up **21%** to £4.053m
- \* Net asset value **114p** per ordinary share
- \* Valuation of properties **£83.1m** (£78.2m)



**Allied London Properties Plc**  
Allied House 26 Manchester Square London W1M 6EU.





Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the ordinary share capital of the Company, issued and now being issued, to be admitted to the Official List. The following information must be read in conjunction with the full text of the Listing Particulars dated 7th November, 1986 relating to Virgin Group plc. You are advised to read the Listing Particulars before completing and returning your Application Form.

## Virgin Group plc

(Registered in England No. 1568894)

# Offer of Ordinary Shares by Tender by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

as agent for the Company and the vendors whose names are set out in the Listing Particulars relating to the Company dated 7th November, 1986

**of up to 50,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each to raise  
£60,000,000 with a minimum tender price of 120p per share**

**the amount tendered being payable in full on application**

### Terms and conditions of application

- The contracts created by the acceptance of applications will be conditional upon admission of the whole of the ordinary share capital of Virgin Group plc ("the Company"), issued and now being issued, to the Official List of The Stock Exchange not later than 30th December, 1986. Such contracts will also be conditional upon the Offer by Tender Agreement dated 7th November, 1986 not being terminated before such admission. Application money will be returned (without interest) if either of these conditions is not satisfied and, in the meantime, will be retained by Lloyds Bank Plc in a separate account.
- Save where the context otherwise requires, terms defined in the Listing Particulars relating to the Company dated 7th November, 1986 ("the Listing Particulars") bear the same meaning when used herein or in the Application Form.
- Any contract created by acceptance (whether in whole or in part) of any application shall constitute a separate contract for the purchase of the ordinary shares purchased from a vendor shareholder by the relevant applicant and/or a separate contract for the subscription of the new ordinary shares subscribed from the Company by the relevant applicant and these terms and conditions shall be construed accordingly.
- Offered shares acquired under the Offer will be registered by the Company in the names of successful applicants or persons in whose favour renunciations of letters of acceptance have been effectively renounced, without further cost in relation to United Kingdom stamp duty being payable by such persons, provided that, in cases of renunciation, letters of acceptance (duly completed in accordance with the instructions therein) are lodged for registration not later than 3.00 p.m. on Friday, 9th January, 1987.
- The right is reserved for Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited ("Morgan Grenfell") to present for payment any cheque or banker's draft received and to reject in whole or in part or to scale down any application including, without limitation, multiple or suspected multiple applications made at the same tender price. In particular, to the extent that an application (if accepted in full) would result in a holding in excess of five per cent. of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company following the Offer, it may be scaled down. If any application is not accepted in whole or in part or is scaled down, or is accepted at a lower price than that tendered, the application monies or, as the case may be, the balance thereof will be returned (without interest) by returning the cheque or banker's draft accompanying the application, or by sending a crossed cheque in favour of the applicant(s), through the post to the first-named applicant.
- By completing and delivering an Application Form you:
  - offer to subscribe from the Company and/or purchase from the vendor or any of them the number of ordinary shares specified in your Application Form (or any smaller number for which the application is accepted) at the price per share indicated in Box 2 of the Application Form (or any lower price for which the application is accepted) or, if no price per share is indicated in Box 2 of the Application Form, at the minimum tender price, subject to the Listing Particulars (of which these Terms and Conditions of Application and the Procedure for application form part) and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;
  - agree that you will accept such ordinary shares as may be allocated to you in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph (b) below;
  - authorise Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department to (a) send a Letter of Acceptance for the number

- of ordinary shares for which your application is accepted and, if applicable, a crossed cheque for any money returnable, by post to your address (or that of the first-named applicant) as set out in your Application Form and procure that your name (together with the name(s) of any other joint applicant(s)) is placed on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of such ordinary shares the entitlement to which is not duly renounced; or (b) return the cheque or banker's draft accompanying your application by post to your address (or that of the first-named applicant) as set out in your Application Form;
- agree that, in consideration of the Company and the vendors agreeing that they will not prior to 30th December, 1986 allot or, as the case may be, sell any of the ordinary shares being offered to any person other than by means of the procedure referred to in the Listing Particulars, your application may not be revoked until after 30th December, 1986 and that this paragraph constitutes a collateral contract between you, the Company and the vendors which will become binding upon despatch by post to, or if despatched otherwise than by post, receipt by Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, of your Application Form;
- warrant that your renunciation will be honoured on first presentation;
- agree that any Letter of Acceptance and any money returnable to you may be retained pending clearance of your renunciation;
- agree that all applications, acceptances of applications and contracts resulting therefrom will be governed by and construed in accordance with English law;
- warrant that, if you sign the Application Form on behalf of somebody else or on behalf of a corporation, you have due authority to do so;
- confirm that in making such application you are not relying on any information or representation in relation to the Company or any of its subsidiaries other than those contained in the Listing Particulars and you accordingly agree that no person responsible solely or jointly for the Listing Particulars or any part thereof will have any liability for any such other information or representation;
- warrant that you are not a US person (as defined in paragraph (k) below) and are not applying on behalf of, or with a view to re-offer, sale, renunciation or transfer to, or for the benefit of, any such person; and
- warrant that you are not, and are not applying as nominee or agent for, a person who is or may be liable to notify and account under the Stamp Duty Reserve Tax Regulations 1986 for stamp duty reserve tax at any of the increased rates referred to in section 93 (depository receipts) or section 96 (clearance services) of the Finance Act 1986.
- Acceptance of applications will be effected at the election of Morgan Grenfell either (1) by notification of the results of allocation to The Stock Exchange or (2) by notice by Morgan Grenfell of acceptance thereof to Lloyds Bank Plc.
- The basis of allocation will be determined by Morgan Grenfell in its absolute discretion. An applicant may be allocated new ordinary shares allotted by the Company and/or ordinary shares sold by the vendors for any of the reasons as Morgan Grenfell may in its absolute discretion determine. In accordance with normal principles of English law, the remedies available to persons contracting with the Company in relation to new ordinary shares may differ from those available to persons contracting with the vendors in relation to ordinary shares sold by the vendors.
- All documents and cheques sent by post will be at the risk of the person(s) entrusted thereto.

- No person receiving a copy of the Listing Particulars or an Application Form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him, nor should he in any event use such form unless, in the relevant territory, such an invitation or offer could lawfully be made to him or such form could lawfully be used without contravention of any registration or other legal requirements. Any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application hereunder must satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of any relevant territory in connection therewith, including obtaining any requisite formalities, and paying any issue, transfer or other taxes due in any such territory.
- The ordinary shares which are being offered have not been, and will not be, registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Accordingly, such shares may not be offered, sold, renounced or transferred, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the benefit of, any US person or to any person purchasing such shares for re-offer, sale, renunciation or transfer in the United States or to, or for the benefit of, any US person as part of the distribution of such shares. Application Forms incorporate a warranty that the applicant is not a US person and is not applying on behalf of, or with a view to re-offer, sale, renunciation or transfer to, or for the benefit of, any US person. Registration application forms on Letters of Acceptance will contain a warranty to the same effect by or on behalf of the persons in whose names the ordinary shares are to be registered. "US person" means any national, citizen or resident of the United States or the estate or trust of any such person, any corporation, partnership or other entity created or organised in or under the laws of the United States, or any political sub-division thereof, and any United States branch of a non-US person. "United States" means the United States of America, its territories and possessions.

Copies of the Listing Particulars can be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company at 95-99 Ladbroke Grove, London W11 1PG, from:

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited  
New Issue Department  
71 London Wall  
London EC2M 5NL

Rowe & Pizzarello Ltd.  
1 Finsbury Avenue  
London EC2M 3PA

Lloyds Bank Plc  
Registrar's Department  
Issue Section  
11 Balcarrat  
London EC2M 3LB

from the following branches of Lloyds Bank Plc:  
Birmingham  
125 Colmore Row  
Edinburgh  
11/115 George Street  
Liverpool  
India Buildings  
Water Street  
Reading  
24 Broad Street  
and from all Virgin retail outlets.

### Acceptance and dealing arrangements

The Offer is being made by tender to raise a total fixed gross amount of £60,000,000 ("the Fixed Amount") representing a fixed gross amount of £32,100,000 to be raised by the Company and a fixed gross amount of £27,900,000 to be raised, in aggregate, by the vendors. An applicant may offer to purchase or subscribe ordinary shares either at the minimum tender price or at a higher price which is a whole multiple of 5p. The price at which applications for ordinary shares are accepted is known as the "striking price" and will be determined by Morgan Grenfell. The striking price will be a price at which applications for a number of ordinary shares which are accepted and/or sold at that price will be sufficient to raise a sum at least equal to the Fixed Amount. The striking price will not necessarily be the highest such price but will not be less than the minimum tender price. If the striking price is higher than the minimum tender price the number of ordinary shares allocated and/or sold under the Offer will be reduced pro rata so that the Fixed Amount is raised. In determining the striking price, Morgan Grenfell will take account of a number of factors, principally the need to establish a satisfactory market for the ordinary shares following the Offer and the desirability of allocating ordinary shares so as to achieve an appropriate spread and profile of shareholders. To the extent that an applicant (if accepted in full) would result in a holding in excess of five per cent. of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company following the Offer, it may be scaled down.

The Application List will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 13th November, 1986 and will close as soon thereafter as Morgan Grenfell may determine. The striking price and the basis on which applications have been accepted will be announced as soon as possible after the Application List closes. It is expected that Letters of Acceptance will be posted to successful applicants on Wednesday, 19th November, 1986 and that dealings in the ordinary shares will commence on Thursday, 20th November, 1986. Dealings prior to receipt of renunciations of letters of acceptance will be at the risk of the applicant. A person so dealing must recognise the risk that an application may not have been accepted to the extent anticipated or at all.

Up to ten per cent. of the offered shares will in the first instance be made available at the striking price to meet applications from full-time employees of the Group and Virgin associate and companies. These applications will be made on the preferential application forms available to them which specify the amount of money to be expended rather than the number of shares for which application is made. The preferential allocation to associates and companies will be limited to three per cent. of the offered shares unless and to the extent that the remaining seven per cent. of offered shares the subject of these preferential arrangements is not taken up by employees. The preferential allocation to employees will be limited to seven per cent. of the offered shares unless and to the extent that the remaining three per cent. of offered shares the subject of these preferential arrangements is not taken up by associates and companies.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have confirmed that they will accept notification and payment by Morgan Grenfell of any stamp duty reserve tax liability incurred on the acceptance of applications under the Offer by applicants who are allocated vendors' shares as discharging any liability of such applicants to notify and account for the tax under the Stamp Duty Reserve Tax Regulations 1986.

The Company has been advised that:

- a person who agrees with another for a consideration in money or money's worth that that person transfer rights represented by a Letter of Acceptance will generally be liable to stamp duty reserve tax at the rate of 50p per £100 (or part thereof) on the amount or value of the consideration;
- the conveyance or transfer on sale of ordinary shares otherwise than by delivery of a renounced Letter of Acceptance following registration of renunciations will be subject to ad valorem stamp duty on the instrument of transfer, generally at the rate of 50p per £100 (or part thereof) on the amount or value of the consideration. Where an agreement to transfer such shares is not completed by a duly stamped instrument of transfer a charge to stamp duty reserve tax (generally at the same rate) may arise; and
- no stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax will be payable by applicants or renouncers in respect of the registration of renounced Letters of Acceptance on or before the latest date for registration.

The above statements are made as a general guide to the current position. Certain categories of person are not liable to stamp duty reserve tax and others may be liable at higher rates or may, although not primarily liable for the tax, be required to notify and account for it under the Stamp Duty Reserve Tax Regulations 1986. Any person who is in doubt as to his position should consult his professional advisers.

In cases of renunciation, Letters of Acceptance (duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein) must be lodged for registration by 3.00 p.m. on Friday, 9th January, 1987. Share certificates will be despatched on or before 6th February, 1987.

### Procedure for application

- Insert in Box 1 (in figures) the number of ordinary shares for which you are applying. Applications must be for a minimum of 200 ordinary shares and in one of the following multiples:  
for not more than 1,000 shares, in a multiple of 100 shares;  
for more than 1,000 shares, but not more than 5,000 shares, in a multiple of 500 shares;  
for more than 5,000 shares, but not more than 10,000 shares, in a multiple of 1,000 shares;  
for more than 10,000 shares, but not more than 50,000 shares, in a multiple of 5,000 shares;  
for more than 50,000 shares, in a multiple of 10,000 shares.
- Insert in Box 2 (in figures) the price you are willing to pay for each share.  
Applications must be made either at the minimum tender price of 120p or at any higher price which is a whole multiple of 5p. If no price is inserted in Box 2, your application will be treated as an application at the minimum tender price of 120p.
- Insert in Box 3 (in figures) the amount of your cheque or banker's draft.  
The amount of your cheque or banker's draft should be the price you have inserted in Box 2 multiplied by the number of ordinary shares entered in Box 1.
- Sign and date the Application Form in Box 4.  
The Application Form may be signed by someone else on your behalf, if he is duly authorised to do so, in which case the power(s) of attorney must be enclosed for inspection. A corporation should sign under the hand of a duly authorised official whose representative capacity must be stated.
- Insert your full name and address in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 5.
- You must pin a separate cheque or banker's draft to each completed Application Form. Your cheque or banker's draft must be made payable to "Lloyds Bank Plc" for the amount payable on application inserted in Box 3 and should be crossed "Not Negotiable".  
No receipt will be issued for this payment, which must be solely for the application.  
Your cheque or banker's draft must be drawn in sterling on an account at a branch (which must be in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man) of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques and banker's drafts to be presented for payment through the clearing facilities provided for the members of these Clearing Houses.  
An application may be accompanied by a cheque drawn by someone other than the applicant(s), but any monies to be returned will be returned to the first-named applicant, by sending the cheque or banker's draft accompanying the application or a crossed cheque in favour of the person(s) named in Boxes 5 and 7.  
A cheque or banker's draft must accompany each application.  
An application will not be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled.
- You may apply jointly with other persons.  
You must then arrange for the Application Form to be completed by or on behalf of each joint applicant up to a maximum of three other person(s). Their full name and addresses should be inserted in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 7.
- Box 8 must be signed by or on behalf of each joint applicant (other than the first applicant who should complete Box 5 and sign in Box 4).  
If anyone is signing on behalf of any joint applicant(s), the power(s) of attorney must be enclosed for inspection.

★ You must detach and send the completed Application Form by post, or deliver it by hand, to Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, P.O. Box 1000, 11 Balcarrat, London EC2M 3LB as to be received not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 13th November, 1986.  
If you post your Application Form, you are recommended to use first class post and to allow at least one day for delivery.



## Virgin Group plc APPLICATION FORM

Offer by Tender by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited as agent for Virgin Group plc ("the Company") and the vendors (as defined in the Listing Particulars relating to the Company dated 7th November, 1986) of up to 50,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each to raise £60,000,000 with a minimum tender price of 120p per share, the amount tendered being payable in full on application.

I/we offer to acquire

1	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ordinary shares in Virgin Group plc (or any smaller number of shares for which this application is accepted) at	1. Acceptance number
P 2	2. Number of shares accepted
per share (or any lower price for which this application is accepted) or, if no price per share is inserted, at the minimum tender price on the terms and subject to the conditions set out in the Listing Particulars dated 7th November, 1986	3. Amount received
£	4. Amount payable
3	5. Amount returned
4	6. Cheque number

and I/we attach a cheque or banker's draft for the amount payable, namely

Dated	Signature
November, 1986	4

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Mr, Mrs, Miss or title	Forename(s) in full
Surname	5
Address in full	
Postcode	

☐ Pin here your cheque/banker's draft for the exact amount in Box 3 made payable to Lloyds Bank Plc and crossed "Not Negotiable"

Fill in this section only when there is more than one applicant. The first or sole applicant should complete Box 5 and sign in Box 4. Insert below only the names and addresses of the second and subsequent applicants, each of whose signatures is required in Box 8.

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Mr, Mrs, Miss or title	Mr, Mrs, Miss or title	Mr, Mrs, Miss or title
Forename(s)	Forename(s)	Forename(s)
Surname	Surname	Surname
Address	Address	Address
Postcode	Postcode	Postcode

Signature	Signature	Signature
8		

† Note: Attention is drawn to the warranty concerning US persons contained in paragraph (f)(10) of "Terms and conditions of application".







## Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Fine Art Dev	Drugs/Stores	
2	Equity & Law	Insurance	
3	HEF Ord	Industrial A-D	
4	Gordon Eng	Industrial E-K	
5	Carrs Milling	Food	
6	Anglochem (Heavy)	Banks, Discount	
7	Staples & Pitt	Industrial S-Z	
8	Wintest	Banks, Discount	
9	Do Sh	Finance & Land	
10	Chrysalis	Leisure	
11	Formmaster	Drugs/Stores	
12	Wellman	Industrial S-Z	
13	Bee	Breweries	
14	Br Aerospace	Motors/Aircraft	
15	Whitbread-Liv	Breweries	
16	Allied Colours	Chemicals/Pha	
17	Barisan	Industrial A-D	
18	Br Land	Property	
19	AFV	Industrial A-D	
20	Anchor Chemical	Chemicals/Pha	
21	Danone	Food	
22	Goldberg (A)	Drugs/Stores	
23	Perry Sp	Motors/Aircraft	
24	BTR	Industrial A-D	
25	Br Borneo	Oil	
26	Bladen	Chemicals/Pha	
27	Garfunkels	Food	
28	Dewhirst (U)	Drugs/Stores	
29	Lloyds	Banks, Discount	
30	Western Bros	Building, Roads	
31	Exel	Building, Roads	
32	Reyn	Industrial E-K	
33	GR	Industrial E-K	
34	Conoco	Oil	
35	De La Rue	Industrial A-D	
36	Magnus & South	Building, Roads	
37	Coltroll Gp	Industrial A-D	
38	Mokas	Industrial L-R	
39	Asb & Lacey	Industrial A-D	
40	Audio Facility	Electronics	
41	St Ives Gp	Paper, Printing	
42	Bellough	Industrial A-D	
43	Alan Energy	Oil	
44	Brammer	Industrial A-D	

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8.00 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	NEED

BRITISH FUNDS						
Stock	Div	Yield	Price	Change	Div	Yield
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

UNDATED						
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

INDEX-LINKED						
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end November 21. Settlement day November 24. Settlement day December 1.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Where stocks have only one price quoted, these are middle prices taken daily at 5pm. Yield, change and P/E are calculated on the middle price

Company	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

BREWERIES					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

BUILDINGS AND ROADS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

FINANCE AND LAND					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

CINEMAS AND TV					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

DRAPERY AND STORES					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

ELECTRICALS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Company	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

BREWERIES					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

BUILDINGS AND ROADS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

FINANCE AND LAND					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

CINEMAS AND TV					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

DRAPERY AND STORES					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

ELECTRICALS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Company	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

BREWERIES					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

BUILDINGS AND ROADS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

FINANCE AND LAND					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

CINEMAS AND TV					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

DRAPERY AND STORES					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

ELECTRICALS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Company	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

BREWERIES					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

BUILDINGS AND ROADS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

FINANCE AND LAND					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

CINEMAS AND TV					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

DRAPERY AND STORES					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

ELECTRICALS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

**Portfolio Gold**  
DAILY DIVIDEND  
£4.000  
Claims required for  
+52 points  
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

Company	Price	Change	Gross	Div	P/E
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

OVERSEAS TRADERS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

PROPERTY					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

MINING					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

SHIPPING					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

SHOES AND LEATHER					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

TEXTILES					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

TOBACCO					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

MOTORCARS AND AIRCRAFT					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

OIL					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

OIL					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

OIL					
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000



## HORIZONS

A guide to  
career choice

## First impressions that count

A good many years back I recall emerging from a job interview in a state of complete bewilderment. I felt I had acquitted myself abominably. Not one question had I answered with even an ounce of flair. It was clear that before I submitted myself to another experience of this kind I would have to brush up my interview technique.

No one was as surprised as I was when the organisation in question offered me a position. After my unpromising performance they must have been pretty desperate. But looking back on the event I think I can discern the cause of the problem. It was not so much that the interview was a fiasco, but that the conduct of the interview had been so bizarre.

Most people prepare for an interview in the belief that the meeting will follow a certain logical pattern. A good interviewer starts off by putting you at ease, goes on to review your background and experience, and then tries to assess how you would cope with the job you are after. A really competent one will be content to let you do most of the talking, interrupting just occasionally to extract information or move the discussion on to another topic. Generally speaking, an interview along these lines will afford you ample opportunity to give an account of yourself and your ideas.

## If you can impress without saying a word, why worry?

Unfortunately, not all interviewers even approach the ideal, and while you can usually count on recruitment consultants and personnel officials having been properly trained in the art of selection, it is best to assume that anyone else you meet has not until proved otherwise.

Some interviewers appear to be completely at sea, and you get the impression that they have been detailed to carry out this vital task against their better judgement. They need something to cling to for reassurance, and this generally turns out to be your cv or application form. As a consequence, the exercise turns out not to be an interview at all, but a detail checking session.

"So you're Arnold Cuthbertson." (Yes.) "Born in Keswick, were you?" (Yes.) "And you're married?" (Yes.) "I see your address is in Harrogate." (That's right) — and so it goes on. There is a strong temptation to provide more elaborate answers than the interviewer necessarily wants. The poor chap might be put off his stroke and start confusing your educational attainments with your work experience.

When he actually gets round to an open-ended question (one which cannot be answered with 'yes' or 'no') it may turn out to be one which is quite impossible to answer like "what are our main problems?" If you seek clarification, he gets rattled and asks you to reserve your questions till later.

It is perfectly possible to leave a job interview feeling frustrated and bewildered. Roger Jones examines some of the things that can go right but also very wrong



Members of the Huddersfield job club: A good interview starts by putting you at your ease

Don't get steamed up about this. After all, he's only doing his best. But you must resist the urge to take over the interview. Your best policy is to cope as best you can with his queries and try to put him at his ease. This may sound a tall order if you are pretty nervous yourself, but you may well earn his gratitude in the long run.

And that's the whole point. If the man behind the desk feels satisfied with the way the interview is going, you are bound to go up in his esteem.

There is another type of interviewer who exudes complete self-confidence, so much so that it is difficult for you to get a word in edgewise. He is likely to chatter on endlessly about the job or the organisation quite oblivious to the fact that you have already received a detailed job description which you have digested with care.

After a long and possibly misleading digression on some minor aspect of the post, he throws out a question like "would you be able to manage this?" And before you have a chance to utter either "yes" or "no" he is off on some other tack.

An interviewer like this can be quite infuriating, and you may well become fidgety and restless as you wait in vain for a chance to outline your skills and sell your experience.

The golden rule is to conceal your

boredom. Don't yawn or twiddle your thumbs. Above all, don't interrupt the monologue, for this might be construed as bad manners. Remember that the goal of any job interview is to impress the selector, and if you are able to impress without saying a word, why worry? Indeed, this should be a matter for rejoicing since the opportunities for you to make a faux pas are thereby diminished.

People tend to forget that the ability to listen is every bit as useful as the ability to hold forth. In circumstances like these it could prove to be your trump card. There is one kind of interviewer whom I dislike intensely, and that is the person who regards an interview not as a meeting of minds but as a form of interrogation. He (or she) appears motivated by the desire to trip people up and expose their limitations. And unless you happen to be a hard-boiled politician who is used to such confrontations, you could get quite flustered or even angry.

Don't try to keep a sense of proportion. After all, if he's nasty to you, the chances are that he'll be nasty to all the other candidates, some of whom will not be able to cope with his barrage of abuse as well as you can.

At times like this you need to keep your cool. No candidate is perfect, and during your preparation for an interview

## A competent interviewer lets you do most of the talking

you should have identified your weaknesses as well as your strengths. You should also have developed a strategy for steering the selector away from your weak points to your strong points. And if he turns out to be the adversarial type this may prove easier than you think.

He may wish to dwell on your undistinguished six months with Tom Pearce International, in which case you admit quite freely that things didn't work out as planned on that occasion. But at the same time you point out that your distinguished record of service with Bill Brewer & Co is much more relevant to the job you are after.

Don't go out of your way to pick an argument, but be firm and polite. You may find this apparent ogre is quite impressed by a candidate whom he can't reduce to incoherent mumbings.

Unfortunately there is no knowing in advance what sort of interviewer or interviewers you are likely to encounter. But it won't take you long to assess what sort of experience you are in for once you step inside the interview room.

If after you feel you have not been given a fair hearing, do not despair. You can always send off a letter of thanks for the interview in which you highlight one or two points that you fear you did not get across. However, don't imagine that all is lost. For your skill in handling an impossible interviewer may well make a deeper impression than the information you managed to put over.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## C.E.G.B. RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP AT CHURCHILL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

The Central Electricity Generating Board and Churchill College, Cambridge, invite applications for the post of C.E.G.B. Research Fellow, to commence from a date to be agreed. This is a prestigious appointment in the general field of turbine fluid dynamics research. The successful candidate will be invited to initiate research projects with potential application to C.E.G.B. plant.

The tenure proposed is for up to three years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension to five years. The stipend will range from £11,199 to £12,295 a year, dependent on age and experience.

Selection will be made jointly by Churchill College and the C.E.G.B., and the successful candidate will be elected to a Research Fellowship at Churchill College. He or she will be expected to work with an appropriate group in the Whittle Laboratory of the University Engineering Department, and to spend a proportion of the time in the Board's Laboratories. The Fellow may take part in College and University teaching. Anyone who is interested is invited to write to:

The Registrar,  
Churchill College,  
Cambridge CB3 0DS

Before 15 January 1987, giving:

- (1) A statement of age, qualifications and experience.
- (2) An outline of the research which the candidate proposes to undertake.
- (3) The names of two referees.

## DEAN OF ENGINEERING AND COMPUTING

Salary up to £23,691 per annum

The Dean is responsible for leadership and general management of the Faculty comprising six departments and well over 1000 students. The Faculty is of high repute having received substantial Government 'switch' funding and with a major building under construction. Applicants for the post should be engineers/technologists with substantial management experience, preferably in an academic institution.

Further particulars of the post can be obtained from the Personnel Department, Kingston Polytechnic, Kingston Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-848 1365, ext. 565. The closing date for applications is Wednesday 28 November 1986.

The Director of the Polytechnic, Dr. Robert Smith, will be happy to discuss the post with potential applicants. Telephone 01-546 1366, ext. 200.

KINGSTON  
POLYTECHNIC

## KING'S COLLEGE LONDON (KQC)

(University of London)

## DEPARTMENT OF NURSING STUDIES

## LECTURER IN NURSING STUDIES

Applications are invited from nurses who are graduates with good research, clinical and preferably teaching experience for this lectureship, in the Department of Nursing Studies in the Chelsea Campus. The successful applicant will join a well established academic department, which runs both undergraduate and post-graduate courses.

The appointment will be offered for a period of three years.

Salary within range £8020 to £15700 plus £1297 London Allowance. (Under Review).

The post may be discussed informally with Professor Jennifer Wilson-Barnett, telephone 01-351 2488 ext 3770. Please telephone or write for further details to:

The Personnel Officer,  
King's College London (KQC),  
The Strand,  
London  
WC2R 2LR

Telephone 01-836 5454

Closing date: 11th December 1986.

## UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

Department of Production Engineering & Production Management

## Lectureship in Advanced Processing Technologies

This Department, with major research interests in robotics, advanced materials processing, computer-integrated management and occupational ergonomics, is seeking academic staff as a result of the 'Shift to Science and Engineering' initiative.

A lectureship is available to teach in the area of modern manufacturing processes. The Department has CNC machines and robots linked to an on-line computer, as well as facilities for EDM and other advanced machining processes.

Salary will be on the lecturer scale, £8,020 - £15,700 per annum (under review).

Applications are invited from people with interests in the above field, or in any other area within the technology or management of advanced manufacturing systems. Further particulars and application forms, returnable not later than 15 December 1986, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref No 1076.

## COURSES

LANHAM SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, PARK LANE  
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2 term diploma course starting January 1987  
and 1 term associate secretarial course Jan, April and Sept  
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Prospectus: 18 Darnley Street, Park Lane, London W1Y 3PE  
Tel: 01-629 2804

German day intensive courses in elementary and intermediate  
1 levels starting 24th November, 4 weeks, 3 hours daily, free 275  
Also courses in Germany.  
Goethe Institute,  
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GERMAN INTENSIVE COURSE  
at University of London  
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Anglo-German Society  
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London SW18 5AU  
Tel: 01-222 0366

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Aldgate, London E1 3AB  
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## FELLOWSHIPS

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER  
FREDERICK CRAVEN  
MOORE FELLOWSHIP

## RE-ADVERTISEMENT

Applications are invited for a Frederick Craven Moore Fellowship from graduates of this or any other approved University, or other suitably qualified persons, who furnish satisfactory evidence of their qualifications to undertake research in Clinical Medicine. It is expected that candidates will have experience of research at postgraduate level and, therefore, will be graduates of several years standing. The Fellowship is not intended for those wishing to register for a higher degree. Candidates should submit detailed proposals of their intended area of research. No area within the scope of Clinical Medicine is excluded from consideration. The Fellowship shall be tenable in the Faculty of Medicine and shall be of a value to be determined by the Vice-Chancellor according to the qualifications and experience of the person elected (normally within the salary scale for Research and Academic Staff Range 1A, £8,020 to £12,780 p.a. under review). A Fellowship is normally tenable for up to one year and is offered from a date to be arranged within the current academic session. Further details and application forms are available from the Registrar, The University of Manchester, M13 9PL. Completed forms, together with proposals for research to be conducted, should be returned to the Registrar by December 16th, 1986. Quote ref. 252/86/T. Previous applicants should not re-apply.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

ROSEMEAD SCHOOL  
SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

The Governors award 2 academic scholarships each year to the value of £1000 p.a. Candidates should be over 10 and under 19 years of age on the date of the examination.

For full details contact:

The School Secretary,  
Rosemead School,  
Littlehampton,  
West Sussex BN17 6AL  
Tel: (0903) 716065

HERTFORD COLLEGE  
Oxford

The Bruce, Julia and Mortimer May Senior Scholarship.

As a consequence of a bequest from the estate of Mortimer May, the College is offering a Senior Scholarship at Hertford College, Oxford, for 3 years from October 1987.

The Scholarship will cover the costs of University and College fees and provide subsistence.

Applicants should write for further details and an application form to The College Secretary, Hertford College, Oxford.

ROSEMEAD SCHOOL  
George Road  
Kingston upon Thames

Surrey KT2 7PB  
(IAPS Day School boys 7-14 yrs)

One or two scholarships are awarded annually to cover full tuition fees, to boys aged 9/10 who are at present attending maintained schools. Examination for September 1987 entry will be held on Friday 6th February. Closing date for application: 31st December.

Full details from the Headmaster's Secretary.  
Whisper School's Office - contact for free and detailed. Come and see us at the Open Day on 11th Nov. Tel: 01-897 3342/3.

MICHAEL BROMBERG FELLOWSHIP  
IN THE STUDY OF PRINTS

## WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD

Worcester College is pleased to announce that a Michael Bromberg Fellowship in the study of prints has now been established and that it has been endowed to run in perpetuity.

Worcester College invites applications from men and women. Tenure will be for two (or in exceptional circumstances for three) years from 1st October 1987, and the Fellow will be expected to be based in Oxford. The Fellow will undertake to give three lectures on the subject of his or her research during the last term of the Fellowship, funding towards the cost of publishing these may be available.

The closing date for applications is 31st January 1987, and further particulars may be obtained from:

The College Secretary,  
Worcester College,  
Oxford, OX1 2HB

## PREP &amp; PUBLIC SCHOOLS

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL  
LONDON SE22

## Clerk to the Governors and Bursar

Applications are invited for the appointment of Clerk to the Governors and Bursar.

For details write to the Clerk to the Governors of James Allen's Girls' School at Dulwich College, London SE21 7LD.

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Headmaster: Alan Pattinson M.A.  
Secretary: Mrs Sue Rickard.

Entrance exams 29th November and 7th March.  
O' Level pass rate in 1986 75%  
A' Level pass rate in 1986 85%

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON  
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY  
Lectureship

Applications are invited for the above position now vacant due to the appointment of Dr. C. I. Ragan to a senior position at the Merck, Sharpe and Dohme Neuroscience Research Centre. The post will involve the teaching of Biochemistry to science and medical students. The successful candidate will have an interest in some aspect of mammalian biochemistry and applications would be particularly welcome from those with an interest in bioenergetics, membrane or protein biochemistry, cell biology or gene expression.

Salary scale: £8020 - £15700.

Further information about the above post and about the Biochemistry Department may be obtained from Professor M. Akhtar, F.R.S., Department of Biochemistry, University of Southampton, SO9 3TU.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr A. J. Small, Staffing Secretary, The University, Highfield, Southampton, SO9 5NH to whom applications (7 copies from applicants in the U.K. and one from others) should be sent giving a brief curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees should be sent before 15 January 1987. Please quote ref. no. AJS/86/5/T.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE  
(University of London)  
HALF-TIME LECTURESHIP  
IN OCCUPATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for a temporary half-time Lectureship in the Department of Occupational Psychology for a period of 3 years from January 1987 to teach in the area of CAREER DEVELOPMENT & contribute generally to the teaching, research and administrative work of the Department. Initial salary at a point appropriate to age and experience on half-time lecturers' scale (under review) £4,638 p.a. - £5,043 p.a. including London Allowance. Further details may be obtained from the Personnel Officer (T), Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HX, tel: 01-431 6259, to whom applications in duplicate including a full c.v. and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees should be returned by 28th November 1986.

The British Petroleum Company plc  
Centres for East London Studies at  
Queen Mary College, London

Project Officer:  
Action Programme to Improve Access to Higher Education in East London

The British Petroleum Company plc is supporting a three-year action programme based at the Centre for East London Studies at Queen Mary College to encourage secondary school pupils in East London to participate more fully in higher education. Applications are invited for the post of Project Officer from candidates with an understanding of inner city schoolchildren's educational aspirations and achievements, and an ability to work alongside existing authorities. The minimum salary will be £10,300 plus London Allowance of £1,297. It is hoped that the successful applicant will be in post early in 1987.

Further particulars and an application form are available from: 11 Hall, Director, Centre for East London Studies, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E4 4NS 01-980 4811 x 3618.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM  
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY  
Lectureship in Pharmaceutics - Drug Delivery Systems

Applications are invited from suitably qualified individuals for a lectureship in the field of drug delivery systems. The Pharmacy Department at the University of Nottingham is looking for a lecturer in the field of drug delivery systems to further strengthen its research and teaching activities in this important area. Suitably qualified candidates who may be pharmaceutical scientists, physical chemists, polymer scientists, cell biologists etc. are invited to apply.

The successful candidate will join an active research group that is known internationally for its work in the field of controlled release systems, drug targeting using colloidal carriers and more recently the design and evaluation of delivery systems for the products of biotechnology, namely peptides and proteins.

Details about the position and the research opportunities that will exist may be obtained by informal telephone discussions with Professor S. S. Davis or Drs M. C. Davies, K. J. Palin and C. D. Mellis, on Nottingham 506101 ext 3217.

Further details and application forms, returnable not later than 30 November from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref No 1074.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
VICE CHANCELLOR

The Vice-Chancellorship of the Australian National University will become vacant on 31 December 1987 following the retirement of Professor P. H. Karmali AC CBE. The Vice-Chancellor is the Chief Executive Officer of the University.

The Chancellor, Sir Richard Blackburn, invites enquiries from men and women with appropriate experience and qualifications interested in being considered for appointment. He would also welcome suggestions as to suitably qualified persons who might be approached.

All suggestions and enquiries will be treated in confidence and should be sent as soon as possible to the Chancellor, The Australian National University, GPO Box 1102, Canberra, ACT, 2601, Australia, from whom further information about the position is available.

R V Dubs  
Registrar

THE UNIVERSITY IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON  
CHAIR OF THE PSYCHIATRY OF DRUG ABUSE AT ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair. Applications (10 copies) should be submitted to the Teaching Series, (T) University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 22 December 1986.

## COURSES

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AND BUSINESS STUDIES

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

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## POSTS

## CITY OF LONDON FREEMEN'S SCHOOL (HMC)

The Board of Governors invite applications for the post of HEAD of the City of London Freeman's School, Ashted Park, Surrey. The appointment will be made in December 1986, to be effective from 1st September 1987 on the retirement of the present Headmaster Mr. M.J. Kemp.

The school is a co-educational Day and Boarding School with a roll of 542 (South Form of 100, and 65 Boarders) aged 9 - 18. A new Junior School block (8 - 13) is planned to open in September 1988.

Details of the post and application forms may be obtained from: The Town Clerk, P.O. Box 270, Guildhall, London EC2P 2EJ. (Reference CLFS/DJS) Telephone: 01-606 3030 Ext. 1407. The closing date for applications will be Friday, 28th November, 1986.















## CRICKET

## England's lack of spirit hands initiative to Australians

From a Special Correspondent, Perth

England produced a day's cricket against Western Australia yesterday that was almost wholly without a redeeming feature. Bowled out in three hours and a half on an excellent pitch, a missed slip catch by Botham in the seventh over was the prelude to a performance in the field distinctly devoid of spirit.

With the first Test starting in Brisbane on Friday, the morale of the team is closely linked with how they bat today. Defeat, or a draw achieved with difficulty following another failure by the batsmen, would send Australia into the Test with a psychological advantage the tourists would find it hard to overcome.

Only while Broad and Slack were adding 41 for the second wicket, not without their share of luck against Matthews and MacLeay, was it possible to watch England hopefully.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: First innings 275 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 1st innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 2nd innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 3rd innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 4th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 5th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 6th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 7th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 8th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 9th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 10th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 11th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 12th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 13th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 14th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 15th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 16th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 17th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 18th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 19th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 20th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 21st innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 22nd innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 23rd innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 24th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 25th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 26th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 27th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 28th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 29th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 30th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 31st innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 32nd innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 33rd innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 34th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 35th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 36th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 37th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 38th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 39th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 40th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 41st innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 42nd innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 43rd innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 44th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 45th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 46th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 47th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 48th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 49th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 50th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 51st innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 52nd innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 53rd innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 54th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 55th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 56th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 57th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 58th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 59th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 60th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 61st innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 62nd innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 63rd innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

England: 64th innings 111 (R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100, R. Marsh 124, C.D. Matthews 100, A.J. DeFreitas 100).

## Pakistan's collapse bodes ill for series

From Richard Street, Lahore

The West Indies completed a crushing victory, with unexpected rapidity and ease, on the third day of the second Test match here on Saturday. For the second time in the match, Pakistan bled.

Walsh, who took four for 21, and Gray, with three for 20, were the main cause of Pakistan's abject showing. In the first innings on Friday, Pakistan bled five for 33 and was made man of the match.

Greenidge showed on Saturday that it was possible for a batsman, prepared to graft, to make runs on this slow, lifeless pitch. On which the West Indies bowlers were more than pacemen.

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## RUGBY UNION: CHANGES THAT WILL NOT ALTER THE ROUTE FOURoux IS TAKING



Kirkman does not fall for the tender trip of Berthier

## Three-prong Bath plug is the answer

By Nicholas Keith

Bath 22 Wexham 6

There seems little that can prevent Bath from sweeping all before them in England, winning the John Player Cup and the new national merit table. Make no mistake, this was a masterful performance and again their back row was superb in a championship game.

They are looking forward to trying to get their revenge at Neath at the end of this month in what should be one of the best club matches of the season. They never showed signs of making their presence felt at the Recreation Ground on Saturday. Indeed, Wexham seemed perturbed for most of the match; even the normally assured Andrieu could do nothing to help.

But whatever Andrew had done there was no stopping Bath. Richard Hill, the club and England captain, was surprised that Wexham did not make more of a game and break the traditional club mould, why cannot the English?

There is no reason why Barnes cannot continue to kick beautifully, why Halliday cannot find freedom in space, why Hill cannot lead by example, and why the forwards en bloc cannot dominate through unity. It is time that familiarity was allowed to breed superiority.

Children slipped into the backwaters of Welsh rugby, not the most comfortable position from which to view Davies's emergence as a world-class player. But he continued to improve his skills and a month ago Swansea plucked him from obscurity for just one game because of injury.

He must have felt that something had gone amiss with the process of the factory when Neath decided several seasons ago that he was not the model for them and decided to go for the de luxe version, Jonathan Davies, instead.

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## New-look All Blacks steer France to the crossroads

From David Hands, Rugby Correspondent, Toulouse

France 7 New Zealand 19

It is a measure of the achievement of New Zealand's rugby that they can go to France, the most successful (with Ireland) of the northern hemisphere sides during the 1980s, and win with a team half of whom had not been capped before this year. A side, moreover, upon which the spotlight has shone unmercifully for seasons removed from the field of play.

It is true that France hardly packed their side with their most creative players — no Charvet, no Codrington, defensive wings and no genuine flyer on the back row, but even Codrington would have been hard pressed to play without the ball. The control exercised by the All Blacks in the final half-hour here on Saturday was the most impressive feature of the match which compensated in suppressed tension for what it lacked in technical finesse.

New Zealand won by a try, three penalties and two drop goals to a try and a penalty. That blunt summary ignores the three tries they might — and on other days would — have scored and the intense pressure made to ensure that France, in nine minutes of injury time, did not even though a score then would have been too late to affect the outcome.

There was, perhaps, too much anxiety in both camps for it ever to have been a spectacular match; it was a proving ground for New Zealand, a discussion piece for France whose selectors are at odds over the direction they wish their team to go.

The changes they have made for the second international in Nantes — the dropping of Jacques Fouroux, the coach, appears set: Messel (winning his first cap as a replacement on Saturday) for Lescaudroux may be the one change to reach injury, Enrie for Andrieu will matter little if there is no chance to run and Ondarts for Chabowski seems hard on a player who performed as required in the first half.

If one aspect of the match dominated others, it was the scrum, though the crowd — comparatively meagre at some 21,000 — was surprisingly foreboding where Parisians could have been all a-whistle. It was an area where France, bristling with aggression, expected to do well, and did.

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against an all-Auckland front row, recovering its international baptism. But it took all Steve Strydom's time to bring the packs together, the onus being on New Zealand to get down briskly rather than stepping back, domestic style, from the mark before the scrums formed.

The handful of penalties by Mr Strydom did nothing to cure the problem which is almost certain to recur in Nantes. But it is indicative of the scrumming work New Zealand have done on tour that, despite their front-row problems, the pack held together and contrived, midway through the second half, a wheel for Strydom to score their try.

France led only once, in the first minute of the second half, when Rodriguez and Champ played leading roles in working Sella over in the corner. The











# Challenge France is no match for White Crusader

had been reluctant to speak and it was only a couple of weeks ago that I decided to. I believe in the sanctity of the dressing-room and its affairs but it reached the point where I was forced by my feelings for the youngsters."

Countless numbers later quietly

orderly throughout. Apart, that is, from the opening comment for the rebels by John Foley, a barrister who said there should be a "spitefulness" and proceeded to liken the committee to Gadafi.

If the rest of Foley's opening speech was authoritative, his sum-

Yet the moral of the Somerset story is a lesson to every modern sport: that the game must always be bigger than the individual or the game itself cannot survive. How do we explain that to Rotham?

Goat failure then intervened to avert defeat for **Kim Murray** and **Killie**. **Speak 'n' Kidney** lost her head sail halfway up the second beat. She sailed minus a gunnys for over five minutes while her crew battled in high seas to rig a replacement sail. At the second windward mark Murray was 3 min 8 sec ahead but that is not the statistic to be

	W	L	Fin
18	1	46	
18	1	45	
16	3	36	
12	7	28	
12	7	29	
11	8	27	
9	10	25	
7	12	19	
5	14	13	
2	17	11	
2	17	8	

**RESULTS**  
 1. **100m** DNF  
 2. **200m** 07's  
 3. **400m** 4min 40s  
**STANDINGS**

	W	L	PM
1. <b>100m</b>	10	1	11
2. <b>200m</b>	9	2	10
3. <b>400m</b>	8	3	9
4. <b>600m</b>	4	7	4
5. <b>800m</b>	2	9	2

## Hull lose almost everything

**RESULTS:** Semi-finals: D Bryant (Eng) b R Cutts (Eng) 3-7, 7-1, 7-5, 3-7, 7-1; S. Fiees (Wales) bt D Corbitt (Ire) 7-0, 7-8, 3-7, 7-8.

almost an action replay of Old Trafford, with the exception that Britain did not get three

**GREAT BRITAIN:** J Lykes (Wigan); B Ledger (St Helens). A Merchant (Castletown); G Schofield (Hull); H Gilk (Wigan); A Wylar (Widnes); D Fox (Featherstone); K Ward (Castletown); D Wadsworth (Hull KR); and: A Platt, St Helens; J Fieldhouse (St Helens); I Potter (Wigan); L Crooks (Hull); A Goodwin (Wigan).

**AUSTRALIA:** G Jack; D Shawer; B Kemp; G Miles; M O'Connor; W Lewis; P Starling.

**The big man: Cleal, of Australia, proves to be a handful**

One of the best performances came from the champions, Halifax, who have been struggling away from home to find the form which won them the title. They were 18-6 down at Leigh and recovered with two tries in two minutes just before the interval. In the second half Halifax consolidated with tries from Whitfield and Wilson to win 28-20.

Errol Kingston Brown can thank Paul Harkin for their 6-1 victory over Oldham in a tryless game. He dropped two such in-

## RUGBY

# Fijians pu

Despite some opposition, the Council has accepted by 15 votes to eight that the Royal Ocean Racing Club may permit individual yachts to carry advertising-related names in next year's Admiral's Cup.

## Fijians put style first

## Tijds put style first

The only highlight of the second period was Olsen's second try. Following more sleight of hand the ball was popped up to him through Bosicvaca's legs and three defenders bounced off the giant

## HOCKEY

# Herts through to final

There was a lot of honest endeavour in yesterday's match but not a great deal of cohesion, all three goals coming from penalty strokes. Hertfordshire took a 2-0 lead within six

minutes and had to fight off a spirited revival by Essex who then luckily had to have saved the game.

Essex had seven players from Old Longtonians who have been accustomed to playing on their own artificial surface and did not find the going on grass much to their liking. Herefordshire gained ground through the early enthusiasm of Andy Law. Within two minutes, Herefordshire were in a position to possibly strike after Baxter, but had been obstructed by the Essex goalkeeper. Four minutes later Johnson, in the Essex defence, was penalized for a high kick save in front of goal and Law again had no mistake from the spot.

Essex seemed half-hearted.

[illegible]

## TENNIS

### Edberg gives

### BADMINTON

**JAKARTA, Indonesia:** World Cup: Semi-finals: Men's singles: M Frost (Den) bt Yanyang (China), 15-8, 15-1; I Suprianto (Indo) bt Zhao Jianhua (China), 18-14, 15-10. Final: Suprianto bt Frost, 5-15, 15-8, 15-11. Women's

sheep quality for meat. North: Durham 2, Lancashire 1; North-west: 1. Cheshire 2, Yorkshire 10, Cumbria 6. South: Sussex 6, Buckinghamshire 1; Oxfordshire 0, Berkshire 1; Middlesex 2, Hampshire 4; Kent 2, Surrey 1 plant. Hampshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire quality for wool-fleets. West: Cornwall 0, Dorset 5; Wiltshire 2, Dorset 1.

Q: Min Tang to I. Barboux, 6-2, 6-2; Hui Zhang to F Hunter, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1; Tang and Yan Mao to Hunter and Barboux, 6-3, 6-3.

**Boys' competition:** *Flint Australia to United States*, 2-1 (*Australian names lost*); R. Fromberg lost to M. Chang, 4-6, 4-6; J. Stollenberg to J. Courier, 6-2, 6-4; Stollenberg and T. Woodbridge to Courier and D. Kean, 7-6.

**BOWLS**

**ICE HOCKEY**

managed to take only two games, one on a break of Edberg's serve in the second game of the second set. After the 90-minute match, Edberg

There was a lot of honest endeavour in yesterday's match but not a great deal of cohesion.

outstanding, and a last minute save by Sefson in the Hertfordshire goal.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]











# Campaign of fear by solicitor in police hunt

By Michael McCarthy and Howard Foster

Mr Jonathan Denby, the London solicitor and former private secretary to Mr Enoch Powell, who disappeared in June after an alleged gun incident, had been waging a three-month campaign to frighten a former friend and business associate while desperate for money.

Mr Denby, the nephew of Sir Richard Denby, a former president of The Law Society, vanished after a late-night incident in Mayfair in which two policemen were allegedly held at gunpoint. He was described by Scotland Yard as armed and dangerous and there were fears that he had become involved in political terrorism.

An enquiry by *The Times* has established that Mr Denby spent considerable time in the months before his disappearance tailing Mr David Whitworth, a former client with whom he had negotiated a cement deal worth tens of millions of dollars.

On the night of the alleged incident, Mr Denby had followed Mr Whitworth to Mayfair and was parked two cars behind his car in Down Street. Mr Whitworth was in a basement club in Piccadilly 50 yards away.

Mr Denby was in desperate need of money. The former partners in his legal firm, Lloyd Denby Neal, had dissolved the partnership after discovering that he had taken a huge bribe in a legal action and had sued him for the costs, which amounted to £250,000. Mr Denby had given his former partners charges for the sum over his assets, including his Georgian town house in Canonbury Square, Islington, north London.

## Detectives allege block on inquiry

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Two former senior Scotland Yard detectives yesterday described to a provincial chief constable how they believe investigations into a leading London criminal were blocked.

Mr Peter Wright, Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, yesterday travelled to the West Country and Wales to see former Det. Chief Supt Harry Clement and his former colleague, ex-Det. Supt Gerald Whitshire. The chief constable is in charge of a provincial police team called in by the Yard last week after allegations on the television programme, *World in Action*, about the relationship between London police and Roy Garner, a London criminal and top police informant.

Mr Whitshire has the names of a serving detective chief inspector and a serving detective superintendent who he claims were involved in attempts to halt his work by threats of intimidation or bribery. One of the officers allegedly told Mr Whitshire's juniors there was a plan to kill him to stop the Garner inquiry.

Mr Whitshire has refused to name either officer and neither was previously linked with Garner, who is now serving a prison sentence for VAT gold fraud.

The investigations are likely to include the examination of a 3,500-page report prepared in 1983 by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Ronald Stevenson into allegations

## Raid on US reverses brain drain

By Tim Jones

British companies have begun reversing the brain drain by raising the United States to counter a severe shortage of trained computer staff.

The problem is particularly acute in London and the South-east, with companies in finance, insurance and marketing finding it virtually impossible to recruit suitably qualified staff. The shortage is said to have reached the stage where it is threatening efficiency and expansion.

Last month, advertisements in the trade press for 150 posts

in the United Kingdom produced only 35 applicants. Part of the problem is an apparent reluctance by British companies to enlist trainees, as experience shows that when qualified they are likely to leave.

The computer services division of City Recruitment Consultants, of London, has been advertising in the United States, where there is a large pool of workers with computer skills.

Mr Mike Doran, chief executive of the firm, said two small advertisements in the *New York Times* and the

*Washington Post* had resulted in more than 100 applications for UK jobs, many from people in senior positions.

He said many computer specialists wanted to come to Britain in spite of a 20 per cent lowering of salary levels.

"While a \$50,000 job in the States would be a \$40,000 job here, the lifestyles are different, and \$40,000 would achieve a comparable standard of living."

Many of the applicants were part of the brain drain from Britain a few years ago, he said, and a reversal was now under way.

## Roman defence mound up for auction

By a Staff Reporter

A huge mound of earth, the largest surviving relic of Winchester's Roman and medieval defences, is to be auctioned today.

Hernut's Tower Mound, the most impressive man-made earthwork in the city, is expected to fetch between £5,000 and £25,000 when it comes under the hammer at Butcher's Livery Hall in London.

Mr John Lloyd, a partner in Bernard Thorpe and Partners, who are conducting the auc-

tion, said that the mound contained archaeological deposits which dated back to at least the first century AD.

Roman Winchester, or *Vindobona*, was one of the first Roman towns in the country to have been defended. The earliest defensive circuit, consisting of an eastern bank and ditch was thrown up about AD70.

According to Miss Jo Bailey, of the Winchester Archaeology Office, the remains of this bank are probably the base of Tower Mound, which formed the north-west corner

of both the Roman and medieval defences.

She said that there was evidence in Winchester that the city walls were rebuilt twice in the medieval period. It was during these reconstructions that at least three feet of chalky soil was heaped on to the top of the Roman Tower Mound. This is capped by a mortar surface that could represent a walkway along the top of the rampart.

Miss Bailey said it was possible that this was used to support a tower because traces



The imagination of a poet, an ancient legend and a magic tale, are conspiring to spirit 600 children away from London to "The Magic Mountain" - via the National Theatre (Our Arts Correspondent writes). The man with the enviable power to make children disappear is the actor, Sylvester McCoy, who plays the Pied Piper in a dramatic adaptation of the poem by Robert Browning, which opens at the South Bank next week.

Photographed above is his latest batch of bewitched followers, from Christ Church Primary School, shortly before a preview of their magical mystery tour at the weekend.

Children from a dozen other London schools have been rehearsing for the show, with each school scheduled to give five performances on a rota basis.

The budding actors have shown remarkable talent, but the logistics of production have been "quite horrendous". A familiar refrain in rehearsals has been: "Please sir, where is stage left?"

Mr Alan Cohen, the director, says

(Photograph: John Rogers).

## Test case on soccer disaster

By Ian Smith

A husband and his father and brother all died in the fire at Bradford City Football Club, began a High Court action tomorrow which may establish a precedent for negligence claims by other disaster victims totalling millions of pounds.

Solicitors acting for 110 claimants have agreed to use the loss of Mrs Susan Fletcher's family as a test case to prove liability against Bradford City FC, the Health and Safety Executive and the former West Yorkshire County Council.

During the hearing at the High Court sitting in Leeds before Mr Justice Joseph Cantley, barristers will argue over the blame for the disaster, which claimed 56 lives and left more than 200 spectators injured in May 1985.

The main difficulty, the article says, is persuading managers to take the alcohol problem seriously, since they are unwilling to admit their own drinking levels might be "close to the precipice of problem drinking".

Although some companies have taken steps to deal with drink and drugs in the workplace, many are ignoring the issue.

"Refusing to bring in policies to help employees can end in costly unfair dismissal cases, major safety risks on the

## Hidden drinking epidemic at work

Many managers ignore the drink problems of their employees because they themselves may be reliant on alcohol, according to a new report in the magazine, *Chief Executive*.

It says there is a "conspiracy of silence" between the boardroom and the shopfloor over alcohol and drug addiction.

The article cites an anonymous publicly-quoted company, where at least a third of junior and middle management were either alcohol abusers or alcoholics.

The company chairman, marketing director and personnel director were also found to have serious drink problems, it says. "Eventually the chairman was pensioned off, the personnel director committed suicide and the marketing director got a golden handshake. That same company denied it ever had an alcohol problem."

About 100,000 people are convicted each year for drink-driving offences.

## New type of Aids spreads to Europe

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

New mutations of the Aids virus are already spreading to Europe, causing increasing concern among international researchers, and may give added urgency to the development of improved screening methods.

Some scientists believe the related viruses could provide important clues in the quest for an Aids vaccine. They may also confirm that the disease originated in monkeys in Central Africa.

There is no evidence that anyone who has developed Aids in Britain is infected with any of the new strains. The existing blood tests are considered by experts to be adequate, and measures to screen blood donor products have been successful.

But the leading French researcher, Dr Luc Montagnier, who first described the Aids virus HIV in May 1983, said in San Francisco at the weekend that a new virus discovered in West Africa last year may be as deadly as the original strain.

He told the American Association of Blood Banks that the virus, LAV-IL, may be a big cause of Aids in West Africa and has already spread to several Western European countries. Dr Montagnier said: "We are at the beginning of the spread of a new virus." Other researchers working for the Porton International biomedical group be-

## Teaching drivers to resist alcohol

Drivers who are particularly susceptible to alcohol are five times more likely to have an accident when they are on the legal limit, than when they have had nothing to drink.

The relationship between the amount drunk and its effects is shown on an alcohol level calculator in a teaching pack produced by Hampshire Probation Service, which analysed more than 100 people over a three-year period.

Magistrates are finding that making attendance at a course a condition of probation can help drivers to see the error of their ways. The teaching pack is to be launched throughout the country.

It is produced by Southampton University, in the teaching media department, and at £150, including videos, is a commercial venture supported by the Alcohol Education Research Council.

About 100,000 people are convicted each year for drink-driving offences.

## Portfolio Gold - £16,000 to perfect a holiday

Mr Alfred McNamee, a computer programmer from Glasgow, who has played Portfolio Gold since it started, said he was "speechless, just speechless" when he heard yesterday of his £16,000 win.

Mr McNamee, aged 35, who lives with his mother in Baillieston, said: "I'm going to Lanzarote soon on holiday - this means I will have a very nice trip indeed." He plans to use the rest of the money for a home extension.

Mr McNamee, a reader of *The Times* for seven years, won two £8,000 weekly prizes because there was no winner the previous week.

The £4,000 prize on Saturday was shared by four readers.

Mr Robert Chope, aged 73, a retired circuit judge from Truro in Cornwall was delighted with his win and joked: "People will wonder what I'm going on - my predecessor as circuit judge down here, Mr Thomas Dewar, won Portfolio in September."

Mr Peter Assinder, aged 64, a retired publisher from Putney, south west London, said he plans to spend his £1,000 on a new washing machine and stair carpet.

Mr Joseph Rozewicz, aged 56, an Oxford University research scientist, from Stanmore, Middlesex, said he was very surprised to win. "It was very pleasant because statistically I thought the chances were very small indeed."

The fourth Portfolio Gold winner was Mr Michael Archer, aged 36, from Worthing in Sussex, an information officer for Bechams, who said: "I'm going to spend the money on a new central heating boiler - how exciting."

Readers who wish to play the game can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to: Portfolio Gold, PO Box 46, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.



Mr Alfred McNamee: who made him speechless

Actually, the tale isn't so much lost as misplaced. Because everyone thinks Cutty Sark is the ship moored on the Thames at Greenwich.

But before that, it was the name of the rather wooden-faced young lady shown here.

Her career as a witch was described by Robert Burns in his epic poem Tam o'Shanter.

Destroying crops, slaughtering livestock and luring boats onto the rocks were Cutty Sark's usual pastimes. But on one particular night, she was dancing for the delectation of Old Nick himself, in Alloway Church.

When Tam saw the lights blazing within the hallowed walls, he came forward, he saw, and he was conquered by love. (Or was it lust? Clue: he dubbed her Cutty Sark, the old Scots phrase for the short skirt she was almost wearing.)

Cutty Sark discovered Tam o'Shanter spying on her. And she pursued him and his grey mare with such spirit that they came within a hair of death.

Their one salvation lay in crossing a running stream - something no witch can do. Yet Cutty Sark still managed to pull off the horse's tail at the last instant. The famous tea-clipper launched on the Clyde in 1869 was named after the witch, in hopes of emulating her awesome speed.

And also from the legend came the ritual of placing a mare's tail of rope in the figurehead's outstretched hand, following an especially fast passage.

You may wonder why we chose to illustrate the ship on our label, rather than the scantily-clad young witch.

But that way we can be sure our customers want us for one thing only.

**THE LOST TALE OF CUTTY SARK.**

**CUTTY SARK THE REAL MCCOY.**



## Brinks-Mat bullion raid

## £26m robbery leads Yard to uncover US crime link

By Stewart Tessler, Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard's Tintagel House is an undistinguished office block overlooking the Thames. But for the past 18 months it has been home to a special unit of detectives set up to unravel the financial legend behind the £26 million Brinks-Mat robbery.

Almost three years after Britain's record robbery, carried out by an armed gang on a high security warehouse near Heathrow Airport, the police hunt for the robbers and their proceeds continues unabated. It has cost the life of one detective and sent others to the banking centres of Europe, Latin America, and the offshore financial havens of the Caribbean.

In the process the Yard has uncovered a massive international network of shell companies and accounts moving millions of pounds of American and British criminal money. The result is what American drug investigators think is an important breakthrough leading them from Florida to Boston, Chicago, New York and a chain of crooked lawyers at the service of the Mafia.

Two men are serving sentences of 25 years after the evidence of a Brinks-Mat guard who helped them to plan the robbery and then became a police witness. Detectives believe they have identified another three or four men who took part in the raid. Pulling apart the network which changed the bullion into cash and then into investments is well under way.

Four men have been convicted on charges arising from the robbery. Another nine men and women face charges involving the movement of money generated from the robbery. Fresh arrests are expected.

The biggest robbery in-

vestigation the Yard has ever undertaken began on a Saturday morning in November 1983 when robbers swarmed into the security warehouse supplied by Anthony Black, a guard, with photographs of the interior and a key. Black provided a signal for the robbers to attack.

The gang expected to find £2 or £3 million but neither he nor they knew a huge consignment of gold had arrived hours earlier from another warehouse. The robbers took nearly three tons of bullion.

The police investigation has led to:

● Three men convicted for the robbery and one acquitted.

● Four men convicted of handling the gold and four acquitted.

● Six men and three women facing charges for handling proceeds of the robbery.

● One man under threat of deportation from the United States to face questioning.

Police, who have recovered 11 gold bars worth £110,000, think that at least £10 million was laundered into cash by a route they uncovered. Scores of accounts being investigated.

1,000 carats of diamonds, platinum and travellers' cheques.

The police quickly realized that the robbers had good intelligence. They screened the staff and discovered that Black's sister was living with a man called Brian Robinson, a south Londoner whose name figured heavily in Flying Squad files. One of his partners was thought to be Michael McAvoy. Black cracked during police questioning and Robinson, McAvoy and a third south London man were charged. Robinson and McAvoy were convicted but the third man was acquitted. Black was given six years in jail and the promise of a new life to save him from revenge.

A year after the robbery the police had convictions but no sign of the gold although they

thought they were on its track. They had been monitoring sales of furnaces, the appearance of smelted gold.

A central figure in their investigations was a Kent businessman called Kenneth Noye. In January last year officers from the Yard's undercover surveillance department C11 were watching his home.

Two officers climbed into the grounds round the Noye home at night as a police raid was being launched. They were seen by Noye's guard

on the run from the United States where he was wanted for murder and drug trafficking. Erico, at present fighting extradition to the US, and his contacts led police into the middle of the international laundering network servicing the Mafia and London.

It stretched from the Isle of Man, where police found more than 170 accounts, to the British Virgin Islands. Other accounts were traced to the Far East, the City of London and Europe. One squad of officers concentrated on the international network, working closely with the Americans.

Another concentrated on Brinks-Mat. It discovered gold had been turned into cash, funnelled into Swiss bank accounts and then used for investments in property in Britain and the US.

The re-establishment of extradition arrangements with Spain has however greatly assisted the police. Before the ink dried on the extradition agreements the Yard had prepared a list of men it sought and gathered intelligence on their activities.

At least two were connected to Brinks-Mat. A West Country jeweller, was sought in connection with handling the gold. Police also wanted to talk to John Fleming, a Londoner this year the jeweller was flown back to Britain from Brazil and charged with handling gold from the robbery and a VAT offence.

Mr Fleming fled to Costa Rica from Spain after being faced with expulsion.

Expelled from Costa Rica he went to Florida, was held and is waiting to see if he will have to return to Britain.

In London police in the past week have charged a solicitor with handling £2.7 million in proceeds from stolen gold.

## The House of Lords:1

## Rebellious peers may bring about their own downfall

The word went out from Westminster last week that the House of Lords had overstepped the mark.

For the first time in nearly a decade, abolition was mentioned, reform discussed and plans put forward for firmer control of its procedures.

What had the Upper House done to deserve such rebuke? In the eyes of their lords, their sin has been to do their job as a revising chamber properly.

They have no doubt that the attack against them is being led from the top, by Mrs Thatcher herself.

The defeats inflicted by the Lords on government Bills since the Prime Minister took office now total 104. Behind these lie scores of deals and compromises negotiated between the Conservative Party's business managers and rebellious peers to prevent further revolts.

"This has forced ministers to sit up and take notice, however unwillingly. Some take the relaxed view that maybe a change to a Bill makes sense if it is backed by Labour, Alliance, Independent and some Conservative peers. But others mutter darkly about democracy and unelected bodies, with unflattering references to the peers' age and contact with the real world.

Early in the last session, which ended on Friday, the admission of television cameras was blamed for a new reluctance to rubber stamp government Bills. The cameras, however, have not been there for the past five weeks.

The House of Lords has become a thorn in the side of Mrs Thatcher's government. In the first of three articles on the power and influence of the upper House, Sheila Gunn, of our Political Staff, examines what they have been doing—and why.

when they have been at their most vigorous.

The Government has made several mistakes. It took the natural good humour of the peers for granted, relying on a seemingly endless stream of hereditary lords to back them.

It also mismanaged the timetable for an unusually heavy batch of Bills. It handed the Lords an unexpected weapon by demanding that they deal with five main Bills in the five week autumn spill-over period.

The Government antagonized the upper House by lopping three weeks off its summer holidays to finish the work. To add insult to injury, it added another 700 amendments to the Bills which had had little debate in the Commons because of a strict time limit imposed by a guillotine.

Their lords have found badly drafted clauses and accused the Government of legislating "on the hoof" in response to particular problems, such as the bumpy peace convoy and the disruption of speakers on university campuses.

The form of their "rebellion" was to question the effect of such hastily drafted powers and insist on certain changes.

The most far-reaching is Dockyard Service Bill—

wide consultation rights for workers have been added and this has jeopardized government plans for commercial management at Rosyth in Fife and Devonport, Devon.

● Housing and Planning Bill—giving local councils the right to decide if elderly tenants can buy their council homes.

● NHS (Amendment) Bill—widening its powers so that all health service buildings can be used under the health and safety laws, and not just hospital kitchens.

● Education Bill—the abolition of caning and the introduction of new powers governing how sex and politics are taught in schools.

● Housing (Scotland) Bill—exempting tenants of some housing association properties from the right-to-buy law.

In theory, Mrs Thatcher's Government has little to fear from the Lords. It has almost no power to influence financial Bills and it tends to keep to the convention of not insisting on changes which lead to more public spending. Its chief weapon is delay. The most it can do is put back a Bill to the next session.

But, with a general election looming, they can use this to great effect.

Tomorrow: Who's Who in the Lords

## Convoys continue despite ambush

Peter Davenport, Defence Correspondent

Cruise missile training convoys will continue from Greenham Common, in spite of last week's ambush by protesters, the Ministry of Defence said yesterday.

The ministry said that the deployments would continue as "often as necessary" to meet required training standards.

A spokesman denied a report that the exercises had been suspended for a high-level security inquiry after last week's incident.

A group of 100 anti-cruise campaigners ambushed a training convoy as it returned from exercise to its base at Greenham Common.

In a carefully co-ordinated operation they cut the brake hoses on two vehicles, dangled paint on others and generally held up the convoy for more than an hour.

Members of the anti-missile Cruise Watch organization said it was their most effective operation against the convoy yet.

Yesterday the Sunday Telegraph claimed that all cruise deployments had been suspended until after the outcome of a high-level inquiry into the incident.

It also claimed that ministerial approval, which is required before such exercises take place, would be withheld until ministers are convinced there will be no repetition of last week's incident.

But a spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said yesterday: "It is quite untrue to say the convoys have been suspended. They will continue from Greenham Common as often as necessary to meet required training standards."

The ministry refused to discuss the programme of training exercises, how often or where they take place or when the next one is scheduled, for security reasons.

However the spokesman reiterated that five missiles were not carried on the exercises



Richard Short, aged 10, of Westminster Under School, London, spelling out his victory over 83 young finalists in a sponsored Scrabble competition which is expected to raise £15,000 for Save the Children. The finals of the contest were held yesterday at Baden Powell House in Queensgate, London (Photograph: Peter Trivelpiece)

## Transport developments

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The longest tunnel in the British motorway network will be opened to traffic next month, about three months ahead of schedule.

It is the tunnel of 0.75 miles which will carry traffic on the Great North Road, the A1(M), under Hatfield, and will be formally opened by the Duke of Kent on December 10.

The specifically constructed tunnel is three-lane dual carriageway and follows roughly the line of the existing A1 surface road, which will be redesignated the A1001.

Major roadworks for The UK—November 10 to 17

London and South-east

M1 Hertfordshire: Major roadworks at Junction 8 (Hemel Hempstead). Northbound entry and southbound exit slip at Junction 8 closed.

M1 Buckinghamshire: Contrail between Junction 15 and Newport Pagnell service area.

M11 London: Major roadworks at Redbridge roundabout.

M2 Kent: Lane restrictions between Junctions 5 and 7 (Sittingbourne and Faversham).

M28 Kent: Contrail between Junctions 7 and 8 ( Maidstone).

M27 Hampshire: Contrail near Southampton between Junctions 2 and 3 (A31 and M271). No westbound exit at Junction 2 and no westbound entry at Junction 3 from M271.

M40 Oxfordshire: Only one lane in each direction between Junction 6 (Princes Risborough) and Junction 7 (Thame). Eastbound entry slip at Junction 7

and westbound entry at Junction 6 are closed.

M275 Hampshire: Between M27 intersection and Rudmore roundabout, Portsmouth. Construction of new flyover.

Midlands

M1 Nottinghamshire: Contrail between Junctions 27 and 28 (A608 and A38).

M5 Hereford and Worcester: Between Junctions 4 and 5 (Bromsgrove and Droitwich). Contrail and various lane closures between Junctions 3 and 5.

M54 West Midlands: Various lane closures between Junctions 2 and 6 near Tetford.

A1 Nottinghamshire: Contrail north of Newark at Conwell. Also contrail at Carlton-on-Trent.

North

M1 South Yorkshire: Repairs between Junctions 31 and 33. Slip roads at Junction 31 and M1/M18 link will be closed at various times.

M6 Cheshire: Roadworks between Junctions 16 and 17 (Kilgobbin/Sandbach).

M6 Lancashire: Roadworks on both carriageways between Junctions 29 and 32 (Chorley/Preston).

M6 Lancashire: Roadworks at Junction 23 (Mansfield). Some lane closures.

M18 South Yorkshire: Major roadworks between Junctions 6 and 7 (Thorne and M62). Southbound exit and northbound entry slip roads closed at Junction 6.

M62 Greater Manchester: Contrail between Junctions 19 and 21 near Middleton.

M63 Greater Manchester: Major widening at Barton Bridge.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch.

M66 Greater Manchester: Bridge painting at Sowerth Bridge. Traffic confined to hard shoulder near Junction 4 (M62).

M63 Greater Manchester: Link road from A34 Junction 10 to M63 northbound carriageway reduced to single lane only.

M55 Lancashire: Motorway closed between Junctions 1 and 2, Merseyside. Alternative route signed.

Wales and the West

M4 Wiltshire: Contrail between Junctions 16 and 17 (Swindon and Cirencester).

M4 West Glamorgan: Restrictions between Junctions 34 and 35 (A4119 and A473).

M5 Gloucestershire: Contrail at Junction 14 (Thornbury). Northbound slip road at Junction 14 closed.

M5 Avon and Somerset: Lane closures both ways between Junctions 18 and 19 near Bristol. Also restrictions between Junctions 21 and 26 (Weston-super-Mare and Wellington).

Scotland

M8 Glasgow: Construction work between Junctions 15 and 17 (city centre and Dumbarton). Bridge work between Junctions 29 and 30 (Paisley and Erskine Bridge).

M73 Glasgow: Bridge repairs near Junction 1 (M74).

M74 Hamilton: Contrail between Junction 4 (A723) and Bothwell service station.

M90 Fife: Contrail between Junctions 3 and 4 (Dunfermline and Kelty) and carriageway repairs between Junctions 4 and 6 (Kelty and Kinross).

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch.

## Diplomats' victims protest

By a Staff Reporter

Victims of diplomatic crimes are to deliver a petition to Mrs Margaret Thatcher

from England, Australia, Canada and the United States.

More than 50,000 people have already signed the petition, but at least one million signatures are needed before the petition can be delivered early next year.

The petition campaign was launched three months ago after the publication of OUT-RAGE: An Investigation into the Abuse of Diplomatic Immunity, which documented at least one serious crime in England each week involving an "excused" diplomat or relative or an employee.

The book by Mr Chuck Ashman, an American journalist, and Pamela Trescott, a lawyer, gave a warning of the presence of arms and the potential for furthering terrorism in foreign embassies in London, New York and other key cities.

Mr Tim Fletcher, his wife, Queenie, and the other victims of diplomatic crimes have appealed to the public to sign the petition and send it to: Queenie Fletcher, "Outrage" Petition, W H Allen, 44 Hill Street, Mayfair, London W1X 8LR.

Lord Glenarthur, another Scottish Office Minister, said: "The Government does not accept that significant damage to the habitat of the Greeland

white-fronted geese is likely. They, therefore, naturally regret any subsequent delays which place obstacles in the way of development of an industry of great importance to the people of Islay."

The geese are also threatened by a range of ferrets on Islay, and the Government is being asked to continue to fund an eradication programme due to end soon.

The ferrets, at least 1,000 of them, are attacking gamebirds and domestic stock.

Originally, 15 ferrets were brought on to the island.

The Masspower Services Commission employs 12 people to check 160 ferret traps.

## Charity's plea for mental patients

The mental health charity, Mind, today launches a big campaign to draw attention to what it called the poverty of conditions in psychiatric hospitals and the lack of a properly funded network of local care for patients.

As part of the campaign, Mr Chris Heginbotham, national director of Mind, called for the closure of all large psychiatric hospitals by the year 2000, with re-training and redeployment of staff to ensure no compulsory redundancies.

Mr Heginbotham said: "This is a realistic target given the political and the managerial will. The record of recent governments is appalling: no cash and little action."

Miss Chris Shaw, the charity's assistant director, said those suffering mental illness such as schizophrenia should be given the opportunity to work or, if that was not possible, to have some sort of valuable occupation. Forms of sheltered housing should be available so that help was on hand when needed, to care for the mentally ill in the community rather than in hospital.

The charity has produced a 10-point charter to support its campaign. Demands include a call for another £500 million a year government spending on mental health services; a bridging fund to smooth the transition from hospital care to community based care; new benefits for the disabled and those looking after them at home; and a public education programme to combat what Mind calls the "stigma and prejudice against mental illness".

Introducing the campaign, called "A Better Life", Mr Heginbotham said: "The next year will be crucial for mental health services. Plans to close the huge crumbling hospitals are coming to fruition, but the alternative of community services is either non-existent or, at the best, is a patchy scattering of unco-ordinated projects."

He added: "Replacing an under-funded institutional service with an under-funded community service is a recipe for disaster."

Mind says that people in hospital may often live in 30-bed wards with peeling walls, and that some have to use lavatories with no doors and beds with no tops. Life outside hospital may be just as bleak, with former patients sleeping on park benches.

The charity plans a nationwide survey of mental health patients to back up its charter, which will be handed to Mrs Thatcher today.

It will also publish a number of policy papers.

## Four join Press Council

Four new public members of the Press Council were announced today—a farm secretary, a community relations officer, a school head, and a judge's wife.

They are: Mrs Sylvia Brenda Weston, aged 41, of Higher Came, Dorchester, Dorset, a farm secretary and vice-president of a Women's Institute.

Mr Muhammad Ashraf Bismil, aged 47, of Wheatley, Halifax, community relations officer at Calderdale, West Yorkshire.

Mr Alan Daniels, aged 54, head of a school for children with severe learning difficulties and former assistant education officer.

Lady Kennedy, aged 46, of Harrogate, a home economist and Open University student, who is the wife of Sir Paul Kennedy, a High Court judge, and the daughter of another judge, Lord Devlin, first independent chairman of the Press Council from 1964 to 1969.

The new members were chosen from more than 640 candidates. Their three-year term starts in the new year.

The Press Council's constitution provides for 18 members representing the public and the same number of press members. They sit with an independent chairman, Sir Zelman Cowen QC, provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and a former governor-general of Australia.

## US joins farm crisis meetings

Farmers' leaders from EEC countries will meet agricultural representatives from the United States Chamber of Commerce at a conference which begins in London on Wednesday.

Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr Frans Andriessen, the EEC agriculture commissioner, will speak at the conference which will discuss EEC and United States agricultural and trade policies and problems caused by oversupply.

The meeting has added importance because of the crisis in American farming, which has brought many bankruptcies and forced some small banks out of business. There are fears that European agriculture faces similarly difficult times.

Farmers' unions in Britain have warned Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that investment in plant and machinery this year will fall to its lowest level for forty years. They are asking for tax concessions and reduced interest rates.

## EEC dairy quotas attacked

EEC dairy quotas have been "an unmitigated failure", according to a report by Agra Europe, the research organization.

The blame rests with the member states, which "have consistently subverted and distorted the original intentions and objectives of the Commission's proposals". As a result, there appears little prospect of effective measures to reduce the output of milk and milk products in the near future.

In a separate report for Agra Europe, Professor Christopher Ritson, of Newcastle University, and Mr Alan Swinbank, of Reading University, forecast increasing surpluses of fruit and vegetables, largely as a result of higher returns to Spanish producers since Spain joined the EEC.

That could lead to renewed attempts to strengthen protection measures, with higher prices, reduced consumer choice and a grim outlook for Third World producers with no association arrangements with the EEC.

## 'Rest land to clear surpluses'

More than half Britain's arable farmers would support a scheme to take land out of production in order to curb cereal surpluses, a survey by Farmers Weekly shows.

But most of those in favour would prefer a compulsory programme to the voluntary one proposed by the Government. Nearly three-quarters opposed restrictions on nitrogen fertilizers, mainly because they could not be effectively policed.

About half the farmers questioned would settle for compensation of between £50 and £100 an acre. The Government is said to be thinking of around £75 an acre, which represents one year's storage costs for two tonnes of wheat, somewhat below the national average yield but a good return on marginal land.

The most popular alternative crops would be beans, peas and oilseed rape. Other mentioned include poppies, flax, foxgloves, lavender, evening primrose, sunflowers and - caravans.

## Geese fly headlong into dispute with distillers

By Sheila Gunn

Political Staff

Gaggles of Greeland white-fronted geese are arriving at Duich Moss, on the Isle of Islay, for the winter unaware that they have stirred up a bitter dispute between two government departments.

For the rare breed's traditional roosting ground is also in demand for its peat, which is used to impart a distinctive flavour to whisky.

The Scottish Office has come out in support of the peat-cutting whisky-makers, denying that they threaten the geese, while the Department of Environment has backed the European Commission, which

declared it a site of special scientific interest (SSI).

The geese breed in Greeland, wintering at several roosting grounds in Ireland and off the west coast of Scotland. But their numbers dropped to about 15,000 by the end of the 1970s when peat-cutters invaded their traditional habitat in Ireland.

Islay is now considered one of their most important remaining sites and their numbers have been slowly rising in recent years—although they are still classed as an endangered species.

The saga of Duich Moss began when the Scottish Office gave planning permission

to Scottish Malt Distillers Company to cut peat, on condition that no work was carried out in winter. This was found to contravene European law, ratified in Britain, which banned any work there.

Islanders were divided and the future of the distilleries and vital jobs were threatened. There were claims that Scotch whisky, such as White Horse, would never taste the same without this peat flavouring. David Bellamy, the conservationist, and fellow bird lovers were loudly hoed at a public meeting on the island.

Lord Melchett, a former Labour minister, has been

investigating the Government's attitude, and particularly the role played by Mr John MacKay, Under Secretary of State at the Scottish Office and MP for Argyll and Bute, which includes Islay.

He said that in a letter to an island councillor, Mr MacKay accused the European Commission of "outside and ignorant interference" and that its decision to designate the site an SSI was "an unfortunate complication".

Lord Glenarthur, another Scottish Office Minister, said: "The Government does not accept that significant damage to the habitat of the Greeland

white-fronted geese is likely. They, therefore, naturally regret any subsequent delays which place obstacles in the way of development of an industry of great importance to the people of Islay."

The geese are also threatened by a range of ferrets on Islay, and the Government is being asked to continue to fund an eradication programme due to end soon.

The ferrets, at least 1,000 of them, are attacking gamebirds and domestic stock.

Originally, 15 ferrets were brought on to the island.

The Masspower Services Commission employs 12 people to check 160 ferret traps.



## Solicitors in protest over Bar call for client link

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors have launched a strong counter-attack on proposals from the Bar that some clients be allowed to deal with barristers direct and not go through a solicitor.

In a paper published today, the Law Society gives a warning that the proposals could lead to barristers doing solicitors' work and placing themselves "in direct competition" with their colleagues.

That could be "divisive" and threaten a relationship where "unreserved co-operation is essential", it says.

Their riposte to draft proposals from a Bar Council committee threatens fresh differences between the two branches of the profession about how far their restrictive practices should be dismantled.

Solicitors have in recent months launched a vigorous campaign for wider advocacy rights, which are restricted in the higher courts to the Bar, and the Bar committee now proposes that other professionals and employed barristers (such as in commerce and industry) have direct access.

The Law Society strongly opposes these proposals, saying that to instruct a barrister adequately in the specialist areas where direct access is proposed requires some degree of legal qualification.

As a result of the proposals, instructions given to a barrister could be deficient and lead "to the barrister assuming

wider responsibilities" and in effect doing the job of a solicitor, it says.

Alternatively, a barrister may find himself refusing "deficient" instructions and thereby breaching the "cab rank rule" which obliges barristers to accept the next brief, whatever it is.

It also gives a warning that for the first time solicitors could find themselves in competition with the client for big areas of work; an accountant's client might need legal advice on tax matters and the accountant could choose to go either to a barrister or a solicitor for the advice.

Solicitors are increasingly specialized and "do not fear that competition", the society says.

"But barristers should realize that in placing themselves in direct competition with solicitors they would be introducing a divisive element into a relationship where unreserved co-operation is essential."

In response to the Law Society paper Mr Peter Scott, chairman-elect of the Bar, said that the society's arguments "follow in many respects those put forward by the Bar in connection with rights of audience in the higher courts".

The Law Society's stance "tacitly recognizes" the strength of the Bar's argument that only advocates with specialist training and experience should be allowed to take cases in the higher courts, he said.

## Lawyers sued in kidnapping case

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The High Court will rule today in a test case brought by a woman against her husband's solicitors for alleged negligence which led to her two children being kidnapped and taken abroad without hope of return.

The case, which could go to the Court of Appeal and even the House of Lords, has far-reaching implications for the legal profession.

It tests new ground on two fronts: whether a firm of solicitors owes any duty of care to another firm's client and is therefore able to be sued for negligence; and secondly, it will determine whether damages for nervous shock, usually awarded for bereavement, can successfully be claimed for the "loss" of children who have been abducted.

The woman, Mrs Sophia Al Kandari, is suing a Bristol firm of solicitors, J R Brown & Company, for alleged negligence in releasing her husband's passport in breach of an implied undertaking.

As a result, she says, her husband kidnapped her two

children and returned home to Kuwait. That was in 1981 and she has not seen them since.

The case arises from divorce proceedings between the couple five years ago. Mrs Al Kandari's solicitors, Bevan Hancock & Co, another Bristol firm, say that one condition of access to the two children, then aged 18 months and three and a half years, was that the father would lodge his passport with his solicitors.

That was because he had previously kidnapped the children.

The father then decided to return to Kuwait, his home country, and asked for the children's names to be deleted from the passport.

His solicitors released his passport to a London firm of solicitors acting as their agents so it could be taken to the Kuwait embassy for the necessary alterations.

The London firm agreed to meet Mr Al Kandari at the embassy to sort matters out but that meeting failed to materialize.



These building workers who commute from Yorkshire bring a level of craftsmanship which their employers say cannot be had from London tradesmen (Photograph: John Rogers)

## Life in the fast lane for Yorkshire's brickies

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A group of about 20 craftsmen in the building trade board a convoy of Transit vans in Sheffield at 4am every Monday, bound for the week's work in London.

When they arrive, by 8am, they take the seats out, the vans become pick-up and delivery vehicles for materials, and the day begins.

For five full days, the men, about a third of whom have been drawn directly from the unemployment queue, work at converting houses into flats in Philbeach Gardens, Earls Court, and at 3pm on Friday they stop work, put the seats back into the vans, and are back in Sheffield by about 7pm for the weekend.

It is a job scheme which suits staff and employer well. The weekly motorway commuters are well paid for their long journey to work and the employers get good results, high-quality craftsmanship completed in quick time.

The idea came from Brian Henton, a speed merchant who drove Formula 1 racing cars until 1983 when he came fourth in the Race of Champions at Brands Hatch and was not re-hired.

Deciding that he must do something else fairly speedily, he formed the Sheffield-based Provincial House Group with an accountant, Tony Marsden, and a builder, Clive Martin. They became involved in urban renewal schemes in Yorkshire and north Derbyshire, in villages made redundant through cutbacks in mining and in inner city areas, such as Rotherham, where they bought entire roads of houses from the local authority, renovated them and sold them to first-time buyers.

Expanding their activities, the firm saw opportunities for the conversion of houses in the Kensington and Earls Court areas of London, concentrating on two-bedroom flats up to



£150,000 and, just over a year ago, began operations.

Mr Henton recalls that they considered using local labour, but it would be expensive and would not give them control of quality or work rate.

"So we decided to bring our own men down from Yorkshire, a sort of 'on your bike' scheme. We decided to pay the London rate for the job so that they would not be tempted

away, and we put them up in bed and breakfast hotels during the week. It works very well, for we get the quality and we do the job quicker."

Back in Yorkshire, the craftsmen would earn a top rate of about £150 a week. In London they earn £300 to £350 a week, the firm pays £10 a night bed and breakfast for each of them, and they pay for their other food.

The team has been together for some time now, and as they work towards completing about 50 flats by the end of next year they have a timetable of 16 weeks for a five-storey house in Philbeach Gardens, (faster than their rivals), to get the house, and

create five flats, one on each floor. The first was completed last week, celebrated by the planting of a cherry tree in the gardens, and work is proceeding with the next house, a few doors down the road, which is adorned with the sign "acquired for conversion by Yorkshire craftsmen".

The craftsmen are happy, and able to save money. The employers are happy. Brian Henton says: "We know of the quality of their workmanship in joinery, plastering and brickwork, and this attention to detail is paying dividends."

Although no firm date has yet been set, Mr Henton plans to float 25 per cent of the company on the Stock Ex-

change. When he does so his employees, including those drawn directly from the unemployment queue will be invited to become shareholders.

"All buyers, whether miners in Yorkshire or professionals in London, share a common requirement in their housing - quality."

"A typical buyer in South Yorkshire might well have as a first priority the location for his pigeon loft, whereas his southern equivalent is much more interested in access to the City and the Tube network."

There is no provision for pigeon lofts in Philbeach Gardens.

## Research to check diet link with crime

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Researchers are planning to screen 50 people accused of serious offences in East Anglia to see if refined foods, dietary mineral deficiencies and poisons such as lead are linked with behaviour.

One American experiment reduced by more than 40 per cent anti-social conduct such as fighting, lying and stealing among adolescent delinquents in 14 institutions, according to the Biosocial Therapy Association, which holds a seminar next weekend at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford.

Researchers changed the adolescents' diet. For example, soft drinks, refined carbohydrates, high sugar desserts and cereals were removed and fruits and fruit juices introduced. Suicides ceased in one institution where there had been five in a year.

Mrs Gail Bradley, the association's director, who is a former probation officer, took hair samples of her probation clients. Out of eight clients, all except one were found to have high lead and cadmium, which are known to poison the brain, she says.

All showed symptoms of low zinc levels. Zinc is essential in enzymes necessary to metabolize food. Mrs Bradley says: "Zinc has been shown to be low in the population at large but it seems particularly prevalent in hyperactivity, so often a condition linked with juvenile delinquency."

Her clients' histories also indicated they were short of thiamine (vitamin B1), another deficiency linked with juvenile delinquency.

The International Journal of Biosocial Research (Biosocial Therapy Association, 111, Hampstead Way, Hampstead Garden Suburb, London NW11 7JN; £21.50).

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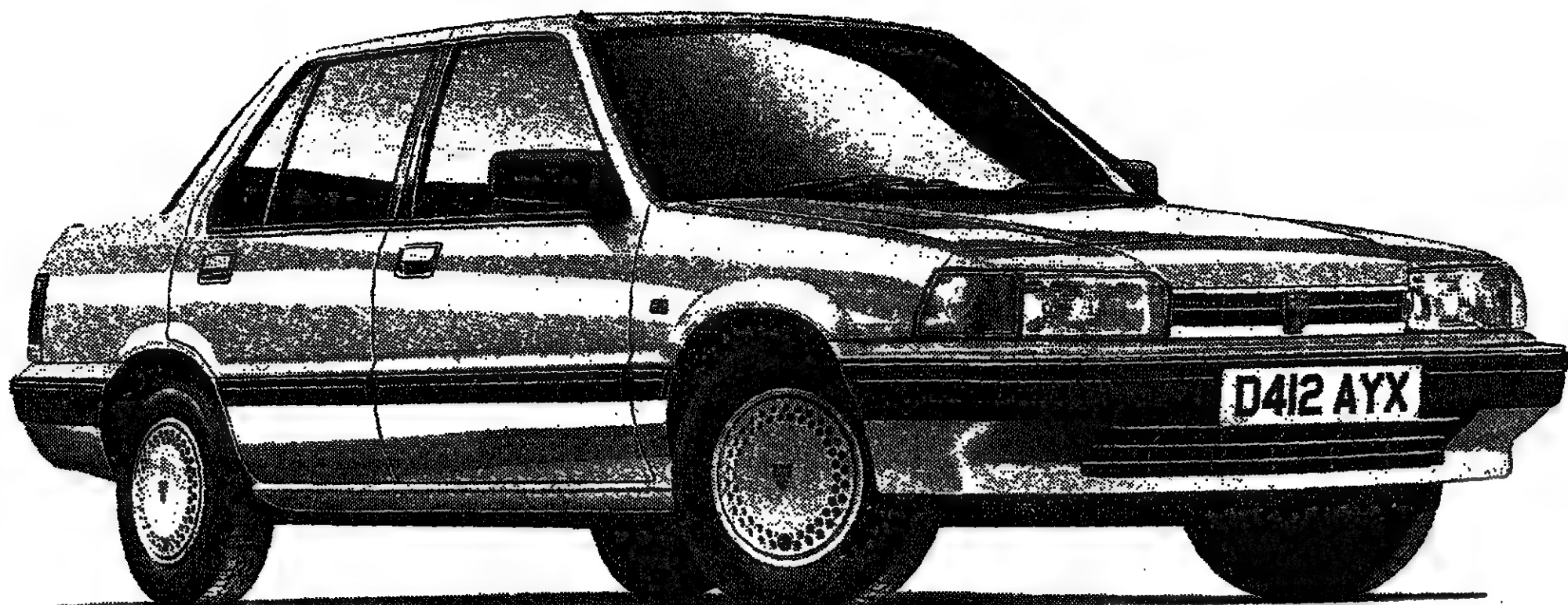
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## WORLD SUMMARY

## Sleeping women die in store blaze

Butuan (Reuters) — Eighteen women and three children were killed yesterday when fire destroyed a department store in the southern Philippines.

Police said the victims were sleeping above the Butuan Fairmart store where the women were saleswomen and could not escape because the exits were padlocked. Two people jumped from a window and were treated for second degree burns.

The girl and two boys killed were the children of the store's owner who was in Manila, about 370 miles away.

Investigators said first reports indicated that the fire, which took 1½ hours to control, was started by an electric stove that overheated, but arson investigators were on the scene.

The keys to the main door and fire exits were apparently kept by the shop's cashier, who was among the victims, a fire department spokesman said.

## Rebel death claims

Lisbon — The Mozambique rebel movement Renamo claims to have killed more than 300 Mozambicans, Zimbabwean and Cuban soldiers last week in attacks in the north and centre of Mozambique (Martha de la Cal writes).

In a communiqué issued in Lisbon, Renamo also said its troops had destroyed the railway line in the Beira corridor at four points — Dondo, Tica, Malonga and Bandula — and that rail traffic between the ports of Beira and Zimbabwe was paralysed.

Renamo said the 300 troops killed included 164 Mozambicans, 131 Zimbabweans and 12 Cuban military instructors. Zimbabwean troops are guarding the important Beira corridor that supplies Zimbabwe.

Leading article, page 17

## Air alert arrest

Osaka police have arrested Mr Seiki Nakagawa, the man suspected of setting off a grenade which could have brought down a Thai International Airbus with its 246 passengers and crew two weeks ago.

A police team is now in Manila investigating what is said to be a regular traffic in weapons from the Philippines to Japan. Mr Nakagawa is said to have made the run seven times before his arrest.

## Writer returns

Mr Jan Raath, The Times correspondent in Harare, returned home yesterday, two months after he was stripped of his citizenship and expelled by Zimbabwean authorities (Nicholas Beeson writes).

Mr Raath said his lawyer told him last month that he would be allowed to rejoin his family in Harare and continue his work.

He has worked for The Times for the past two years and also writes for other foreign publications.

## Africa hunger threat

Rome (Reuters) — Many Africans could be hungry in 1990 than they were in 1980, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization said.

Its projections reflected problems inherent in raising domestic food output in line with population growth and expectations that foreign exchange constraints would make importing of food difficult.

Undernutrition in these African countries was likely to worsen unless domestic crop production were stepped up and imports of food increased, according to the report "Agricultural Commodity Projections to 1990".

## Flights cut move

Harare — Mr Robert Mugabe's Government is expected to make an announcement here within the next fortnight on cutting off all direct airline flights between Zimbabwe and South Africa (Michael Hartnack writes).

A decision is also awaited on the future of the permanent "trade missions" — really consulates — the two countries maintain.

## Necklace murder

Johannesburg — A youth aged 18 was burnt to death in a black residential area near Durban, and there were continuing clashes between rioters and police in Soweto at the weekend, the Government's Bureau for Information said (Michael Hartnack writes).

The youth was murdered by other blacks using the "necklace" method — a blazing petrol-soaked tyre around the neck.

## Falklands top agenda for American states

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

The latest dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands is expected to dominate the Organization of American States annual meeting which opens in Guatemala City today.

As requested by Argentina, there will be a special meeting of the organization's Permanent Council which is composed of foreign ministers from the member states.

This extraordinary session, scheduled for tomorrow, is expected to pass a resolution critical of Britain. In addition the General Assembly will debate the Falkland issue as it has every year since the 1982 conflict.

The new crisis has erupted after Britain's declaration of a 150-nautical-mile fishing zone around the islands. Argentina, protesting that the zone overlaps with its territorial waters, has reactivated its 150-year-old claim to the islands.

A high-ranking Western diplomat in Guatemala said that Britain "has no support whatsoever from Latin America" but does have a "little support" from some Caribbean members of the organization. He said the role of the

United States at the conference, where Britain is not represented, will be "pressure to tone down the resolution".

One of two versions of the resolution is likely to be passed. The first alternative would support Argentina's claim for sovereignty, while the second would call for Britain and Argentina to negotiate a peaceful settlement and to discuss the question of sovereignty over the islands.

Diplomatic sources say that Mrs Margaret Thatcher finds both resolutions "unacceptable" while the second alternative would "probably be acceptable" to the Reagan Administration.

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, is due to attend the beginning of the five-day meeting and is expected to hold private talks with Señor Dante Caputo, the Argentine Foreign Minister.

Well-informed sources say the other topics likely to be discussed during the organization's 16th annual session are the war in Nicaragua and the stalemate of the Contadora Group peace effort, Latin America's external debts and drug trafficking.

## OAS future in doubt

From Michael Smith, Lima

Diplomatic momentum is building to form a new Latin American organization to improve the region's leverage for better economic and trade terms, as well as increase its presence in world power politics.

A recent meeting of the Latin American Economic System, a 26-member economic coordinating body, gave a mandate to Peru's Foreign Minister, Señor Allan Wagner, to sound out specific proposals with other countries. A conference of foreign ministers is to evaluate them early next year.

President García of Peru recently pointed out that Latin

America and the Caribbean is the only region in the world which does not have a forum for independently co-ordinating its political and economic positions.

The Organization of American States, with head offices in Washington, has turned into a bureaucratic blind alley, critics say.

In the recent past, regional leaders have become dissatisfied with the OAS. This reached a watershed in 1982 when the Falklands conflict showed that Washington was prepared to abide by its commitments to Britain over

## France still the odd man out in response to Syrian terror

## Moment of truth for EEC resolve

by Andrew McEwen  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Europe's mettle in the face of Syrian-sponsored terrorism faces a crucial test today.

If the 12 EEC nations have the will to resist Syrian attempts to divide them, their foreign ministers will demonstrate it by banning arms sales to Damascus.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, will press for adoption of four measures, including the arms ban, at today's meeting in London.

His task is to convince them that a show of European political courage holds the best hope of discouraging further state-sponsored ventures.

Syria is seen by many diplomats as playing European nations off against each other, France being particularly vulnerable.

Anything less than adoption of the arms ban by at least 10 of the 12 would mean reprisal threats emanating from Damascus last week had succeeded.

Sir Geoffrey's package provides a second chance for the 12 to disprove widely held suspicions that the EEC is no match for President Assad of Syria. The first attempt, at a foreign ministers' meeting in Luxembourg last month, left Europe looking embarrassingly limp-wristed.

Sir Geoffrey asked his 11 partners for support after severing relations with Damascus over Syrian involvement in an attempt to blow up an El Al airliner, but only the two mildest proposals were adopted.

These were that the Syrian Ambassador to London and his staff should not be accredited by any of the 12 after their expulsion from London, and that the EEC should express "a common sense of outrage".

Even that was too strong for Greece, which abstained. Athens has stronger ties to Arab governments than most European capitals.

Since then British diplomats have lobbied hard for a show of unity at today's meeting.

British diplomats concede that it would be a major step for Mr Theodoros Pangalos, the Greek minister for European Affairs, to associate himself with the arms ban.

Other measures called for are a ban on visits by senior Syrian officials to European capitals, tighter security measures against Syrian Arab Airlines and closer monitoring of Syrian diplomatic activities in Europe.

● BONN: Chancellor Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Chirac of France said yesterday that they expected it would be possible to achieve solidarity on common action by the EEC countries against Syria (John England writes).

Inter-Jewish rivalry

## Bright boy who turned 'traitor'

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israeli police last night denied that Mr Mordechai Vanunu was in their custody or in any prison run by the Prisons Service, indicating that he is being held in one of the wings of a prison under the control of Shin Bet, the counter-intelligence agency, which does not come under the jurisdiction of the police or Prisons Service.

There is unlikely to be any meaningful outcry in Israel, where Mr Vanunu is regarded as a traitor who sold state secrets for money and to honour a mistaken moral code he learned on being converted to Christianity in August.

The only serious public concern is that a man who has now been shown to have so rebellious a past could have obtained a top secret job at the nuclear research centre and to have kept it for nearly 10 years, despite evidence that he was both pro-communist and pro-Palestinian.

It is doubtless as a result of this obvious security lapse that the senior Shin Bet official responsible for vetting personnel at the Dimona centre is now reported to have been sacked.

Mr Vanunu arrived in Israel as a boy of eight from Morocco, where his devout Orthodox parents had been well-to-do business people. They had emigrated to Israel 24 years ago and found themselves not welcomed in style, but banded off to Beersheva.

The boy was bright, but as he grew he began to harbour an increasing resentment for the East European Ashkenazi Jews, whom he believed were allowed to settle in better areas and to find better jobs thanks to help from a Government dominated by Ashkenazim.

These resentments led him as a student to support left-wing anti-Zionist politics. He became a Communist and joined demonstrations.

Given this background it must be astonishing that he was able to find work at Dimona, where security is obviously so crucial. It was only at the end of last year that he was dismissed from Dimona for instability and, even so, when he left sailed away from Israel, last January, there is no sign that he was regarded as a security risk.

In Australia he contacted Newsweek magazine and said that "for the good of the world" he was ready to sell a story about Israel's nuclear capacity. He broke off discussions because, he said, he was "too frightened to go ahead".

It was about this time that he dropped into an old Anglican church in the Kings Cross area of Sydney and became a member. He took part in discussion groups and it was during one of these that he revealed his connection with Dimona. News of this reached a South American journalist who offered to act as an agent for the story and went to Madrid where he contacted The Sunday Times.

Unsatisfied about how much he was personally to receive, he contacted the Sunday Mirror, which published a report on September 28. A week later The Sunday Times story appeared but then Mr Vanunu had disappeared.

He had checked into the Mountbatten Hotel in Covent Garden on September 25 under the name of Forester, but appears to have broken cover by going to the Sunday Mirror. On September 30, after two long telephone calls to the Church in Sydney and a shorter call to The Sunday Times he voluntarily checked out of his hotel.



M Chirac (second from right), at a dinner hosted by the Jewish Institution of France with the Israeli Ambassador, Mr Sofer (right), Chief Rabbi René Samuel of France (second from left), and former Premier, M Laurent Fabius.

## Chirac denial fails to convince critics

From Diana Geddes, Paris

There have been so many recent rumours, contradictions and denials surrounding France's policy towards terrorism and the Middle East that few people here believe the latest semi-denial by M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, of the comments attributed to him by The Washington Times.

In an article in Friday's edition of the American paper, Mr Arnaud de Borchgrave, the paper's editor, claimed M Chirac told him that, according

to the West German Chancellor, Herr Kohl, and the German Foreign Minister, Herr Genscher, the bomb plot on the El Al plane at the heart of the Hindawi affair was not the work of Syria but of the Mossad, the Israeli secret service, aided by opponents of the Syrian regime.

The article made it clear that M Chirac also espoused that view. In subsequent denials M Chirac initially said the "interpretation" of his comments to Mr de Borchgrave were "totally without

foundation", and later said Mr de Borchgrave had gone "way beyond" what he had told him.

M Chirac denies having claimed that the Mossad was behind the Hindawi affair. "Neither the Germans nor the French have ever imagined such a thing. It is quite absurd," he said.

However, he has not specifically denied that he has doubts about the Syrians' responsibility for the affair, despite his Foreign Minister's comments on Friday that Britain had

provided "sufficiently convincing proof" for France to be able to manifest its solidarity with Britain at today's EEC Foreign Ministers' meeting in London.

M Chirac does not deny having spoken to Mr de Borchgrave, but insists that he did not accord him an official interview, and that their conversation was supposed to have been "off the record".

He thought Mr de Borchgrave's tape recorder was switched off, he said.

Referring to a similar incident with an Israeli journalist in August, who likewise reported alleged comments by the French Prime Minister in an "off the record" conversation, M Chirac said: "Such things happen. I've already been the victim of such a phenomenon."

Socialists have been demanding a full explanation of the circumstances surrounding the Washington Times story.

● Story denied: The Foreign Office yesterday dismissed as "fantastic" allegations in a Sunday newspaper that a high level Iranian delegation had visited London to negotiate a deal for sophisticated British arms (Nicholas Beeson writes).

● TEHRAN: Regarding the prolonged conflict in the Gulf, the Ayatollah said war against Iraq was a religious duty, and would continue even after he was gone (Reuters reports).

## Safety flaw pollutes Rhine

From John England  
Bonn

Safety measures at the Sandoz chemicals plant in Basle, where a fire led to serious pollution of the Rhine were insufficient, according to an internal report of the West German Chemicals Industry Association.

The report, disclosed yesterday by the Social Democratic Party (SPD) in Bonn, said that the storage building where the fire broke out had no vessels to catch leaking chemicals, no automatic sprinklers and no automatic smoke or heat-warning system.

The building, known as 956, contained agricultural chemicals stored along one of its walls and other raw materials along the other. Only about 10 yards away was another store containing sodium, acid chloride and other water-sensitive chemicals.

Here Volker Hauff, the deputy SPD parliamentary floor leader, said: "Sodium and water make a highly-explosive mixture. We have once again scraped past a great catastrophe."

The association report said the investigation into the cause of the fire would probably take weeks.

Meanwhile, as many West German towns and villages along the Rhine face a water shortage because their wells have been closed, the National Rhine Safety Commission is to meet in Bonn today to discuss the pollution disaster.

The commission consists of representatives of six Land (state) governments and Herr Walter Wallmann, the new Federal Minister for the Environment, who will also have talks with the Chemicals Industry Association in Bonn tomorrow.

● GENEVA: Carrying banners proclaiming "We do not want to be tomorrow's fish" demonstrators paraded through the centre of Basle on Saturday to the headquarters of the Sandoz chemical company (Alan McGregor writes).

The demonstrators were incensed by reports that at least 200 gallons of a toxic liquid containing mercury had leaked into the river the previous day from a retention basin at the plant. The Rhine was briefly coloured red, as it was after the November 1 fire.

● AMSTERDAM: Dutch engineers closed sluices and locks yesterday to protect the country's extensive waterways from contamination by toxic waste travelling down the Rhine from Switzerland (Reuters reports).

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## Cairo manoeuvre

Cabinet resigns  
as \$1bn loan  
day approaches

By Robert Fisk, Middle East Correspondent

The International Monetary Fund, according to cynics in Cairo, controls the Egyptian Government — and the resignation of President Mubarak's entire Cabinet yesterday suggested they might be right.

The departure of Mr Aly Lutfy's ineffective administration is said to have been one of the principal conditions laid down by foreign bankers for a further loan to Egypt of \$1 billion (£590 million) within the next few weeks.

Mr Mubarak appointed a leading economist, Mr Atef Sedki, who is head of the



Mr Sedki: Cairo's new Prime Minister.

economic committee of the Government's consultative Shura Council, as his new Prime Minister in time for today's new session of the People's Assembly in Cairo.

Mr Lutfy's Cabinet had cut down imports and raised customs tariffs but this had in turn increased prices.

The control of prices was one of the main demands Mr Mubarak made of his new Prime Minister in his letter of appointment yesterday.

The new Government, the President wrote, would have to increase production, improve agriculture and land reclamation and develop tourism, family planning and health services.

The IMF and the World Bank are also insisting that the Egyptian pound be pegged to a more realistic dollar exchange rate — in the region of £E1.90 to the dollar, the present black market rate. Officially the rate is £E1.35 to the dollar.

● CAIRO: Born in 1930, Mr Sedki graduated in law at Cairo University (Reuters reports). He obtained his doctorate in economics from Paris, and was also cultural attaché there for four years.



Senator Edward Kennedy (right) chatting with his son, Ted junior, at the White House, where he announced he would chair the Senate Labour and Human Resources Committee.

## Hamburg poll under close scrutiny

Bonn — Voters in the city-state of Hamburg went to the polls yesterday in the final election before the federal poll in January and one which all parties in Bonn were watching as a possible barometer of their national standing (John England writes).

The Christian Democrats (CDU) were hoping to wrest

power from the Social Democrats (SPD), who have ruled in Hamburg for nearly 30 years. The SPD was defending its absolute majority, won at the last election in 1982.

The Greens-Alternative List (GAL) party, which broke into the State Assembly at the last election, was hoping to put on strength, especially from wo-

men voters, who make up 55 per cent of the 1.25 million electorate, by fielding an all-female list of candidates.

The Free Democrats (FDP), out of Parliament since 1978 because of their failure to hurdle the barrier requiring a minimum five-per cent vote, were hoping to scrape back in.

Kennedy chooses  
his committee

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Senator Edward Kennedy announced at the weekend that he would take over the chairmanship of the Senate Labour and Human Resources Committee rather than the Judiciary Committee, which he had been expected to head.

This will allow him to play a fuller role in the influential Foreign Relations Committee, where Democratic liberals are preparing for a number of confrontations with the Reagan Administration.

Mr Kennedy's decision means that the Judiciary Committee is likely to be chaired by Senator Joseph Biden, a Democrat from Delaware and possible presidential contender in 1988.

The committee is expected to be aggressive in holding up or rejecting some of President Reagan's conservative appointments to the US Judiciary.

It now looks certain that moderate or conservative Democrats will head nine of the 17 key Senate committees. Many of them are from the south, an area that has reassured its influence with the sweep of new Democratic senators from the states of the old Confederacy.

Some of them will be hardly less conservative than their Republican predecessors.

Mr Kennedy, one of the Senate's leading liberals, invoked the memory of his two brothers, John and Robert,

who both served on the Labour Committee as senators. He chose to head this body, which deals with unions and employment, because it puts him in the best position to "advance the causes that I care deeply about in public life". In his new role, he is likely to run into several confrontations with the White House in his efforts to reshape federal education, benefit and jobs programmes.

President Reagan in his first radio address since the mid-term election, called on Congress to join him in finding a new way for America to fix its budget each year.

He called the cumbersome wrangling, which can last up to eight months, "a disgrace" and said it was unworthy of the greatest democracy in the world.

Citing unhappiness with the present system in both parties, he indicated he would make budget reform his new domestic campaign, following the successful passage of tax reform. He also called again for a "line-item veto" — the right to strike out individual sections of a bill without vetoing the whole measure.

By picking on a subject that transcends party politics and is causing growing unease throughout the country, Mr Reagan indicated that he is looking for agreement and conciliation in his last two years, rather than confrontation with Congress.

## COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

The Democrats have emerged from the mid-term elections not only with an immediate gain in power but also with a new opportunity. For years they have been bewildered by the Reagan aura, not knowing how to combat a President whose popularity did not seem to be affected by his policies or even by his performance.

But now they know that he will never be able to fight another election himself and he no longer appears capable of delivering the votes for others. Suddenly a new dawn opened for the Democrats.

To some extent this is based on a false impression. Last week's elections were not a referendum on Reaganism, and anyway the Republicans did rather well overall for the governing party in mid-term. But in politics it is often appearances that are the true reality.

The Democrats appeared to triumph: therefore they triumphed. They have been given new hope and confidence as they look towards 1988.

But here is the party going to take advantage of this opportunity? Ideally, it should use its control of Congress to develop and project a programme on which the next presidential candidate could run.

There is a school of thought among American political scientists which believes that President Kennedy would never have won the White House in 1960 if the Democrats in Congress had not used their mid-term triumphs of 1958 to create a sense that the party was on the march.

## Democrats lack an agenda for action

It will be more difficult to convey such an impression this time. The Democrats did not win the Senate because they were swept along on any national current. Their victory does not imply endorsement of a programme. They have recovered control without an agenda for action and the decline in party discipline would make it harder these days to build a positive record for 1988 even if they did have an agenda.

On arms control, for example, different Democrats are likely to attack the Administration from contradictory standpoints. The influential Senator Sam Nunn, who is expected to become the new chairman of the Armed Services Committee, will be criticizing the President for what he was prepared to negotiate away at Reykjavik. But those on the liberal wing of the party are likely to complain that he is missing a historic opportunity by refusing to give up the Strategic Defence Initiative.

So many thoughtful Democrats have more modest ambitions for the new Senate: not so much to construct a winning programme for 1988 as to avoid a losing record.

With the Democrats now in charge of both Houses of Congress they could easily find themselves being blamed for everything that goes wrong in the next couple of years. They therefore need to avoid appearing either too factional among themselves or too disruptive in their dealings with a President who will still be immensely popular.

## Fear of appearing as big spenders

They will want to give even more help to the farmers, but they cannot afford to gain a reputation as big spenders. They will press for more trade protection, but they could suffer in the long-run if they just looked like a bunch of political opportunists.

But if the Democrats in Congress do follow a prudent strategy it would mean that the party would have to depend all the more for its positive appeal in 1988 on the personality of its candidate.

The contender who has, I believe, gained most from last week's Democratic successes is Gary Hart, even though he did not himself run for re-election to the Senate. When a party does well that benefits the front-runner, who in this case are Mr Hart and Governor Mario Cuomo of New York.

Mr Cuomo was re-elected by a massive majority, but he lost friends in the party by failing to appear as a team player. In any case, he may look too much of a New Yorker to do well in the South or the West.

This certainly does not mean that Mr Hart is now assured of the nomination. But he has become the man to beat as the Democrats look more hopefully than ever before towards 1988.

Hostage  
taker's  
suicide

Bangkok (Reuters) — A prisoner who held several people, including a judge, hostage in an attempt to escape during trial here has killed himself. Prison officials said Boonert Hampala hanged himself in his cell with string from a leg restraint at the Bang Khwang Central Prison.

Whaling  
sabotage

Reykjavik (AFP) — Two of Iceland's four whaling boats were found sunk yesterday morning in Reykjavik harbour, Icelandic radio reported. It said sabotage was suspected. The boats, of which only the prows were visible, attracted hordes of sightseers.

## Typhoon toll

Dhaka — Eleven people were killed and more than 500 wounded when a typhoon lashed scores of coastal villages and offshore islands in southern Bangladesh, whipping up water from the Bay of Bengal (Ahmed Fazi writes).

## Six arrested

Sydney (AFP) — Six Greenpeace protesters, including a West German, were arrested in Darwin during an attempt to prevent loading of an export shipment of uranium yellowcake, a spokesman for the environmental organization said.

## Palme claim

Stockholm — The Swedish Justice Minister, Mr Sten Wickbom, has refused to discuss a proposition tabled in the parliament (Riksdag) by Communist MP Mr Jörn Svensson accusing the CIA of arranging the assassination earlier this year of the socialist Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme.

## Drug charge

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) — Police in north-eastern Brazil have arrested a Briton, Mr Steven John Aitken, aged 34, on charges of drug possession.

## Flood tragedy

Teheran (AFP) — Ten children died when floods caused by heavy rain swept through a village in Iran's Khuzestan province, damaging homes and killing livestock.

## Crime curbs

Peking (AFP) — China has executed or sentenced to long prison terms 624,000 offenders since an anti-crime campaign was launched three years ago.

## 32 drowned

Cairo (AFP) — Thirty-two people drowned when a bus crashed into a taxi on a road between Kena and Beni Souef, in upper Egypt, sending both vehicles plunging into a canal.

## Decapitated

Kinshasa (AFP) — A Zairean student aged 18 was sentenced to death for decapitating a friend with a hatchet in an effort to initiate him to magic.

## Jeep sale

Peking (Reuters) — Beijing Jeep, a Sino-US joint venture that almost failed earlier this year due to a foreign-exchange shortage, will export for the first time when it sells 31 Jeeps to South America, the People's Daily said.

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## Coup rumours sweep Manila on eve of trip to Japan

### Aquino makes TV appeal for national calm

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Aquino of the Philippines appeared on government television last night and appealed for national calm amid continuing rumours that a military coup would be attempted during her four-day visit to Japan which begins today.

"I shall oppose any attempt from any quarter to interfere with or dictate to my Government," she said just two hours after 15,000 people marched through Manila in a show of support for her eight-month-old Government.

On the eve of her departure for Tokyo, Mrs Aquino referred to rumours sweeping the country that troops loyal to the Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, planned a *putsch* in her absence.

Without referring to Mr Enrile, Mrs Aquino denounced the "self-appointed Messiahs who would want to dictate how this Government should be run", accusing her detractors of a "shameless disregard" for the people's welfare for personal ambition or misguided ideals.

She said it was "an insult to the integrity of the majority of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines that have tried to

adhere to the highest standards of professionalism".

"I will not allow the new AFP to be destroyed by a handful of misguided elements... the function of the soldier is to fight the enemies of the Government, not to fight the very Government it is ordained to serve."

She said that if this happened the only beneficiaries would be the communist insurgents.

Although publicly dismissing the possibility of a coup, Mrs Aquino has ordered presidential guards to "repel all predatory forces approaching (the presidential palace) under any pretext," the Philippine Daily Inquirer reported yesterday.

Church sources confirmed that Mrs Aquino had personally asked the influential Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime Sin, to postpone his trip today to Rome.

The outspoken Cardinal, who played a leading role in the February revolt that brought Mrs Aquino to power, at first agreed but changed his mind on learning that Mrs Aquino would go ahead with her visit to Japan.

## Mixed welcome in prospect

From David Watts, Tokyo

President Aquino arrives for her first state visit to Japan today to find a mix of supporters and opponents almost as complex as that at home.

The establishment and many figures in the ruling party, and even in her own embassy, are not convinced that her government is here to stay. Some are enthusiastic supporters of her vice-president, Mr Salvador Laurel, whose father was president of the Philippines when Japan ruled there during World War II.

She comes in response to an invitation first extended to former president, Mr Ferdinand Marcos, in 1983 and a large number of members of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party are strong supporters of the deposed leader.

Mrs Aquino is a woman (Japanese leaders are never entirely comfortable with women leaders) who leads a Government which is not only revolutionary, but has not consolidated itself sufficiently to convince Japanese politicians or investors of its durability.

But perhaps more important in terms of the economic assistance that she is seeking is the fact that she got off on the wrong foot with the Prime

Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, by entertaining one of his most deadly political rivals, the former Prime Minister, Mr Takao Fukuda, in Manila.

Her Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, appears to have been warned off causing trouble during her visit to Tokyo by the judicious leaking of the fact that authorities in the United States were investigating his handling of military aid funds during the Marcos regime.

There were unauthorised troop movements in Manila during the past week and even details of a coup called "Operation God Save the Queen" were being leaked about.

Mrs Aquino will need to put worries about a coup behind her and have all her wits about her if she is to convince Mr Nakasone and others to give her the sort of sums in economic aid that she is after.

The sum requested initially, 260 billion yen (£1.09 billion), was branded "unrealistic" by the Foreign Ministry, which described it as being beyond the bounds of what the United States has been prepared to offer and well outside Japan's previous official contribution, which has been running at less than 50 billion yen year.

## China's problem

### Zhao asks Japan to cut \$4bn trade deficit

Peking (Reuters) - The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, forecast yesterday that China would have a \$4 billion trade deficit with Japan this year and called on Tokyo to buy, lend and invest more in China, informed Japanese sources said.

Mr Zhao told the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, who left yesterday afternoon after a 25-hour visit to China, that the trade deficit was the most serious problem in Sino-Japanese relations.

The forecast deficit was well down on last year's nearly \$6 billion, but Mr Zhao said this was partly because overall trade volume was down. He said Japan must help in achieving balanced bilateral trade while China endeavoured to reform its trading system and improve the quality of its exports.

The sources said Mr Zhao also recommended that Japan should boost soft-loan development financing to China

in 1991, following the end of a seven-year, 470 billion yen (\$2.14 billion) loan at 3.5 per cent annual interest, which began in 1984.

Despite some increase of Japanese investment in China in the last few years and Chinese efforts to make conditions for this more attractive, Mr Zhao said the scale of such investment was still highly inadequate.

Japanese sources said Mr Nakasone promised to study Mr Zhao's proposals and said there would be plenty of time to discuss the request for extra loans.

He cited high Chinese taxes as one reason why Japan's investments in China were not as great as Peking desired and said unreliable supplies limited the purchase of imports from China.

Despite the catalogue of demands presented by Mr Zhao, the New China News Agency reported the exchange in a moderate tone.



A crowd of 15,000 people demonstrating their support for President Aquino on a march through Central Park in Manila yesterday amid rumours of a plot to depose her.

## World's largest hydroelectric project

### Caracas breaks grip of oil

Guri (Reuters) - Venezuela opened the world's largest hydroelectric complex yesterday, the Guri dam project, designed to spur Venezuela's industrial development and reduce its reliance on oil.

In a ceremony in the Guayana region, 400 miles south-east of Caracas, President Jaime Lusinchi gave the order to open the dam's floodgates, sending the waters of the Caroni River rushing down the 530 ft-high spillway.

"We should feel well satisfied with everything achieved here in Guri. This will permit us to diversify our economy, rescuing it from dependence on petroleum," President Lusinchi said in a speech marking the event.

"We are witnessing an event of colossal dimensions and importance for the country," the president of the Venezuelan Investment Fund (FIV), Señor Hector Hurtado said.

The 10,308-megawatt hydroelectric plant will be the world's largest until Brazil's Itaipu project, with a 12,000 megawatt capacity, starts up later in the decade.

The dam holds back a gigantic reservoir covering an area almost twice the size of Luxembourg.

Power from Guri will supply 70 per cent of Venezuela's energy needs and is expected to save 300,000 barrels a day

in domestic oil consumption within two years.

More importantly, the dam provides cheap electric power for the country's iron, steel, and aluminium industries, centred in Ciudad Guayana, 50 miles north-east of Guri.

"Guri is not just the saving of petroleum and assured energy at low cost. It also represents an extraordinary multiplying factor for the growth and modernization of many industries," President Lusinchi said.

Officially known as the Raul Leoni Dam after the Venezuelan President who be-



gan the project, Guri cost an estimated \$5 billion (\$3.5 billion) and took a total of 25 years to complete in various phases.

But the investment has helped to turn the country into an important industrial power, reduced its dependence on oil and provided momentum for its future as a democracy.

The Guri dam anchors the

complex envisioned by former President Romulo Betancourt, who set out to create a new Venezuela after the fall of dictator Marcos Perez Jimenez in 1958.

Thanks to its cheap energy, Venezuela created the world's eighth largest aluminium complex at nearby Ciudad Guayana, as well as the giant Sider steelworks. What was once a collection of huts on the edge of the Orinoco in a sweltering scrubland at the river's confluence with the Caroni, is now a Venezuelan boomtown.

"Guri was made during the democracy, by the democracy and at the service of democracy," Señor Leopoldo Sacre Figuerola, president of the Guayana Regional Development Corporation (CVG), said.

Some 30 per cent of the financing came from outside the country, including loans from the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and private foreign banks.

Electricidad del Caroni (Edelca), the state firm which built and will administer the dam, has acquired a foreign debt of \$800 million (\$559 million).

The actual dam, combined with surrounding earth dams, will have a span of about 4.4 miles, officials said. The artificial lake held back by the dam has an area of 1,520 square miles.

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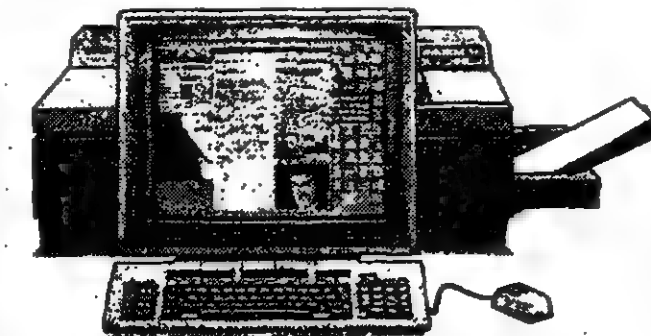
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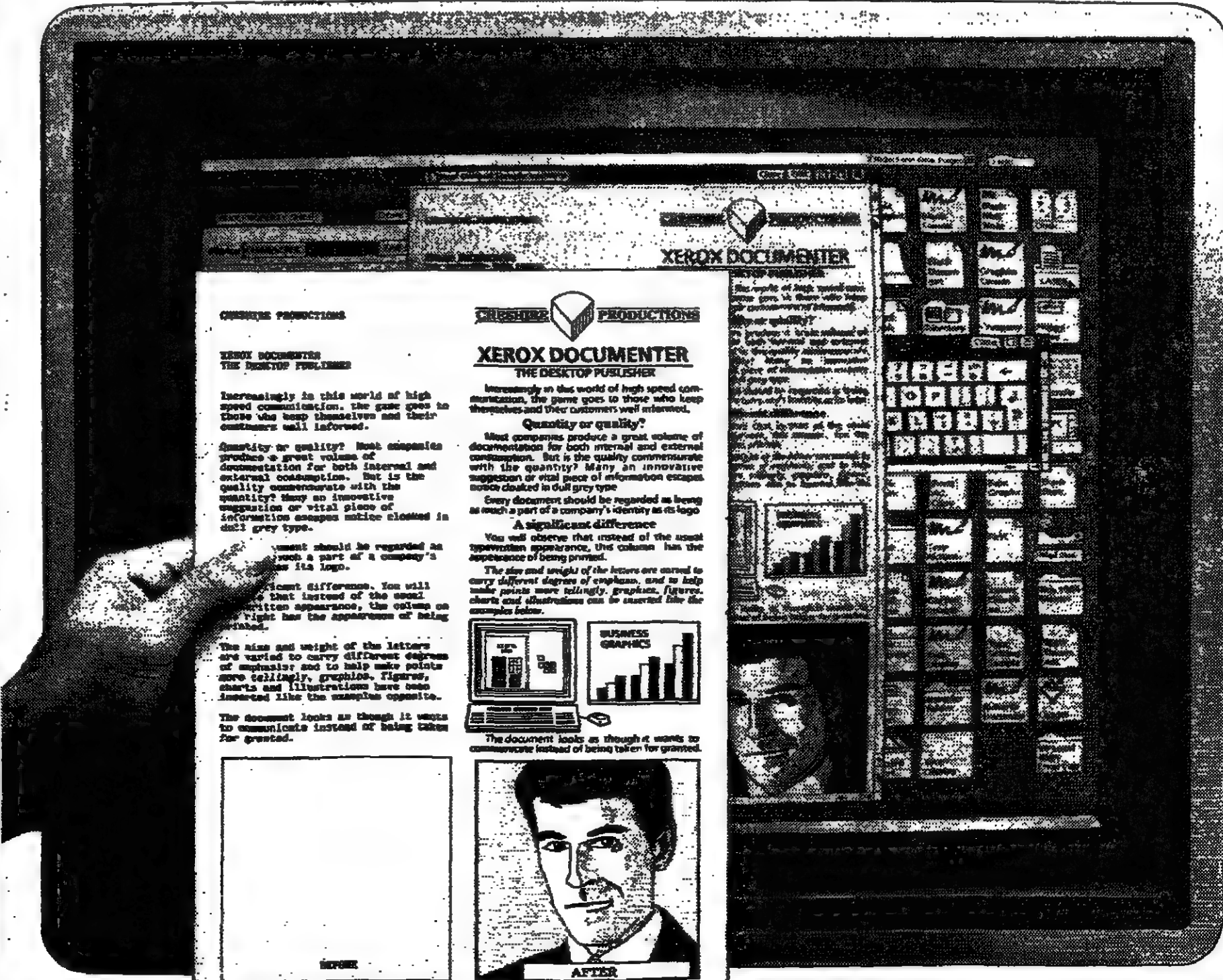
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## Massive force on parade to mark 25 years of Sandinistas

From Alan Tomlinson, Nicaragua

Nicaragua commemorated the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front on Saturday with the biggest display of military strength the country has ever seen.

More than 6,000 men and over 100 Soviet-built tanks and armoured vehicles took part, along with artillery, mobile anti-aircraft batteries and helicopters. It took the parade an hour and a half to pass the grandstand.

The precision of the march-past and the variety of weapons on show indicated a level of military sophistication rare in a country of only three million people.

It was watched by guests from political parties, liberation movements from 80 countries and by a crowd of tens of thousands packed into Masagua's Carlos Fonseca Park, named after the original leader of the Sandinista revolution whose death in combat 10 years ago was also commemorated by the event.

The Nicaraguan Army clearly wanted to demonstrate to Washington what an invading force would be up against should President Reagan de-

cide to settle his differences with the Sandinistas through direct military intervention.

For anyone who missed the point, President Daniel Ortega spelled it out in his address. President Reagan had been unable to defeat the Sandinista revolution by supporting the Contra rebels, he said, nor would he be able to do so by committing American troops.

"The Sandinista Front is the people and that's what makes it indestructible," he said. However, Mr Ortega's speech, which concentrated on listing the achievements of the party over its 25 years, drew little response from a throng which is usually voluble in support of its Government on big occasions.

The Nicaraguan leader made a strong appeal for world peace, urging countries to support the Soviet Union's initiatives for reducing nuclear arms.

He also appealed to the nations of Central America not to "turn themselves into instruments of a suicidal policy" by abandoning the so-called Contadora peace effort.



Nicaraguan troops practising for Saturday's parade to mark the silver jubilee of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

## Delhi holds British Sikh for more questions

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

A British Sikh housewife, who ran into deep trouble with India's highly sensitive anti-terrorist police, has been remanded in police custody for further questioning about her connections with Sikh extremism.

All the efforts of the friends and political allies of Mr Paul Bedi, a teacher from Hayes,

Middlesex, have failed to help his wife, Mrs Kuldeep Kaur, who was arrested at the end of last week and remanded until Wednesday. Even a flying visit by the Conservative MP for Hayes and Harlington, Mr Terry Dicks, failed to move the Indian authorities.

Mrs Kaur was prevented from leaving Delhi on October 18, and was said to have come under suspicion after

some pamphlets had been found in her possession.

Mr Dicks insisted that the pamphlets were nothing more than pages from a local London Punjabi newspaper containing a report of her daughter's wedding. On the other side of the page, however, was an advertisement for a militants' prayer meeting.

According to a series of highly prejudicial leaks by

intelligence sources to the *Indian Express* newspaper, Mrs Kaur has confessed that she met two hardline terrorists recently, and discussed with them ways to finance terrorist activities in India.

Leaks such as this are made to selected Indian newspapers in an effort to improve the image of the security forces, and to make it easier to obtain convictions.

## Secularism in retreat

## Paradox a legacy of the demi-god

Islamic fundamentalism is spreading in Turkey. After a visit to Istanbul, Mario Modonutti describes its impact on the secular state in the first of two articles

Turkey assumes the rotating presidency of the Council of Europe this week, just as the nation prepares to mark today the 48th anniversary of the death of Kemal Ataturk, founder of the modern state whose sweeping reforms have sought to make Turkey a part of Europe.

Ataturk imposed secularism in the firm belief that religion would be an obstacle to his pursuit. The paradox is that today, some six decades later, while Turkey is striving to consolidate its European foothold, the country is experiencing an upsurge of Islamic religiousness that has exposed the sharp contradictions within Turkish society.

Nowhere is this contrast more pronounced than in Istanbul, the most westernized of Turkish cities, where new mosques are often sandwiched between discos and fast food stores, and where the graceful Bosphorus Bridge symbolizes the determined effort to open the promise of a prosperous European future and the enduring pull of a magnificent Asian past.

It is not only the increasing number of women in *chador*, the Muslim black headscarf, that one notices in the streets of Istanbul and on university campuses. It is also the growing popularity of Koranic studies, the rising influence of the once-outlawed religious societies, and the interest in Islamic literature.

These contradictions are often reflected in politics. Mr Turgut Ozal, the seasoned technocrat who is Turkey's Prime Minister, seems determined to apply for full membership of the European Community soon, but he is also eager to have it known that he is a practising Muslim. His economic orientation is definitely Westernized. But last month, he found it necessary to reassure participants of an international business conference in Istanbul that Islam posed no threat. "Even in Ottoman times the state managed to keep religion under control," he told them.

It is true that Kemal At-

turk is still revered as a demigod. Yet some of his reforms have been eroded, steadily but discreetly, under the impact of cultural, economic and political pressures.

Dr Serif Martin, who teaches political sociology at Bogazici University in Istanbul, sees the Islamic revival developing on three levels: the average Turk's increasing reliance on religion as a day-to-day code of behaviour; the more intellectual approach of the *turk*, the religious brotherhoods, which seek to interpret the world in Koranic terms; and the militant, theocratic variety.

"Kemal Ataturk's ideas never made much impact on the family structure," Dr Martin explained. "Ataturk

## Islamic ferment in Turkey Part 1

gave the people a chart of conduct for their relations with the state, not with society or their own conscience. He did not tell the peasant whether he can send his daughter, aged 17, to the cinema unescorted. The Koran does."

The Turkish peasants who flocked into the big cities in the 1960s and 1970s were unable to adapt to the lifestyle of the well-protected military and bureaucratic elites. So they fell back on the primitive Islam of the Koran to obtain guidance.

The Turkish Government's response was positive. Religious instruction in schools became compulsory under the 1982 constitution, although, out of deference for President Evren, who comes from the secularist Army, it stopped short of ordering schools to build places of worship.

A decree now empowers the police to suppress public morality, which is a key concern of the Koran, but not of the Swiss civil code enforced by Ataturk. The courts are taking a more relaxed view of the activities of religious orders which often come in conflict with the laws protecting secularism.

Few politicians can now afford to disregard the Islamic revival.

Tomorrow: Appeal to young

## Boat gang held for art thefts

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

One of the most daring, well-planned art robberies in Swedish criminal history was the work of a gang of youths aged 18-20, Stockholm police alleged yesterday.

Police said the gang used a speedboat to raid a museum in Stockholm dedicated to Prince Eugen (1865-1947), a member of the Swedish Royal Family who was both artist and collector.

They broke in, setting off an alarm, to steal works by French artists Delacroix, Rousseau, Corot and Derain worth hundreds of thousands of pounds, and leaving behind less revered paintings by the Prince himself.

They then made their escape by sea as police arrived by land. The raid took only an estimated three minutes.

When the gang had trouble in selling the paintings, they buried them in a field. Police said all the canvases had now been recovered but that the Derain had been damaged.

Three youths have been charged, a fourth is being questioned. Police said the gang was also responsible for a series of other highly professional robberies.

Another gang of 25 youthful skinheads has been arrested following a series of attacks on immigrants in Stockholm, police said.

## Pakistan threat of party ban

From A Correspondent, Karachi

The Pakistan Government may ban all communal and regional nationalist political groups in Pakistan after last week's violent ethnic clashes in Sind Province, in which more than 55 died.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mohammed Khan Junejo, told a rally in Hyderabad at the weekend that his Government may ban 25 political and youth organizations, mainly in Sind, which were openly propagating and fanning "parochial ideologies".

The ban would also include the Sind Baluch Pastun Front, led by Mr Murtaz Bhutto, the uncle of the opposition leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto.



Mr Junejo: Threat to ban political groups.

## Dhaka parties on the march against Ershad

From Ahmed Fazl, Dhaka

Bangladesh's main opposition parties have pushed on with their campaign to unseat President Ershad as the military Government put the final touches to a Bill which will pave the way for the lifting of martial law next Wednesday.

More than 5,000 people carrying flaming torches and shouting slogans for democracy, marched through the streets of Dhaka yesterday despite riot police and strong winds.

The procession, organized by the opposition alliances and the fundamentalist Jamaat-i-Islami party, came on the eve of a six-hour general strike scheduled to begin at dawn today in protest at an attempt by General Ershad to get parliamentary approval for his outgoing military regime.

Sheikh Hasina Wazed, chief of the Awami League, the largest opposition group in Parliament, called for General Ershad's resignation and a fresh presidential poll. The President has been credited

with a massive victory in the October 15 election which was boycotted by the opposition.

Sheikh Hasina, who controls 95 seats in the 330-member House, vowed to stay away from Parliament when it convenes today.

"We will not allow General Ershad to legitimize his rule," Sheikh Hasina said. Others who have announced that they will also boycott Parliament include the Jamaat-i-Islami who have 10 seats.

General Ershad has threatened to keep martial law if the opposition unite to block the passing of the Bill which is aimed at legally protecting the past actions of his military Government.

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THIS SEASON I've been testing wine from the good old British Isles, and what a revelation it has been.

Apart from the usual crop of crisp Elderflower from Kent, which has enjoyed a good year despite the heavy rains, I have tried some excellent Parsnip from Borrowdown Manor.

The advantage of growing these classic vegetables on a sunny south-facing slope speaks for itself. The wine has

nothing of the muddiness I experienced in previous samplings and, at approximately £3.50 a bottle, it has to be one of the best telephone wines around.

If you want information on British Gas shares, try sipping a glass of this delicious, mellow white as you dial 0272 272 272.

Of course, if you'd rather fill in the coupon, I suggest you try one of the fruitier reds.

A particularly good one is the Rosehip Tea wine from Dunstable. Some people find it rather full, but I found it nicely rounded, a perfect coupon-filling wine for the colder evenings.

While we're on the subject, you may or may not know that British Gas shares will be paid for in instalments, and how better to celebrate than with Lord Henry Bewton's very moreish Dahlia claret.

Cheers, Sid, wherever you may be, and let's hope good news, like good wine, travels well.



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## THE ARTS

## THEATRE

... our critics report from London and Paris

## The problem of pacing

The Seagull  
Palace, Watford

Of late, revivals of *The Seagull* have been growing increasingly decorative, from the Royal Court's Irish big house setting to last year's shimmering at the Lyric, Hammersmith. It comes as quite a shock, at the outset of Patrick Mason's production, to see Masha drawing a traverse curtain on a stage that simply opens up on two more traverse curtains with no sight of moonlit waters. For once, the "spells worked by the lake" (in the phrase of Michael Frayn's new translation) reside simply in the words and actions of the characters.

In keeping with these austere surroundings, the first scenes get straight down to business, wasting no time over atmosphere. Basic relationships are clearly notched up. Masha has no time for the schoolmaster and longs to be in Nina's shoes. Nina, likewise, is merely playing along with Konstantin for the sake of his glamorous family attachments. It is all very clear-cut, but once the ground rules have been laid down the production comes to life as the fixed relationships are thrown into new configurations.

As Frayn puts it in his programme note, here is a drama of two writers, both powerless to comprehend the life they are experiencing. Lortan Cranich's Konstantin, spitting out his lines in habitual frustration, is clearly blind to everything except his own predicament. Paul Shelley's Trigorin is equally in-



Struggling to find emotional resources: Paul Shelley, Irina Brook

sulated from everything except work and appetite.

As they, and the surrounding egotists, reveal themselves, the Chekhovian music gets under way: a complex pattern of thwarted desire, imperfect affections and anger bursting like a summer storm. The pattern builds to a thrilling climax in the third act with Arkadina's successive conquests of Konstantin and Trigorin, whom she vanquishes by sliding to the floor and prostrating herself before him; and then rises with the brisk announcement that she has won again. This, alas, is the high point of the show. It is

followed by an interval, leaving the final act as a sadly flat epilogue. The lesson is that Chekhov production depends above all on pacing.

The Watford company includes some veteran Chekhovians: notably Antony Brown, whose Sorin projects the porcine smugness of the State Councillor as well as his senile hunger for experience; and Denys Hawthorne, whose Dorn is sheer elegiac music whenever he speaks. Alongside these, however, Mr Shelley's Trigorin progressively loses interest throughout the evening; while Irina Brook finds no emotional

resources for Nina in the last act.

One mainstay throughout the production is Miss Scales's Arkadina, a brusque business-like presence, every inch the star performer on holiday, who, at the most unexpected moments, reveals sources of Slave passion and personal affection totally at odds with her professional mask. The finale may be a disappointment: but not the last sight of Miss Scales, cheerfully whistling a French tune at the lotto table while Trigorin delays the moment of breaking the news of her son's death.

Irving Wardle

## Articulations of mesmerizing power

L'Homme gris  
Petit Marigny

It takes courage and creative conviction to bring the lights up on a set as depressing as Jean-Claude de Bemels's design for *L'Homme gris* by the young French-Canadian playwright Marie Laberge — a courage that must be applauded. The curtain of monotonous rain at the only window of a room in a cheap motel, the unrelieved drabness of the decoration, the cramped sparseness of two sexless single beds, armchair, low table and ubiquitous television set, are a succinct visual prologue to this modern tragedy, which shreds the conventional family ties between a father and daughter until they degenerate into murder.

On the pretext that his wife has had a heart-attack, a middle-aged man (Claude Piéplu) abducts his 20-year-old married daughter (Hélène Lapierre) following reports that she is a battered wife. Instead of returning directly to the parental home he chooses to spend the night at a motel, so that they can talk on neutral ground. With the stealth of a knowing tom-cat, Laberge, aided by the perfectly attuned direction of Gabriel Garran, begins by amusing us with purring banalities.

The first-footing rituals of arriving in a

strange motel are observed. The bathroom is checked out. Is it a colour television? What are the beds like? A string of normalities is skilfully panned out, interwoven with almost subliminal clues that this is no ordinary family drama. The father drinks more than he should and the look in the daughter's eyes disturbs. There is a sinister undercurrent in the father's emotionally stifling concern for his daughter's well-being. Suddenly, the innocuous front drops and concern turns into a family autopsy, the father wielding the sharp scalpel of language with a practised dexterity, the daughter protecting herself inside an analgesic silence.

Each slicing sentence serves to construct a horrifying picture: the father's own childhood — restricted and shamed by an alcoholic mother, his escape into an unhappy, now sexless marriage, an adoration of his "little girl" which smacks of unconsummated incest — a veritable can of worms which have eaten their way into his daughter's life, until she is a mute anorexic.

For, such is the fluidity of the direction and the total absorption of Piéplu into the character of the father and Lapierre into that of the daughter, it is some time before one is fully aware the play is, in reality, a monologue. The daughter's silence is broken only once or twice, when her inhuman, tortured articulations cross the auditorium of the intimate Petit Marigny theatre with an electric force.

Despite the nightmare quality of the text, the characters are always believable: partly because Laberge is never overwhelmed by the beings she has created, and partly because of the controlled realism of Garran's direction. A masterly use of accented everyday sounds and an unpretentious use of special effects successfully lead the action towards its murderous end. Although not a thriller in the true sense, the closing moments of the play are so gripping, so unexpected, that to reveal them would certainly be a crime.

Piéplu, an actor whose singular talent has until very recently been submerged in what he calls "rôles de garniture", brings to the father the necessary underlying pathos of a man who has missed out on life. Lapierre's performance is mesmerizing. By facial expression and gesture alone she turns the father's monologue into a genuine dialogue.

The play was premiered last year in the author's home town of Quebec. It runs in Paris under the auspices of the recently-founded Théâtre International de Langue Française, which is headed by Gabriel Garran.

Diane Hill

## CONCERTS

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It is not at all clear why, in these days of such widespread creativity, York Höller has been singled out for special favour by the BBC, who have presented half a dozen of his works during the last three or four years. He clearly has a superb orchestral technique and he uses his preferred medium of orchestra plus tape with admirable control, but when he comes near words, as he did in *Black Penitence* a couple of years ago and again in *Dreamplay* on Friday night, the lamentable result suggests a shallowness of intention.

Possibly that impression will be overturned by his opera on Bulgakov's *The Master and Margarita*, which will apparently complete a trilogy begun in the other works; but we are not moving in the right direction. *Black Penitence* killed itself off at a relatively late

stage by a burst of recorded poetic recitation; *Dreamplay* works the same trick at the outset, and far more crassly, with a mystic dialogue between the divine Indra on tape and his daughter on the platform. The *Dreamland* may be Strindberg's, but the portentousness is Stockhausen's, without the fierce newness of vision that gives Stockhausen the ability to reinvent the world and get away with it. The later stages of the 25-minute work included two exuberant orchestral interludes and two songs, or rather chants, which showed off Phyllis Bryn-Julson's winging ethereality but in their vocal and electronic invention paled utterly beside one's memories of Britten's *Orpheus*.

Miss Bryn-Julson was also an ecstatic soloist, along with a closely sensitive Linda Fianine, a conspiratorial Siegfried Jerusalem and a strong-voiced quartet of Westminster Cathedral boys. In Mahler's *Das klagende Lied*. Both here, and in Weber's *Six Pieces* at the start of the concert, Lothar Zagrosek brought expressive gestures into an almost naked exposure.

Paul Griffiths

RPO/Menuehin  
Festival Hall

It was a night of broad gestures and general urbanity, rather than intimate insights into the soul. For Handel's *Fireworks Music* and Mendelssohn's essentially sunny *First Piano Concerto*, such an approach is entirely sufficient. But it was slightly disappointing that Sir Yehudi Menuhin's interpretation of Vaughan Williams's *A London Symphony*, though enjoyably delivered by the RPO, took so neutral a stance in emotional matters.

The "Bloomsbury" Lento was fine, played very slowly with plenty of lush string tone, and the first movement's forte passages rang out awesomely. The bits in between, however — and they are rather substantial bits — were too often left to meander along. The Scherzo's bustling string lines were not pointed enough, and its final mysterious disintegration into sombre, low chords was made to sound rather matter-of-fact. And in the finale's crushing climax Menuhin took the obvious option, letting the brass and tam-tam carry all before them so the nub of the tragedy — the anguished violin line straining dissonantly against the harmony — passed almost unheard.

There was certainly nothing passing unheard in the Fireworks Music. One expects pomp and pugnaciousness in the Overture and "La Réjouissance", but Menuhin's heavyweight swagger through the Menuet I was a startling innovation.

Justus Frantz's playing in the Mendelssohn concerto provided a happy contrast: classically poised and dignified in the Andante, properly con fuoco in the first movement, and skimming nimbly through the finale's jolly passagework. He never over-loaded this delightful score with an expressive weight its substance could not bear.

Richard Morrison

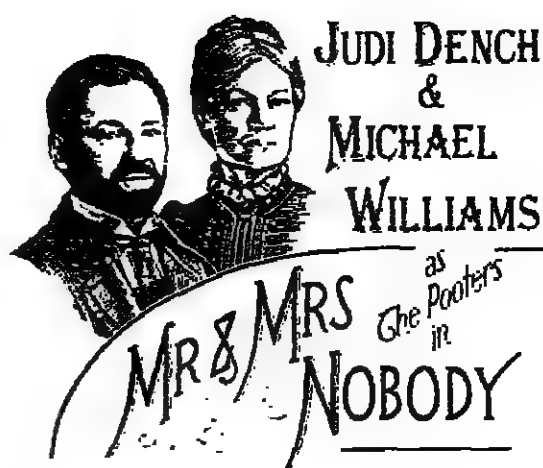
Walker/Vignoles  
Wigmore Hall

"At least you won't need surtitles", pondered the Calman character, wandering past the billboard for a programme of English song at the Wigmore Hall. The cartoon decorating the front of the programme for Sarah Walker's recital said it all. And we did not need sheets of words either, such is the power to compel within Miss Walker's command of line and language, and such is the liveliness of her renowned double act with Roger Vignoles.

Being Walker and being Vignoles this was, of course, no formula evening. Not a note of Finzi, Butterworth or Moeran, and a long trail of echoes which included a breathtakingly serious "Fairies at the Bottom of the Garden" as well as the Dankworth/Milligan apologetics for English tea.

Sarah Walker had made her audience earn their fun. Until this point, the recital had been characterized by an unremitting, if not unvaried, gravitas. The first half was dominated by Nicholas Maw's 1966 song cycle *The Voice of Love*, 20 minutes of reflection, remorse and rejoicing assembled by Peter Porter from the correspondence of two 17th-century lovers. Voice and piano tuned in minutely to their fluctuating moods, now passionately immediate, now retrospective. They created a sense of arching space and time, marked by the intensity of the recurring question "Shall we ever be so happy?"

Hilary Finch



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## SPECTRUM

## Overstretched arm of the law

Chris Harris



**THE THIN BLUE LINE**  
image and methods. In the first of a five-part series, Brian James samples life on one of London's toughest beats

## Part 1: Policing the crisis

To question whether Britain has the police force it needs is to beg another, larger issue: do Britain's police get the public they deserve? It is a thought that is to occur frequently during a day and a night spent on a busy police division, observing the reaction on the edge where the keepers meet the kept.

Battersea in south London was chosen because it was a micro-world of policing problems. The division's new officer in command, Chief Superintendent John O'Connor, showed us around with the enthusiasm of a new couple who hopes to sell the place, after improvements, at a profit.

The Battersea Division spreads south from the Thames to the edge of Clapham Common. It is famous, fairly, for its dogs' home, its helpout, and its power station (soon to be a leisure mega-centre); infamous for the largest proportion of high-rise homes in Europe; and it generates the third highest rate of telephone calls for help in Britain.

The Tory-controlled (by one vote) authority points with pride to blocks filled with squatters three years ago which now have owners happy to pay up to £50,000. Chief Supt O'Connor approves of this marching gentrification, but gently points out a consequence.

"We have £180,000 flats on the park with tenants who leave £25,000 cash on the street. A man who had his

Britain's police are facing their biggest conflict for a century. Riots, strikes and rising street crime have combined to pose an unprecedented challenge to their

image and methods. In the first of a five-part series, Brian James samples life on one of London's toughest beats

## Part 1: Policing the crisis

BMW ripped off three times was not amused when a PC advised him to switch to a Skoda and leave it with its doors unlocked. But the PC was only being realistic."

Street crime, robbery, and mugging at Battersea is Chief Supt O'Connor's first priority. "It is opportunistic crime — not committed by some criminal mastermind, but a kid wanting money for chicken and chips. A £10 'touch' is a good result. It is a minority, maybe a few dozen involved, but it is making life unbearable for the majority. And it is going to be stopped."

"Look, let's not dance about the words. Of course there are racial tensions here. Most of the people living on these horrible estates are black. Most of those blacks are honest, innocent people. Many of the blacks are victims. But if it is realistic, not racist, of me to insist most blacks are decent, then it is also realistic, not racist, to record that most of the crimes in these black-occupied streets are committed by young blacks."

"It is clear we can't afford to offend a single decent black person by being rude or insensitive. One shows can turn a whole family; we can't afford fewer friends. And having said that on my men, I have them to tell them I won't tolerate 'softy-sofity' being used to excuse inefficiency, standing by doing nothing."

How do his men balance those two competing imperatives? "Better go out in the cars and ask them."

## BATTERSEA'S FRONT LINE

Battersea division of the Metropolitan Police covers four square miles of south London and includes 64,495 inhabitants. It is policed by 181 constables, 29 sergeants, eight inspectors, 29 CID officers, two chief inspectors, one superintendent, a chief superintendent — 251 policemen in all.

	1985	1986
Street crimes (defined as theft from a person)	663	616
Burglaries (residential only; includes aggravated burglary)	1481	1207
Motor vehicle crime (includes theft of motor vehicles, theft from motor vehicles and criminal damage to a vehicle)	4263	4162

\* To end of October



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Whisky One's crew: PC Ian McKella, 25, left, and PC Mark Thompson, 27 — "It's not unknown for an engine block or old TV to be dropped on a Panda for a bit of a giggle..."

Police constable Chris Sawyer pointed out a corner of an estate that had been impenetrable for three days during a little-known echo of the Brixton Riots in 1981. "We are better organized now. They couldn't keep us out. Don't need water cannon, plastic bullets, just usual methods, firmly applied."

Were there pull-to-go areas? "Absolutely not. But there are no-do areas. By that I mean in the toughest places, the Dod (that's the Duddington flats estate), people don't get nicked for having a noisy party. For dropping litter. It's hard to say where I draw the line; depends on the circumstances, the day, the time, the weather. And, of course, the offence. You'd never hesitate for rape or murder, armed robbery, stuff like that. But a reported theft... well, you'd wait for cover to arrive. Weigh it up."

Weigh it up. It was a phrase and a thought repeated many times in the area car during the hours of dusk and darkness. Between high-speed dashes with Whisky One's crew, PC Mark Thompson, 27, and PC Ian McKella, 25, there was often time to talk, and to sit taking in the views said in the cameras and corridors of the division.

A call: to an adult education

centre. A woman has had her bracelet snatched. She, through hysterics, puts a £1,000 value on it: "silly blitch", someone mutters. The assailant is described. Six feet plus, broad, jeans, trainers, tank top. A man, 5'7", slight, bespectacled, gets into the car. He describes how he hit the mugger and chased him 60 yards before losing him on the edge of the Duddington. We tour the area for 15 minutes. Hopelessly. The witness is set down amid thanks. "Lotta bottle," says Ian McKella. "Very rare."

As we cruised "the Dod" both officers kept craning their heads up to where footways crossed the road, six floors up. "Not unknown," said PC Thompson, "for an engine block or old TV to be dropped on a Panda. Worse in summer, they wait out there for you to come along. Bit of a giggle." All that came this time were car-calls.

A call: back to a street we'd left five minutes earlier. Inside a house a woman lies on the stairs, screaming in pain. Up for the day from Dorset, she had chugged on when a man snatched her bag. Her arm is hideously broken. Her Sloanish daughter, white-lipped, says she wishes the police had guns and would swoop through the estate at the end of the road where the assailant had run. A little man comes down from a

top floor on the estate. He'd been watching through binoculars: gives a description. We circle the flats looking for a "thin black youth, dark clothes". Nothing.

Time out for canteen tea. Another policeman is speaking of another place, another time. "I chased this guy, right. Lots of lights, all the noise. Right into an estate. Got him out of his car, then there's 30 guys around me. He dives in among them, they won't let me take him out. We pull out, call for help. Then we slide back in. The guy's now taking a box out of the car. I KNOW it's drugs, pot. But the crowd's got bigger now, and the guy's now saying 'Forget it. Pull out.'"

"That was months ago. And it still grips me."

At midnight, PCs McKella and Thompson leave the station. They finish writing up the night's activity. They would be back on duty at 7am. The car is taken over by PC Steve Hayler, 26, and WPC Denise Morrison, a tiny 20-year-old. You are about to ask if she's up to this tough life, when her radio interrupts:

A call: three black youths breaking into a second floor flat on an estate. Whisky One is barely 200 yards away. WPC Morrison is first through the door, and heads for the lift as PC Hayler sprints up the

stairs. The lift door opens, a black youth, tall and strong, emerges. "Please wait here, sir," says the WPC. He starts to protest, he's been visiting a cousin on the seventh floor.

"We'll check that. Meanwhile please wait." She steps firmly in front of him as he tries to go by. The door opens, six more officers pour in. It turns out to be an attempted take-over by squatters. PC Hayler arranges for a new lock. The youth is cleared and sent away with apologies. But what if he had refused to wait? "I'd have made him wait," says WPC Morrison.

Next morning, before the raising message, she insists: "The shanks come after." Even if you get a call on a police car, it's not a dead body, can't stand bodies. Not much else worries me. Knowing that there are going to be half a dozen big bodies banging through the door in a few seconds helps. But the radio air is full of appeals; what if one day the back-ups are all busy? "Ah, there's the one thing we don't like to think about."

A call: woman reports she has been threatened by two men with knives, demanding money. She is at a telephone box, shivering with fright. The story she tells is incredible.

Two men broke into the flat she shares the previous night, stole £50, and came back tonight demanding another £200. She escaped from a bedroom window while her flatmate tended the barricades. After a fruitless search of the high-rise estate, a PC deciphered: "Prostitute, I'd say. No pimp, so a couple of the lads decided they'd like a piece of the business. Seedy, yeah. But whatever you think about prosties, they are women with a right not to have people busting in with knives. We'll give it to CID to watch."

Steve Hayler wonders if they are recruiting the right stuff. He was in a carrier (police van) recently. Subject of education came up. Seems of the 12 men, 10 had degrees — history, sociology, geography and such. "I am not against education. I just wonder if they have the right attitude. They may have joined because it is a well-paid job whereas when I came in you just had to want to DO it."

More calls: to a noisy drunk, to a faulty alarm, to a suspicious noise in a garden. To a disturbance in a late-night "chippie", and then to a call "Woman screaming for help." She gets the full service. Whisky One is first, a van, two more cars and a mobile inspector arrive within seconds.

Whisky One's reward is to be alternately patronized and abused by a well-bred young woman who couldn't remember whether she was living with her mother or her husband, had no handbag, and couldn't recall either banging on a door, or the man in the Rasta hat who'd left her hurriedly. "Just deal with me, OK. You spell that D E A L and M E, OK?" They check that there is someone at the other end to pay the fare, and put her in a cab. She remembers, just, to shout "Thanks!"

For the 251 officers and men of Battersea division it had been a quietish 24 hours which left them neither depressed at the seediness of most of what they saw, nor put out by the attitude of the public they served, which varied from the fawning "Thanks for coming" to the frequent silent, baleful stare.

It is not success that keeps them going. The clear-up rate for robberies in under-manned Battersea is just 4 per cent.

## TOMORROW

The men in power: who controls the police?

## 'Police are all too often a target of those frustrated by society'

James Anderson, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, wrote this in his annual report: "The figure for long-term unemployment among the crime-prone younger age groups in the worst affected parts of the conurbation ranges from 50 per cent to a staggering 80 per cent or more. Policing certainly has to be wise, caring and sensible in these distinctive localities where almost the entire population is out of work and living on social security."

The Chief Constable of the West Midlands, Geoffrey Dear, wrote in his report: "Surrounded by massive social deprivation and the results of inadequate housing, mass unemployment and racial discrimination, the police are too often seen as the only readily identifiable representatives of local or central government, and can become the target for those frustrated by the state of their society as a whole."

The words of these two men are echoed in the annual reports of chief constables up and down the land, from South Wales to South Yorkshire. The tone is one of frustration, rather than despair — frustration over the inadequacy of their resources, frustration at their estrangement from the communities they serve and frustration that the police are bearing the brunt of society's contemporary deprivation.

The readiness displayed in the reports to attribute rising crime rates to social causes contrasts strongly with the police force's own values of self-help and self-reliance. These values, like other aspects of the force's traditional role, are being steadily eroded by the Government's increasing reliance on the police as the sole guardians of law and order.

## THE POLICE



Dear: bearing the brunt

Colin Smith, the Thames Valley's Chief Constable, reported: "The burden now carried by my officers is so great that the incidence of stress-related illness and general pressures is so high that their performance is suffering." One of these pressures is the physical danger which has become an increasing part of modern policing. In particular there is a feeling that the bobby-on-the-beat is becoming increasingly vulnerable.

David East, Chief Constable of South Wales, wrote of his deep concern about violent attacks. "On Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings alone, no fewer than 265 officers have received injuries when carrying out relatively mundane and routine arrests. These assaults have occurred throughout the force area and without any particular pattern."

Although the need for police to protect themselves is recognized, there is also concern that British police do not follow the American example towards greater dependence on firearms. Mr Owen Kelly, Police Commissioner for the City of London, wrote: "It is regrettably necessary for us to

have a greater proportion of our officers trained in the use of firearms than any other force. Even though the need for this is clearly demonstrated by the current levels of terrorist activity, I am conscious of public sensitivity about the use of armed police, and with that in mind, I have set in motion a review to ascertain whether the numbers we have firearms-trained are at the right level."

Extra resources are singled out as the key to solving the police force's many problems. Andrew Sloan, Chief Constable of Strathclyde, reported: "Every area of the budget within my control has been pared to the minimum and financial cuts have an immediate influence on the effectiveness of the force."

High Macanlian, Chief Constable of Northern Constabulary, provided striking evidence of the immediate results of increased resources: "I increased temporarily the small dedicated Drugs Squad to five officers and this had a dramatic effect within months, resulting in an increase in charges from 296 to 469." But he said that he remained sceptical about his prospects of containing the problems of increasing drug misuse.

Despite fears that their work has been made more difficult by their role in recent "political disputes", some chief constables remain optimistic. Peter Wright, Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, wrote after the miners' dispute: "... There has been a surprisingly rapid return to the policing situations which prevailed prior to the start of the dispute... Individual problems have occurred, but in the mining areas in general, a particular or persistent difficulties have been encountered."

Peter Evans

## 'The policing style has changed from Dixon to Darth Vader'

Doctor Robert Reiner, a law lecturer at Bristol University, says that hostility to police is as old as the force itself. He compares last October's Broadwater Farm incident in which Police Constable Blacklock was killed by rioters with a similar happening in 1833. Four years after the police force was established, a riot occurred at Coldbath Fields during a meeting of the National Political Union. PC Culley was killed and an inquest returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide". Blacklock was the first policeman to be killed during a riot since Culley.

Dr Reiner says: "The problems which the police face now are greater than they have been for the past 150 years. The urban riots which have taken place since 1979 represent the re-emergence of a hostility towards the police from certain sections of the working class which has been contained for over a century."

He says it is also disturbing that the police force's image is changing. "The police are in danger of losing the image that has been carefully constructed over the past 150 years and which forms the foundation stone of the public's support for them. Over the last few years the style of policing public order has been transformed from the image of Dixon to Darth Vader."

He has been studying the police for ten years and his book, *The Politics of the Police* (Wheatsheaf Books), received much critical acclaim when it was published last year. The book minimizes the importance of the racial aspect of urban disorder. Dr Reiner believes that the hostility from the young West Indian community towards police stems from their underdog

## THE ACADEMIC



Dr Reiner: disturbing report

status and not from the colour of their skin. "When the first wave of immigrants entered this country they settled into British society extremely quickly, and became some of the most law-abiding citizens in the country. The rioting of the past few years has nothing to do with West Indian cultural traditions or the absence of any natural source of authority in West Indian communities. It stems from the abnormally high levels of unemployment among young blacks and their inability to gain access into British society."

That socio-economic factors create an atmosphere in which nerves are frayed and temperatures are high does not in the least diminish the guilt of those responsible for violence, he says. "I wasn't trying to excuse the killers of PC Blacklock. Those responsible should be punished."

Just as his thesis plays down the racial background of the rioters, it also qualifies any accusations that police are racially prejudiced. "The police are no more prejudiced than other members of society. The police are right when they claim that no social group has done more than them to implement the changes recommended in the Scarman Report."

Toby Young

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# Bring on the blue belles

The typical Tory matron used to be famous for her hats. But a new breed of successful young women are now becoming politically committed to the Conservatives, says Toby Young

Debbie Moore, the daughter of a Manchester plumber, left school at 15 with no O levels and barely a penny to her name. But 21 years later her company, Pinapple Studios, went public and she became a millionaire. Little wonder, then, that she has been selected to serve on the new Conservative Party Youth Committee.

Debbie Moore is hardly representative of the stereotypical Tory woman. When she walked on to the floor of the Stock Exchange in November 1982, the assembled stock brokers, rather than rise to greet her gracefully, began to wolf-whistle. While other Tory ladies were opening files in Kent, Debbie was filming the opening credit sequence for the James Bond film *Moonraker*.

Yet she is hardly "womanly" in her business activities. "People sometimes say to me that the terrible thing about being an employer must be when you have to sack someone. But I find it no problem."

Debbie Moore is only one of many "blue belles" who have come out for Mrs Thatcher. In the past five years a new breed of Conservative woman has been busily emerging from the beauty parlours, sports centres and dance studios of Britain.

"I respect the amount of work Mrs Thatcher has done," says Sharon Davies, the 23-year-old swimming champion. "She's worked 110 per cent for this country." Sharon was more than happy, therefore, to attend Mrs Thatcher's party to celebrate the 25th anniversary of her election to Finchley in 1984. "I went to Finchley because the work Mrs Thatcher has done in these years has done a lot of women a lot of good," claims Davies who, at 13, was the youngest British competitor at the Montreal Olympic Games.

There is, of course, nothing new about Mrs Thatcher's interest in high achievers.

What is new is her apparent conversion to the notion of women getting the party's message across. Cynthia might suggest that she is alert to the fact that single-minded career women are much less likely to become enmeshed in the kind of scandal in which some of her favourite men have recently found themselves. Debbie Moore, for example, claims: "I eat, sleep and breathe Pinapple and, quite honestly, there is no time for anything else."

Another advantage is that these women lend the Conservative Party an air of glamour which it has sadly lacked. By contrast, Neil Kinnock followed his 1984 appearance in a Tracy Ullman video on *Top of the Pops* by launching the "Red Wedge" collection of rock artists in June of last year and managed to attract the patronage of pop stars Billy Bragg, Paul Weller and Jerry Dammers, and bands like the Communards and the Style Council.

Labour polled a derisory 33 per cent of 18 to 24-year-old voters in 1983 while the Conservatives managed to attract 42 per cent. Since then, with the formation of "Red Wedge", the tables have been turned. The latest *Times*/MORI poll puts Labour's support at 49 per cent among the same age group with the Conservatives trailing at 25 per cent. It is partly in response to this that the Youth Committee has been set up and the party's recruitment of these smart young women has begun.

"I do get the impression that they're trying to appeal to a younger generation," observes Suzanne Dando, the 23-year-old gymnast who was a guest of the Conservative Women's Conference last June.

The association between politics and female show business personalities is a relatively new phenomenon in

Britain whereas in America the two have been walking hand in hand for decades. Jane Fonda campaigned openly for her husband, Democrat Tom Hayden, when he ran for the Senate in 1976, and Shirley Temple Black used to be the American ambassador to Ghana. But in Britain, until recently, was Vanessa Redgrave's involvement with the obscure Workers' Revolutionary Party.

One of the reasons for the reluctance of well-known women to "come out" for any one political party in Britain has been the feeling that it might damage their careers. "For work purposes," claims Sharon Davies, "it doesn't do me a lot of good to say I'm this or that or the other. I don't like getting political in public because it's not very wonderful for my career. It's not something I'm ashamed of, though. I vote Conservative."

It only became clear that this attitude reflects the lukewarm attitude of many British female stars, whether sports personalities or pop musicians, to the cut-throat world of modern politics. As Teresa Sanderson, the Olympic gold medalist, puts it: "I am totally apolitical. I really don't care who's running the country."

Dr Charkovsky now says that it appears to be possible for a dolphin somehow to transmit its knowledge of the sea to an unborn child, encouraging it not to fear water. He says there is a definite rapport between human and dolphins, who often seek out swimmers in the sea without being prompted. His experiments also show that dolphins have a calming influence on expectant mothers who are scared of swimming. And all the mothers in his tests confirmed that "childbirth in the sea was less painful in the presence of dolphins."

Further experiments showed that the female dolphins participate in the most interesting in childbirth. "They would surround a woman in labour," Dr Charkovsky reports, "sending out sonar signals. If the newborn baby remained submerged for too long, they would push it out of the water with their noses. Incidentally, they treat their own young the same way."

Dr Charkovsky has also described a so-far inexplicable link between dolphins and waterbabies. When he swam with his young charges, dolphins could apparently sense whether, unbeknown to the doctor, a child became frightened. The dolphins would push the doctor aside and prevent the child from getting into difficulties.

As the argument in the West continues between supporters of natural birth and those who favour what a German gynaecologist recently condemned as an "increasingly bio-technically controlled event", Dr Charkovsky's evidence, preliminary though it is, is being greeted with growing interest in the USSR.

He has this advice for expectant mothers who are unable to swim in the Black Sea with friendly dolphins, and those prejudiced against exchanging the delivery room for a marine environment: "Try to imagine that you are swimming with dolphins in a warm caressing sea." He is sure that such thoughts will help make any birth a happier event.

Andrew Wiseman



True blue Tories: top, gymnast Suzanne Dando; far left, Pinapple Studio's Debbie Moore; left, swimming champion Sharon Davies — "Mrs Thatcher has done a lot of women a lot of good"

One of the organizers of the Youth Rally was Bev Walker, the agent for the athletes Liz Hobbs and Donna Murray as well as for Dando and Davies. "My view," says Walker, "is that they are fairly typical capitalists in their outlook. They are self-employed women who generate a substantial independent income. They are working to create their own futures and they recognize that they'll prosper more under a Conservative government than any other."

Walker has already been approached by the Youth Committee with a view to organizing another Youth Rally before the next election. He hopes to bring out the same group of female stars he managed to get in 1983, as well as some new faces.

"I'd be happy to co-operate and I think it's a marvellous way of bringing the Conservative message to the young," he says.

## Happiness is sloppiness

My friend Susan and I watched a spider starting yet another web running north-south from ceiling to sofa and, lacking the energy to fetch a broom, dreamt up a brilliant publishing concept.

The venture is to be called *Bad Housekeeping* and is for women who are tired of reading about those other women who curl tomato skins into decorative roses and conceal their washing-machines in 18th-century armoires.

Magazines in which these perfectionists are interviewed and photographed against a background of their own domestic bliss leave you feeling bad for not arranging your sheets in a colour-coded system in the airing cupboard. Our magazine will feature people who are even sloppier than you.

I shall do an in-depth interview with a relative to find out why, Sunday after Sunday, she brews up some pretty poisonous-looking chicken soup and then, chronically absent-minded as she is, strains it straight down the sink. She is also given to steaming vegetables in a plastic colander so that what you get on your plate is cabbage and spaghetti-like strands of blue plastic.

There will be before and after pictures of Susan's sister's bijou studio apartment. The "before" shot will show the clapped-out divan and packing-cases with which the owner lived unconcernedly for several years and the "after" one will depict the same room filled with the five-piece suite of massive art deco furniture which some madman prompted her to buy.

Our advice columns will concern themselves with real



PENNY PERRICK

problems. None of this dyeing-your-lace-curtains-in-cold-tea-to-give-them-a-charming-champagne-hue stuff. Bad housekeepers don't have lace curtains. Their curtains are auto-destructed long ago from a combination of dirt and the cat using them as a climbing-frame.

We will offer comfort to those who put their thinly-plated forks in Silver Dip and forget to take them out for three days. We will try to discover ways of taking the contents out of an un-defrosted freezer when every fish finger is embedded in ice.

We will formulate a set of rules for bad housekeepers: ● They should never live in the suburbs. Since they are always running out of basic necessities like bread, milk and husbands, they need to be in an inner-city area where replacements are always available. Also, most other suburbanites actually feel uplifted when they have cleaned all the knots on the oven with an old toothbrush and this can make

a bad housekeeper feel all alone in the world.

● They should resist the urge to become collectors. A collection of prime-encrusted Victorian shell boxes is not a pretty sight, but a bad housekeeper will glare at it for hours rather than get to work with a damp cloth.

● They should become a successful writer, brain surgeon or politician. A bad housekeeper who doesn't excel at anything, as well as not excelling at keeping coffee-mug rings off the dining-room table, is just a slut. But a bad housekeeper who has another interest is an admirable person who has her mind on higher things.

It is time for another report on the Earl's Court restaurant scene. Frofishers, with its grey and pink striped decor and its menu which included "Orchestra of fish" is no more — Earl's Court residents turned out to be not up to the sophistication of it all. The local Chinese place has taken over the premises which is just as well, as its former quarters were much too small for all those who craved nightly fixings of butterfly prawns.

The most intriguing change is at one of the neighbourhood's oldest restaurants, the *Star of India*, which now has an exquisite young owner called Reza who has transformed the place with a tented ceiling, painted-on Doric pillars and chintz-covered chairs. He hasn't changed the menu, though, so still manages to attract the old regulars — leather-jacketed layabouts — and the recently-moved-in gentry. The other night one of the customers was actually called Caroline.

## TALKBACK

where codes of conduct have little chance of survival. The advantages of legalization must surely outweigh the disadvantages, in that increased knowledge of the nature and development of the embryo can lead only to a lower rate of crippling disease in children.

The furtherance of research into "test-tube" insemination and childbirth is almost an added bonus, but it is a very important aspect of embryonic research to those couples who are unable to conceive children in the usual way.

From Caroline J. McElwee, Streatham Hill, London SW16

I refer to Clare Dyer's article on human embryo research (Monday Page, November 3). Over the past 100 years the advances in the fields of medicine and surgery have been stupendous. A current medical text discovered 100 years ago would have been looked upon as purely science fiction. In some ways, it is. That, I think, is the fear of those people currently opposing the legalization of con-

In an exclusive Christmas present to *Times* readers, one of the West End's best known stores is opening its doors for a unique evening's shopping



## Liberty from the crowds

Queen Mary rode from Buckingham Palace to buy jewellery there, Edith Sitwell rarely purchased her fabrics anywhere else, and the staff remember Marlene Dietrich dropping in to buy scarves and shawls. Albert Liberty first opened the doors of his Regent Street emporium in 1875 and it has been drawing customers rich and regal ever since.

It has a particular attraction at Christmas. In 1876, Edward W. Godwin, an influential architect and designer of the time, wrote of an evening he spent when Liberty closed its doors to customers so that a select few could view its wares. His company included Lily Langtry, Ellen Terry, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and James McNeill Whistler. "I was free to pick my way from ground floor to attic," he wrote. "For No 218 Regent Street is from front to back and top to bottom literally crammed with objects of oriental manufacture."

This week *The Times*, in conjunction with Liberty, is offering its readers the opportunity to do as Godwin did — to spend an evening shopping for Christmas when the store is closed to the public. On Tuesday December 2, from 6.30 pm to 8.30 pm, our readers are invited to shop and take part in a host of special activities at the Regent Street store, when *Times* experts — among them our fashion editor Suzy Menkes and *The Times* cook Shona Crawford Poole — will be on hand to answer questions on Christmas gifts and entertaining.

For those readers who are unable to come to London, Liberty stores throughout the country will similarly be opened exclusively for *Times* readers on the same day at the same time. The addresses are listed below.

Each store will feature a free draw, including, among other prizes, a £100 Liberty gift voucher. You will be welcomed with a glass of wine on arrival and a special Liberty gift. In addition, for every £50 you spend during the evening, Liberty will present you with a £5 gift voucher. Simply collect all your receipts from any department during the evening and hand them in at special collection points.

The London store draw also includes the following: a weekend for two in Bavaria from the German travel specialists DER, with a Liberty weekend case; an oriental carpet; a dress length of silk; a Liberty hamper of soaps and scents; a food hamper; Cobra and Bellamy jewellery; a 19th-century antique Chinese pot; a pair of crystal champagne glasses and a bottle of champagne; a Molton Brown make-up set; a Liberty print Varuna wool shawl; and a Liberty print handbag. More details will be announced tomorrow, Wednesday and Friday.

● How to take up our invitation: Cut out the voucher below and send it to Liberty Evening, *The Times*, PO Box 396, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 2XH by Wednesday November 19.

Please be sure to indicate which branch you will visit. The branches are: Regent Street, London; New Bond Street, Bath; Trinity Street, Cambridge; Burgate, Canterbury; George Street, Edinburgh; Buchanan Street, Glasgow; King Street, Manchester; London Street, Norwich; Darygate, York.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Secret Samaritans

When Michael Heseltine tried to link Westland with a European consortium early this year he was foiled by a number of anonymous investors who paid well over the odds for 20 per cent of the shares. The Westland board, which favoured the consequent link with Sikorski, was doubtless grateful — but to this day does not know whom to thank: the names behind the so-called "beneficial nominees" remain as mysterious as ever. Now, not knowing how they might jump on any future occasion, Westland is getting worried. So much so that it is negotiating with the Stock Exchange to change its articles of association. This means that, if it so wishes, it will be able to disenfranchise the secret shareholders — unless, of course, they reveal their identities first.

### Turning point

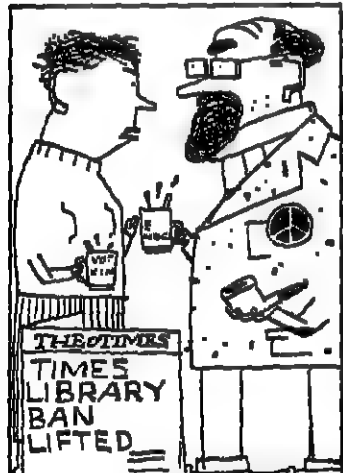
The equal opportunities committee recently set up by Labour-controlled Hounslow council is so sensitive about offending its ethnic ratepayers that it has redefined the Commission for Racial Equality's racial groupings. CRE's old descriptions — Black (Afro-Caribbean), Black (Asian) and White — were felt by members to put too great an emphasis on skin colour. They carefully considered answer: swap around the word order to give Afro-Caribbean Black, Asian-Black, and European-White.

One Somerset cricket club supporter less than bowled over by the outcome of Saturday's meeting is the normally ebullient Sir William Res-Mogg. From his Somerset home he tells me: "I voted to turn out the committee. I regard them as totally incompetent."

### Receiving end

Employees of South Somerset District Council might be excused for getting an uneasy sensation that Big Brother is watching — or rather listening in. For the council will soon be installing a computer that logs each phone call, detailing its destination and duration. Just in case there should be any crossed lines about the need for such a system, the council carried out a secret trial in August, as a result of which many staff have been lectured about their "excessive" use of the phone. With an annual phone bill of £60,000, the council reckons the system will pay for itself within two years. If I were less charitable, I would conclude that council employees must have spent their working days during that month lobbying the county cricket committee at Taunton.

BARRY FANTONI



"Dave's so disgusted he's taken back his overdue books!"

### Out of bounds

I wonder whether Toby Jessel, after 16 years as Tory MP for Twickenham, is losing his sense of direction. The thought is prompted by his recent *faux pas* while speaking about health care in his constituency. Arriving late at a meeting at Queen Mary's hospital, a hot and bothered Jessel insisted on being heard immediately as he had to rush to the Commons for a vote. Bewildered health councillors listened as he spoke at some length on problems at the West Middlesex University hospital. In fact that hospital is in the care of a neighbouring authority — a fact which finally had to be explained to Jessel by the meeting's chairman.

### Double act

Like another of the greats, Joan Rivers, currently embroiled in a Stateside chat-show war with Johnny Carson, sometimes vants-to-be-alone. An American airline hostess tells me that Ms Rivers was among her recent passengers. She had flown first class and booked two seats "so she could guarantee no one sat beside her".

### Noises off

Strange goings-on the other day in Mexico City's Reclusorio Sur jail during an occasion billed (inconveniently, I am sure) as the greatest social event in the nation's prisons for the past 20 years. Jorge Diaz Serrano, former head of the state-owned oil giant Pemex — inside for three years for defrauding it of \$34 million — was due to wed his erstwhile company secretary, Helvia Martinez Verayas, in a quiet ceremony with eight guests present. The proceedings were nearly cancelled when a shot rang out in a nearby cell — a mentally retarded prisoner, it later transpired, trying to kill himself. The wedding itself finally went off without a hitch.

PHS

# Why this U-turn in the skies?

by Nicholas Bethell

A British cabinet minister will today address one of our most important law making bodies and seek to persuade it towards a decision that will affect millions of people a year. However, there has been no parliamentary discussion on the proposal at issue, no member of the press or public will be present and the vote will be taken in secret. We will be told what has been decided, or the gist of it, only in communiqués issued after the session is over.

The body is the European Community's Council of Ministers, which is meeting under the chairmanship of John Moore, the Transport Secretary, to decide how much we ought to pay for European air travel. In recent weeks officials have put together a package. It is, Moore hopes, a compromise that all 12 transport ministers can accept, an important breakthrough on the way to a more liberal air travel regime and cheaper fares.

In fact, the more one hears about it — and one has to probe deeply in order to find out even a little — the more dangerous the plan appears and the more likely to delay rather than hasten the day

when we will be able to fly to the Continent at a reasonable price. Most of the 12 governments are, it seems, ready to allow some relaxation in some of their rigid rules. The "Saturday-night rule", which allows discount tickets only to those passengers able to spend a weekend abroad, may be repealed and replaced with a less rigorous restriction. A system of fare arbitration taking into account consumer interests as well as airline profitability, with a deciding vote held by an arbitrator appointed by the president of the Council of Ministers, is included in the deal.

There is also provision for airlines to operate routes on a more competitive basis than the previous 50/50 share out — 55/45 in the first two years and 60/40 in the third. This might allow private airlines a piece of valuable routes presently controlled by the national carriers of the two points on the route.

Against this, though, there is the astonishing proposal, apparently supported by the British side, to exempt EEC airlines from the competition rules of the Treaty of Rome. This would be to legitimise

a system which Britain has publicly condemned as unlawful and to prejudice legal actions, including my own, currently before the courts in Britain and West Germany.

It would undermine the European Commission's investigations who are now awaiting replies from ten airlines which, they suggest, have for years been operating illegal tariff agreements. It would for the first time put the seal of approval on the cartel, under which airlines fix fares by mutual agreement and share out the joint revenue. This system would be allowed to continue and Brussels, which has at last embarked on resolute action under pressure from Commissioner Peter Sutherland, would be blocked.

Airlines would still be able to keep fares high by exploiting their duopoly. British Airways, for instance, has in the past year raised its London-Paris flexible fare by 10.11 per cent, making it — at £98 for 209 miles — one of the most expensive in the world. On London-Amsterdam, by contrast, the fare has gone up by only 4.7 per cent. This is because British Midland has come on to the route

at cheaper rates, so providing competition.

How can one explain this sudden change of policy? The iniquity of the airline cartel has been a clarion cry of secretaries of state from John Nott in 1980 to Nicholas Ridley earlier this year. One may speculate on the need to make a success of the British presidency, to understand the problems of member states whose airlines are weaker than ours and, perhaps more importantly, to clear the decks of legal encumbrances before BA is privatized next year.

None of this though can justify what is on the table in secret session in London today, with the House of Commons waiting to be opened by the Queen and the European Parliament unable as yet to influence the outcome: an acceptance by Britain — against the interest of British passengers and private airlines — of what Britain has long seen as a scandalous violation of law.

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Lord Bethell is a Member of the European Parliament and chairman of Freedom of the Skies.

Bernard Levin

## Wipe this tape injustice clean away



Peter Young

the licence was ridiculously small, the industry took care not to promote or publicise it and a few years ago, in order to help their campaign for a tax, they abolished it, so that they could plead even greater hardship from the loss of the licence revenue.

Now not even the record industry denies that millions of tapes are sold to people who use them solely for purposes which do not breach any copyright, first gurglings to a wide variety of educational purposes. Yet in a measure without precedent the innocent are to be penalized as though they are guilty: it is as if people who do not own television sets were obliged none the less to pay the £58 licence fee, or cyclists were forced to pay motor-car taxes.

The music industry argues that it is impossible to "police" the sale of tapes, and that there is therefore no way of recouping the lost revenue other than the tax. As it happens, there are two ways; one is for them to do their own levying by increasing the price of their cassettes and distributing the extra

equitably among themselves, and the other is by re-introducing the licence, this time set at a realistic figure, and properly advertised. But I am not primarily concerned with the music industry; what I want to know is how Mrs Thatcher, of all people, came to be sold such a pup.

There are, of course, the usual lobbyists working for the tax on behalf of the manufacturers (I have been long of the opinion that an MP's obligation to declare an interest should be extended by obliging him not to vote on the matter in which he has it, but I cannot quite see the Prime Minister being persuaded by them. For look what it is that she has been persuaded of: that the government should organize a subsidy for an immensely wealthy industry notorious for rapacity and greed, which neither needs nor deserves any such largesse, and to organize it, moreover, in a manner which maximizes injustice by requiring the law-abiding to suffer as though they are law-breakers.

Nor do those considerations exhaust the absurdity of the measure. Since, in law, the tax is

not of a kind that would permit customs officers to inquire whether imported tape has been bought levy-free, a black market will instantly spring up; that is what has happened in Germany, which has had a levy for many years; it is estimated that the black market accounts for between 15 and 20 per cent of tape sales. Moreover, the proposed method of collecting and distributing the tax, if it follows the lines laid down in the White Paper of April this year, would be one of the most incomprehensible, wasteful and chaotic impositions in the history of taxation, which may be thought an extravagant claim; having just read through the document four times, I can assure the sceptical that it is, if anything, an understatement. Besides, the naivety which the scheme has been drawn up may be judged by this enchantingly idiotic passage:

It will be for the manufacturers and importers themselves or others in the retail chain to decide whether to pass on the whole cost of the levy to consumers or whether to absorb the cost themselves either wholly or in part.

Worse still is the proposal for relief from the tax. Blind people, for instance, make great use of tape, so do schools. But nobody will be exempt; those entitled to levy-free tapes must first pay the levy, then reclaim it, and even that is not the worst, for apart from blind people, the exemption will apply only to the members of organizations designated as entitled to buy tax-free tape, so that even an individual who can prove that he makes no unlawful use of tape will still have to pay.

The thousands of bureaucrats who will have to be recruited to administer an unworkable scheme will, no doubt, do wonders for the unemployment statistics, as will the makers and printers of forms (perhaps that is what persuaded her), and in any case the whole thing is a waste of time: there are now complaints before the EEC Commission, seeking a declaration that the tax is unlawful as being in breach of the Rome Treaty's prohibition against restriction of trade among member states, and as far as I can see the proposal will be knocked on the head at just about the time it comes into law in Britain, assuming that it figures in Wednesday's Queen's Speech.

But I return in conclusion to the principle that is under assault in this matter. Because you have gone bankrupt, I must reimburse your creditors; because you have lost your door key, I must sleep out; because you are in the habit of parking on yellow lines, I must pay an extra tax on my car. These examples are not more absurd than what is seriously proposed in the tape-tax legislation, which for the first time in our law will make the innocent for the actions of the guilty. Is that what Mrs Thatcher wants to go into history for?

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Michael Meadowcroft

## Keeping it in the family

Some time ago I saw an advertisement in a radical bookshop in Leeds for a public meeting on the subject "Regrouping the Left". I happened to be free that day and so, with a couple of Liberal colleagues, I duly turned up at the door. Gently but firmly we were refused admission on the grounds that the meeting was for "members and supporters of the Labour Party" only. We had a short discussion as to how one identified "supporters" as opposed to "members", but as we were plainly in neither category we had to abandon our quest for intellectual stimulation.

Our experience is but one example of a fairly recent trend in British politics: the internalization of debate within parties and an unwillingness to enter the arena of broader discussion of issues. It is as if even to contemplate doing so is an admission of intellectual vulnerability.

Even debates in Parliament are increasingly ritualistic denunciations of the other side without any attempt to persuade by force of reasoned argument. Scoring points is apparently more important than winning points. I believe there would have been many more Conservative rebels on a number of contentious issues in recent years had the nature and style of the Labour attack not made it more difficult to vote in the Opposition lobby.

This attitude extends also to organizations or campaigns which purport to be aiming to win support and to ameliorate existing policy but which give a platform only to politicians who agree with them. A recent example is the re-enactment of the Jarrow march. The public rally in London was addressed by a succession of Labour politicians as if no one else had any legitimate case to put — or, worse, the campaigners did not feel that their advocacy of their case would influence anyone else. It is not only short-sighted but positively dangerous to believe that only in some socialist millennium, however unlikely or far distant, can one's grievances be redressed.

Other instances of this trend away from pluralism are the cases of Ray Honeyford and David Selbourne and the censorship by force of certain speakers at universities. The dangers inherent in a belief that might is right and that power can be misused to choke or inhibit opposition are immense. We need to realize that all these individual cases are, in fact, linked. It is too easy to believe that each case is isolated and does not have a wider significance.

In my view history will show that the Honeyford case marked a crucial watershed in the attack on political pluralism. The headmaster of Drummond Middle School in Bradford, he was eventually forced out of his job after a sustained and vicious campaign against him. I hold no brief for Honeyford's views; nor for his somewhat clumsy and provocative expression of them, but it is vital to maintain the right of an individual to question policy.

In essence Honeyford's comments centred on two points. Firstly, that in a school 85 per cent

of whose pupils are of Asian origin, the education of the remaining 15 per cent suffers; secondly, that more should be done to equip children from Asian families to cope with British society.

Those views are either correct, in which case they should be considered and answered; or they are wrong, in which case they should be challenged and defeated. They should not be dealt with by getting rid of the proponent. In retrospect I regret that I did not perceive early enough the significance of the Honeyford case and its relationship to the whole question of pluralism.

By all accounts Honeyford is a difficult man to deal with, but that is no reason for removing him. Individuals should lose their jobs only as a consequence of their actions, not their opinions, providing always that those opinions are expressed within the law.

Ponder for a moment the implications otherwise. Presumably we would then have some form of Thought Police examining not only whether each individual was actually doing the job in accordance with council or government policy but also whether he agreed with the policy itself. Then when council control, or the government, changed there would be wholesale sackings as, by definition, the existing staff in such sensitive posts could not agree with the new policy.

The situation at Ruskin College is equally significant. Rather than confronting David Selbourne's views intellectually within the academic context, the trades union students resorted to picketing his lectures. Are such students, like those in other universities who attempt to prevent views being expressed that they regard as extreme, really saying that they do not feel capable of putting forward convincing arguments? Are those in politics who now manipulate the purse strings to entrench their control saying that they know they cannot win votes by open persuasion?

It is not just the political left that has undermined pluralism. The present government chose to abolish the GLC and the metropolitan counties rather than seek to win control of them by a reasoned approach to the electorate. It has pursued a determined policy of putting its place men and women on public bodies such as regional and district health authorities.

Nevertheless it is Labour that has at least been clear about its intentions. In its 1973 programme it said that its "common central purpose" was to "bring about a fundamental and irreversible shift in the balance of power and wealth in favour of working people and their families".

A worthy and legitimate aim, but for the one word "irreversible". In a democratic, pluralist society nothing is irreversible — unless sustained by illegitimate means designed to stifle opposition and to manipulate the electoral process.

Caveat emptor.  
The author is Liberal MP for Leeds West.

moreover... Miles Kingston

## The juror is out — for keeps

We often read, in descriptions of major murder trials, that the jury has retired to a hotel for the night before resuming its deliberations the next day. We are never told, however, just what it's like in the hotel for the twelve good persons and true, as they ponder the evidence. Now at last we learn the truth in a major new novel entitled

The Jury Murders!

"Well," said the foreman of the jury, "this is the moment we've all been waiting for. This is our chance to take a vote on whether we think he did it or not."

The case had attracted a great deal of publicity in the papers. After all, it is not every day that the entire board of directors of a major company is wiped out. They had set out in an executive jet to visit a new factory, but the plane crashed en route — the result of sabotage. The chief suspect was the one director who had survived, Jack Lemass, who had suddenly backed out of the trip ten minutes before the plane had taken off.

"Of course he's guilty," said Basil Friday. "All the evidence is overwhelming. He had motive, opportunity, and everything. Why, he was even seen with his head inside the engine half an hour before take-off."

"I don't think he did it," said Wally Mayhew. "He was just nervous about going on a trip in a little plane like that. Strewth, those things scare me to death as well. All right, he backed out, but so what? I'd have backed out and all."

"Then who do you think did it?" snapped Basil.

"The police," said Wally. "I think they framed him for it."

"That is quite the most imbecile..."

"Yes, yes," interrupted the foreman quickly. He had been afraid there was going to be a clash like this ever since he had seen the instinctive dislike between Friday, the pedantic professor, and Wally Mayhew, the outspoken Cockney

businessman. If they disagreed violently, they could split the jury between them.

"Well, we'll take a vote anyway," he said. After much fiddling of paper and pencil, the vote came to 7-5 in favour of guilty. It wasn't a promising start. "I quite fancy these pencils," said Wally Mayhew. "I'd like to take some back to my kids. What say we send out to the police for another set?"

"For God's sake, Mayhew," broke in Basil, "this is a serious murder trial, not one of your East End fiddles!"

"You little creep," said Mayhew succinctly. "If you was down the East End, you'd be put out in the morning for the dustman to take away."

Not surprisingly, they did not reach a verdict that afternoon, and the judge told them they would be spending the night in a hotel.

While they were sitting around that evening in the hotel lounge, after a communal dinner, the foreman went over to chat to Professor Friday.

"Not quite *Twelve Angry Men*, is it?" he said. "I'd expected something a bit more sophisticated."

"With Mayhew on the jury? That man is a disgrace to the very concept of logical discourse!"

"He's only winding you up, professor."

"Winding me up? That is not an expression with which I am familiar. You seem to have been picking up idioms from our friend Wally Mayhew, and I am not entirely surprised; the company of rogues like him is always strangely attractive. Perhaps it is only me who finds him strangely repulsive."

The foreman sighed. It was so difficult running a jury with two egocentric maniacs on it. If only there were just one of them...

His wish was granted in a most unexpected way. Next morning Professor Basil Friday found himself murdered in his bed.

(Goodness, how exciting! Don't miss tomorrow's gripping episode!)

## Shultz: loyalty strained to the limit

Washington  
If George Shultz resigns over the reported arms deal with Tehran, he will be the third secretary of state in seven years to leave office in disagreement with Middle East policy, and the second brought down by a bungled White House operation in Iran. Alexander Haig, Shultz's predecessor, left office in the middle of the Lebanon crisis. Cyrus Vance, President Carter's secretary of state for most of his term, went in bitterness at the abortive military operation to rescue the US hostages in 1979 — a plan he had resolutely opposed.

But for Shultz to go now would have an ever greater impact. First, it would come immediately after the Republican losses in the midterm elections last Tuesday, embarrassing the embattled White House and heightening the view of many that Reagan is becoming a lame duck in his last two years. Secondly, the circumstances surrounding a resignation would be extremely damaging to US credibility and to the president personally. It is not simply that Shultz disagreed with this or that policy; what has angered him is his belief that he has been deliberately misled by Reagan and his White House team. He and Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, have been made to look foolish in the eyes of their friends in the Middle East and in those of the world generally — preaching a tough message on terrorism and lecturing the Europeans on the need for solidarity while belonging

to an administration that was secretly arming one of the nations high on America's terrorist blacklist.

Thirdly, and most importantly, Shultz is now a man of considerable stature and influence, almost indispensable to President Reagan. Some people have begun to describe him as an American prime minister. His loss at a time when Reagan is groping for a way to get arms control negotiations with the Russians back on track after Reykjavik would be a severe setback, possibly crippling any chance for success within the last two years of his term.

Not only does Shultz know all the ins and outs of the negotiations, having spent days in intensive negotiations with his Soviet opposite number, Eduard Shevardnadze, but he is familiar with the worries and interests of the Nato allies, the bureaucratic opposition within the administration to arms control, and the whole range of other East-West issues. There is virtually no one else able to summon up such a wealth of experience.

It has not always been so. Often Shultz appeared to have been worsted in the in-fighting, or eclipsed by Weinberger. He has supported policies that have failed disastrously — as in Lebanon in 1982. He has been the target of a sustained effort by the conservatives to oust him. He has for months at a time been so low-key as almost to be off the keyboard.

But Shultz is a patient man, a



Shultz made to look a fool team player. He has known when to reassert himself, and his counter-attacks have been effective. He has championed the policy of striking back at terrorists. He has argued forcefully and successfully against any reinterpretations of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty. And he has displayed some well-timed public emotion and tub-thumping patriotism. Shultz's stature has grown particularly in recent months. With Reagan decisively committed to better relations with the Russians and to seeking an arms agreement, Shultz has laid the groundwork for the president's policies. He has fended off sniping from the right, and without any public delight, he has managed to protect himself from the views and ambitions of Weinberger.

His loyalty is particularly valued at the White House, for he has gone in to bat for the president even at times when he has most strongly disagreed — his stout defence of Reagan's renunciation of the Salt-2 arms treaty this summer was a classic example. For this reason he is especially angry now. He made his opposition to any arms deal with Iran abundantly clear, and expected his views to carry enough weight to stop the kind of capers that have clearly been going on.

Of course he may not resign. A hot-tempered man, he has threatened resignation several times before, on issues ranging from the president's decision on Salt to such simple matters as his opposition to the proposed lie-detector tests for all senior administration officials. He knows well how disastrous his departure would be, and he may be persuaded there is enough unfinished business for him to swallow his pride, as he has in the past, and soldier on.

Much depends on how big a row develops within the US over the Iranian arms deals. Congress is already threatening hearings and Shultz could find his loyalty severely stretched at such public inquiries.

If he stays, he will have to decide now what to do about Iran, and how to get the administration out of an embarrassing mess. It will be a tough task, but one that Shultz's steady low-key patience appears suited for. All depends on how much trust remains between him and his president.

Michael Binyon





1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

## A CHANGED CULTURE

Sir Terence Beckett, whose last national conference as director general of the Confederation of British Industry formally opens in Bournemouth this morning, could be excused a wry smile at the timely largesse offered by the Chancellor in his autumn statement. There will be more money for roads, houses and much else that the CBI has long called for under the code word infrastructure, and a boost for education and training, which has attracted more conference resolutions than any other subject.

The accommodation between the CBI and the Government is now complete. As Sir Terence is only too well aware, CBI lobbying was not crucial to this turn of events. Indeed, Sir Terence has had the misfortune to be at the helm during the period when the CBI's influence on economic policy has plummeted.

That was inevitable. Mrs Thatcher perceptively rejected a corporate state in which government sat down with representatives of business and trade unions to reach short-term tripartite compromises incompatible with the drastic medicine needed by the British economy.

As an institution, the CBI suffered more than the Trades Union Congress from this reversal of postwar trends. The CBI in its present guise was set up as a representative business counterweight to the TUC. Its annual national conference was started to attract comparable publicity for the voice and interests of industry when corporatism and union sway were at their malignant peak.

Its members are naturally conservative on national policy because business can plan and thrive best under stable economic conditions. That is a continuing CBI theme, now surfacing in enthusiasm for fixing sterling within the European Monetary System.

The prospect of a sixth year of steady economic growth, tranquil industrial relations and more stable prices - if not interest and exchange rates - lay beyond the business horizon in 1980. Sir Terence, then at his first conference, faithfully reflected the ire of CBI members paying the heavy initial cost of the economic reforms behind this transformation.

Under the presidency of Sir James Clesminson, who retired earlier this year, the organization has recovered its poise. The CBI Council and many members have responded to the new climate in which industry looks first to itself rather than government to be more competitive and responsive to social problems. The voice of the whingeing tendency has grown tired.

On more detailed issues, the CBI is again listened to and carries clout. Its leaders are more familiar visitors in Downing Street than is generally supposed.

The search for a new role, however, is only at the experimental stage. It will be a prime task for Mr John Banham, who takes over as director general at the end of the year. Just as Sir Terence arrived with the concerns of his time - principally to stop government clobbering business - so Mr Banham's proclaimed priority is for the CBI to help raise industry's competitiveness.

CBI business conferences have emphasized mutual aid as well as boosting its finances. The regional councils, from which Mr Nickson, the new CBI president springs, remain more lively and positive than the centre, perhaps because their members have a stronger common focus of interest. The diversity of the CBI's membership, from state industries and multinationals to small firms and ventures, allows it to speak as representative. But complaints about the economic weather can sometimes

be the only common denominator in the message which emerges.

A year ago, Sir Terence made a ringing call for lower pay settlements to preserve competitiveness. His "nowt for nowt" formula was conspicuously ignored.

In recent months, the more limited target of a 2 per cent cut in settlements has become nearer, at a time when public sector settlements have moved up. But a number of resolutions for Bournemouth reject the significance of pay settlements in favour of simply keeping down unit labour costs through productivity - reflecting a culture very different from the national pay settlements that still dominate the CBI's traditional heartland. A call from CBI leaders for members to invest more in job-creating expansion, while certainly justified, would probably meet with a similarly dusty response.

The leadership has also been looking longingly at Japan's Keidanren, nearest foreign equivalent to the CBI. It has organized some young executives to look into the twenty-first century, a favourite Japanese preoccupation. It would also love to emulate the close cooperative relationship with government that Japan's big business enjoys. But such relationships, even if they were available, would hardly sit naturally with the CBI's much wider spread of membership.

In Bournemouth, however, there will be more pressing political matters. The Autumn Statement will have stilled any lingering doubts that industry's trade union will endorse Mrs Thatcher with an enthusiasm more genuine than could have been imagined a few years ago. And, having had a good look at Labour's policies, Sir Terence would do well to brush up the old rhetoric just in case it is needed.

## WAR PSYCHOSIS

The political wells of southern Africa have long been poisoned by black Africa's loathing of apartheid, by Pretoria's fear of hostile encirclement and by its readiness to deliver short, sharp shocks to neighbours who provide aid and succour to the African National Congress.

For a brief moment, with the signing two years ago of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa's Mr P W Botha and Mozambique's President Samora Machel, it seemed that pragmatism might triumph in the recognition that if the countries of the region did not hang together, they would almost certainly hang separately.

It proved an evanescent hope. In the past few months the pro-sanctions rhetoric of Zambia and Zimbabwe, both of which face starvation should they match their words with deeds, and Pretoria's predictably hostile, if still relatively low-key response, have produced something close to a war psychosis in the Front Line States. The hysteria which erupted after President Machel's death in a plane crash on South African territory was merely a symptom of that psychosis. Another is the document, apparently genuine, recovered from the wreckage of Machel's plane which purports to reveal a Mozambican-Zimbabwean plot to overthrow President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi.

The reason is not far to seek. Some 85 per cent of Zimbabwe's foreign trade is either with or through South Africa. If Prime Minister Mugabe is to put his money where his mouth is, his country will have to become totally dependent on the railway line from Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira - a link which, despite the strong but largely ineffectively Zimbabwean military presence, is disrupted at will by the anti-Marxist Renamo guerrillas who have also reduced much of Mozambique to economic wasteland.

It is common cause that Renamo bands wander freely across the Malawian-Mozambican border which arbitrarily divides tribes who value kinship above nationality. It is equally common cause that President Banda is not greatly loved by fellow African leaders. Like most of them the 80 year old former physician who has produced over Malawi since its independence in 1963 is the virtual dictator of a one-party state. But there the resemblance ends. He is neither Marxist, African Socialist, nor army general. He has not sought international fame through berrating the West nor hosting Non-Aligned summits. His country is poor and without natural resources yet it is not one of the world's beggar

nations. It is one of the few states in the region which exports food. In striking contrast to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique it boasts a positive economic growth rate. President Banda therefore is a dictator, but of the wrong sort to win the world's attention or its sympathy. Moreover although he pays his dues to the organization of African unity he also, for purely pragmatic reasons, maintains diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

The politicians of Zimbabwe, haunted by their dependence on South Africa, and their counterparts in Mozambique, tormented by their inability to make their writ run further than the gates of Maputo, connected the South African links with the inability of Malawi's small army to control the movement of Renamo rebels across the lengthy border with Mozambique.

If the plot was genuine and had it been successful it would have destroyed one of the continent's few stable and marginally successful countries and the irrational pursuit of sanctions, whatever the cost, would have claimed its first casualty. As it is, the fear and hysteria engendered by sanctions and fuelled by conspiracy and talk of conspiracy could yet produce the match for which the tinderbox of southern Africa is waiting.

## ULSTER'S MICAWBERS

The end of this week sees the first anniversary of the signing of the Hillsborough Agreement between the British and Irish governments. The sound and fury of unionist protest will be heard over the next few days.

These defiant stances reveal deeply-felt emotions among unionists but conceal a political paralysis. The annual conference of the Official Unionist Party, held at the weekend, took place almost entirely in private. The secrecy was an eloquent token of the insecurity and self-doubt which now troubles unionism's main political organization. The existence of the Agreement has sharpened the key question which has faced unionists for the last fifteen years: what is their best defence against their worst nightmare - incorporation into the Republic of Ireland?

Regarding the protection offered by mere statute as inadequate, unionists have generally given one of three

answers: obstruction by force or passive disobedience of government moves suspected of pressuring Irish unity; influencing and operating to the best advantage Westminster's political plans (in short, support for devolution); and lastly campaigning for the integration of Northern Ireland into the United Kingdom. The case for the last of these has been vigorously prosecuted over the past twelve months and has gained some additional support.

In advocating this line to his colleagues, Mr Robert McCartney made one point which is significant beyond the argument over integration. He described his party as paralysed and akin to Mr Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. That something could be a change of government south of the border, a hung parliament at Westminster or a Labour government replacing the Conservatives.

The accuracy of this attack

was borne out by the conference decisions. Mr McCartney was defeated; his leader, Mr Molyneux called for a temporary halt to the rethinking of party philosophy. He went on to put a little distance between himself and Mr Paisley's Democratic Unionists - they were united in opposition to the Agreement but had agreed to differ on tactics. Any disavowal of the veiled, and occasionally frank, threats of violence by Mr Paisley and his colleagues can only be welcome.

But it cannot be any substitute for a strategy for unionism. The unionists face a stark choice which has been placed before them as a consequence of the opportunities which have been missed on all sides over the last fifteen years. They can exercise considerable influence on such institutions as exist, from the intergovernmental council down to local authorities, or they can sit on the sidelines making futile gestures as the machinery of direct rule passes them by.

Without a substantial increase next year in funds from Government and/or the wider public, this museum would have to halt its exhibition programme and educational services to schools, close public galleries and reduce to a minimum its curatorial of the national collections.

Yours faithfully,  
R. SAUNDERS, Secretary,  
British Museum (Natural History),  
Cromwell Road, SW7,  
November 6.

In common currency

From Mr William Fellows  
Sir, I was intrigued by the account (October 27) of Mr Cedric Hall's grandpaternal arithmetic exercise book. It inspired me to turn out an old textbook which has been on the top shelf for some time. The title is *The Tutor's Assistant*, by Francis Walkingame, and is the 1797 edition for which the publishers had engaged a Mr Crosby to work every question anew so that many errors were expunged.

The interesting point is that in the questions five pounds is written as 5 L, but in the answers

as £5. For example, one question is: "A broker bought for his principal in the year 1720, 400 L capital stock in the South Sea, at 650 L per cent, and sold it again when it was worth but 130 L per cent, how much was lost on the whole?" Ans. £2080.

This suggests to me that the change in signs took place shortly before 1797.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM FELLOWS,  
Tudor House,  
Northleach,  
Cheltenham,  
Gloucestershire,  
November 4.

Museum charges

From the Secretary of the British Museum (Natural History)  
Sir, Professor Harbury (November 4) states that the prime question for museums is less how to raise money than how much to try for.

The museum must try for about £1.5 million from admission charges next year, that being the gap between its needs and its likely provision from the Government and all other sources. The scale of charges was calculated to bridge that gap and to provide free admission and reduced rates for as many visitors as possible.

## Burden on navigational costs

From the President of the General Council of British Shipping and others

Sir, The provision of lighthouses and other aids to the navigation of vessels around the coast of the British Isles is financed by a tax on merchant shipping entering and leaving our harbours. In 1985-86 the receipts from this tax (euphemistically described as "light dues") amounted to about £44 million.

Authorized expenditure by the General Lighthouse Authorities, who provide the aids (Trinity House, the Northern Lighthouse Board and the Commissioners for Irish Lights) was some £59 million. The balance was met from reserves of the General Lighthouse Fund, held by Government but built up from light dues paid in past years.

All of us concerned with the movement of passengers and freight to and from the UK by sea are fearful that the growing disparity between income and expenditure will mean a massive increase in this tax within the next year or so as the reserves run down.

The burden is already heavy (a large container ship entering a British port will pay £13,000 and a VLCC (very large crude carrier) £22,000 for a single visit). But when one considers that our near Continental neighbours (with ports such as Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg) do not charge such dues at all, preferring to meet the cost from general taxation, the scale of the damage to British trade, British ports, British ships and the British consumer is readily apparent. The risks of diversion of trade are obvious if

contract will be determining the number of classroom hours a teacher will normally be expected to serve, then "supply" for a teacher's absence could, and should, be undertaken by the school staff as extra tuition or "overtime" for which they should be paid generously. It will be cheaper for the local education authority than for a teacher to be brought in from outside the school. Cover for absent staff from within the school will also be more efficient and more meaningful for the pupils.

Yours faithfully,  
W. K. LEIGHTON, Headmaster,  
Elmbridge School,  
Fyfield,  
Ongar, Essex,  
November 1.

From the General Secretary, Professional Association of Teachers  
Sir, Your front-page story today (November 3) on the Government's intention to enhance the authority and status of the head teacher is the best news to reach the education politics front for many a decade.

Across the length and breadth of the country, the issue which most powerfully consumes the emotions of those in leadership positions in schools is that of their increasing responsibilities set over against their diminishing powers to carry them out. Head teachers are at the end of their tether in being held responsible for everything while being empowered to do nothing.

The endless interference of local politicians in areas of professional judgement has become a scandal of national dimensions. Kenneth Baker is to be warmly congratulated upon grasping the nettle that has become a stinging reminder of local political interference in matters properly left to professionals in consultation with parents.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER DAWSON,  
General Secretary,  
Professional Association of Teachers,  
99 Friar Gate, Derby,  
November 3.

Inflation risks

From Sir John Dilke  
Sir, It is argued by some experts with short memories and little foresight that interest rates are higher than they need be. Mr Mizrah for example, in your columns (November 3) suggests that bond yields of 11 per cent are discounting too great an inflation risk. Can he so soon have forgotten what happened to our savings before the present Administration came in, and can he so lightly dismiss the probable effect of their defeat at the next election?

Up to 1980 the yield on savings was negative even before tax and had been for far too long, without reckoning the losses suffered by all savers through double-figure inflation. Now justice is at last being done, but anybody who considers the policies of the Opposition will know that if the election goes wrong, perhaps next year, we shall be stuck again with confetti money.

Yours truly,  
JOHN DILKE,  
Ludgite,  
Eltham,  
East Sussex,  
November 4.

## Getting the aid to Ethiopia

From Dr Jeremy Swift  
Sir, Your Correspondent, Paul Valley, reports (articles, October 29, 30) the ex-head of the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission as saying: (i) that nine million people would have died in Ethiopia in the recent famine without Western food aid; (ii) that the present Ethiopian Government is impervious to foreign threats, relying only on the army for its survival; (iii) that nevertheless Western food aid should be stopped in order to cause "a bloody chaos" to remove the present Government.

Luckily for the rural poor in Ethiopia, many aid agencies take a different view. The non-governmental organisation have not only used their presence in Ethiopia to save lives in the famine and help reconstruction, but also to keep up a constant dialogue with the Government about more effective rural development policies and about human rights.

They have found important room for manoeuvre on rural development with local government and party officials, most of whom are committed and able to improve the miserable lot of poor farmers.

With official aid organisations scarce on the ground in the Ethiopian countryside, the non-governmental organisations are also the main link between what is really happening there and the outside world. It is not necessary to interview refugees in Somalia or Sudan to know what is going on; the answer can be got in Ethiopia itself and, despite clear abuses, they are not all negative.

Ethiopian farmers and herders have regularly starved to death in the last few hundred years. The present Government has a poor record in many respects, but it is the first to make a serious commitment to end that state of affairs. In 1984-85, like several other African governments with quite different economic and political systems, it failed.

The work of the non-governmental organisations, in famine contingency planning and rural development at grassroots level with rural communities, is one of the best hopes that in the next major drought things will be different.

Yours faithfully,  
JEREMY SWIFT,  
The Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex,  
Brighton, East Sussex,  
November 5.

Help overseas

From Mr N. W. Harris  
Sir, I was delighted to read (report, October 25) that the Government has at last decided to make a contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development's Sub-Saharan Africa Special Project.

One sincerely hopes that this move is a declaration of intent from the new Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Patten, to put an end to the miserliness which his predecessors have frequently shown towards projects which aim to increase economic self-reliance in those countries most likely to be affected by severe drought and famine.

The IFAD scheme, which aims exclusively to increase incomes and food production amongst the very poorest sectors of society, is a good example of the kind of progressive, imaginative scheme which often receives less than ideally generous support from the international community: political leaders tend to forget that it costs only about half as much for IFAD (for example) to increase the output of a subsistence farmer by a tonne a year for a decade as it costs to provide a tonne of emergency food for Africa.

Yours sincerely,  
N. W. HARRIS,  
Lake Hall,  
The Vale,  
Church Road,  
Edgbaston, Birmingham,  
October 29.

Community care

From Mr John Mowbray, QC  
Sir, You report (October 31) that MIND is calling for extra community care of the mentally ill in connection with the closure of the large mental hospital at Banstead in Surrey. It is the first such closure, and so a test case.

I am afraid the position is even worse than you say. Instead of increasing care in districts formerly served by the hospital, the regional health authority is calling for a £3 million reduction in the current mental-health budget for Southern Westminster, Kensington and Hammersmith, though the services are already inadequate.

Interviewed by *The Times* in February, the secretary of state promised that the proceeds of such hospitals would be ploughed back into care in the community. But the regional authority has not committed any of the proceeds of the Banstead hospital to community health services: Those of us directly concerned with providing care in the district greatly fear that the promise is not going to be honoured.

We are all for releasing suitable patients to care in the community. But the care must be there, and having (quite rightly) willed this end the Government has really got to find the means.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MOWBRAY (Chairman,  
Westminster Association for Mental Health),  
12 New Square,  
Lincoln's Inn, WC2,  
November 5.

## ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 10 1910

The miners' strike in the Rhodda and Aberdare valleys exploded at Tonypandy on November 7, when a mob attacked the pithead. The chief constable asked for troops, but Winston Churchill, then Home Secretary, delayed their dispatch (for which he incurred the displeasure of *The Times*). Some rioting continued and the troops did move in. Churchill lived under the cloud of Tonypandy for the rest of his life.

## THE WELSH STRIKE RIOTS

THE DELAY OF THE TROOPS  
(From Our Special Correspondent)

TONYPANDY, Nov. 9. The aftermath of last night's disastrous assault is sorry to contemplate, and the appearance of the wrecked shops is a disgrace to a civilized country. The Government is condemned by every self-respecting Welshman for the ineptitude which has precipitated the present state of affairs. It is recognized that the failure to uphold Constitutional government by an adequate force was easily avoidable, and the sober-minded element among the miners and other trades recognizes that an indecent stain has been placed on the escutcheon of organized labour, and that "the cause," as they call it, has been damaged.

## THE FIGHT FOR STEAM

It is of the utmost importance that the machinery at the Llwyrup, which, by the way, means the machine's nest. It should be kept working. The gallant but quite inept band of workers under Mr Llewellyn who have defied the boilers since early on Monday morning are to be commended for their courage and ability to man the shovels and had to knock off work at 4.30 this morning. After a short rest they resumed work, and are succeeding in getting steam up once more, but they cannot hold out permanently, and they are all marked men. The strikers have threatened to attack Mr Llewellyn's house tonight, and it is guarded by a strong force of police. No doubt the houses of the other workers may become the targets of the spite of the rioters. An adequate reinforcement of labour must be introduced into the power-house and must be efficiently protected, even if a brigade is required for the purpose. The police have been working at high pressure, which cannot be maintained for a long time. No men's nerves could stand the strain which has been entailed by the long hours and fighting which have been their portion. Two hundred metropolitan police from the Whitechapel and Poplar districts, experts in rioting, arrived last night and this morning relieved the Bristol and local policemen who had not had their boots off or had any real rest since Sunday last. A squadron of the 18th Hussars arrived to-day and took up their quarters at a house on the rising ground overlooking the power-house. They are to be relieved this evening by a company of Infantry. It is difficult to understand why, if mounted troops were considered indispensable, the Household Cavalry, much more suitable for the purpose, was not employed. The only theatre for Cavalry work here is the long narrow street which runs through the town and which constitutes a defile open to the fire of stones from side alleys and high ground.

QUIET IN TONYPANDY. 8 P.M. It is only paying a just tribute to obliging and competent officials to say that the post-offices here yesterday dealt with a never-ceasing stream of telegraphic messages in a manner deserving of the highest praise.

The streets to-night present a great contrast to the state of affairs which obtained 24 hours ago. Groups of Metropolitan police are stationed at intervals and do not seem to be in a hurry. The power-house at the colliery attracts comparatively little notice. Last night's disturbances of the peace are not in evidence, and have apparently gone to seek a fresh field wherein to indulge their lawlessness. It is rumored that they have gone to Clydach, but no disorder is reported from there yet. The air here is always full of what may be called "barrage rumours," which succeed, and generally contradict each other, with kaleidoscopic rapidity. The closing of the publichouses here may have exercised a centrifugal force on the rioters, but so far the increase in the police and the arrival of the military have produced no apparent exasperation, though many signs of relief may be heard, but it is perhaps too early in the evening to assume that there will be no disturbance.

It has been rumored in the town that rioting has occurred at Porth, Aberdare, and various other places in the neighbourhood, but I can get no reliable confirmation of the rumour.

The statement issued to-day by the Home Office, and which is printed in the local evening papers, is looked upon here as an indirect apology for sins of omission. The events which occasion the statement are too recent for people to have forgotten that troops should have arrived here before noon yesterday and the improvement to-day has exploded a mischievous fallacy. Incidentally the judgement of the Chief Constable (Captain Lionel Lindsay) is amply vindicated.

## Merrily on high

From Mrs Glenys M. E. Shand  
Sir, With reference to the letter of October 29, I remember as a young girl in the thirties hearing the following:  
O God our help in ages past  
(Lloyd George)  
Our hope for years to come  
(the dole)  
Our shelter from the stormy blast  
(the workhouse)  
And our eternal home  
(the grave).

Not much optimism there! Yours faithfully,  
GLENYS M. E. SHAND,  
216 Great Western Road,  
Aberdeen.







Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

**STOCK MARKET**  
FT 30 Share  
1313.3 (-3.9)  
FT-SE 100  
1656.2 (-6.4)  
Bargains  
34978 (34411)  
USM (Datastream)  
130.44 (+1.34)  
**THE POUND**  
US Dollar  
1.4375 (-0.0100)  
W German mark  
2.9397 (-0.0052)  
Trade-weighted  
69.4 (same)

### Saudis aim for \$18 oil

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia yesterday asserted that the oil-rich kingdom wants to send the world oil price back up to \$18 a barrel by the end of this year.

He said through an official spokesman that the kingdom is committed to maintaining the present Opec agreement until the end of this year and then set the price at \$18 "as a first stage".

Prices yesterday moved up marginally towards \$15 a barrel, but a definite commitment by Saudi Arabia to higher prices is likely to lead to increased firmness in the market.

### Amersham up

Amersham International increased its pretax profits for the six months to the end of September by 34 per cent to £10.4 million. Turnover rose from £55.7 million to £69 million. The dividend was increased from 2.4p to 2.8p.

Temps, page 28

### Science chief

Dr Alan Rudge has been appointed director of research and technology at British Telecom, in charge of a £180 million annual budget. He is at present chief executive and managing director of ERA Technology, an independent contract research organisation. He replaces Mr Bill Jones who is being succeeded by the International Management Institute in Geneva.

### Lucas up 65%

Pretax profits at Lucas Industries jumped 65 per cent to £95.2 million for the year to July 31. Turnover was up 8 per cent to £1.6 billion. The dividend was raised by 18 per cent to 13p.

Temps, page 25

### Fraser shares

House of Fraser, the department store group, did not close its preference share register yesterday, due to the appeal by Lorrho against a recent decision by the Scottish Court of Session to allow the company to alter its capital structure.

### £1m deal

Auxiglass, the French subsidiary of Harisons Group, is to buy Promoplastiques, of Paris, for Fr9.65 million (£1 million) cash.

### No referral

The merger of A Monk and Davy Corporation will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

### Bibby sells

J Bibby & Sons is selling Twydale Turkeys to Hillsdown for £15 million. The net asset value of Twydale is £8 million.

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### MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS			
New York	1682.03	(-4.50)	
Dow Jones	17053.20	(+79.56)	
Nikkei Dow	2206.76	(+11.62)	
Hong Kong	294.3	(+1.5)	
Amsterdam	1400.7	(-2.5)	
Sydney	2021.7	(+2.6)	
Frankfurt	2965.43	(+0.28)	
Commerzbank	380.8	(+1.5)	
General	545.10	(-3.20)	
Paris CAC			
Zurich			
SKA General			
London closing prices			

### INTEREST RATES

London:	
3-month Interbank	11% - 11%
3-month Treasury Bills	5.40 - 5.38%
30-year bonds	9% - 9.7%
US:	
Prime Rate	7%
Federal Funds	5%
3-month Treasury	5.40 - 5.38%
30-year bonds	9% - 9.7%

### CURRENCIES

London:		New York:	
£/\$	1.4375	\$/£	0.6960
£/DM	2.2409	DM/£	0.4460
£/Sfr	2.0409	Sfr/£	0.4899
£/FF	6.5525	FF/£	15.4138
£/Yen	233.36	Yen/£	4.2850
£/Indones	169.9	Indones/£	5.9446
£/EU	169.9	EU/£	5.9446

## Special measures likely for flood of Gas share deals

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The Stock Exchange is likely to adopt special measures to cope with a flood of British Gas shares because of the massive volume of trading expected once the company is floated next month.

To avoid overloading the market's settlements system the Exchange is considering allowing market participants to lump together small British Gas deals done with the same broker or market-maker into larger "blocks".

These could then be settled between the market participants on a wholesale basis. They would not have to be put through the Exchange's Clearing House system, so avoiding the need to match up every individual transaction.

The main necessity then would simply be for market participants to match the number of shares in the block with the money value. If one block included, say, 100 shares, the transaction volume in British Gas shares would be cut by a factor of 100.

The stock market has run into problems in settling deals in ordinary shares during the last few weeks, giving rise to fears that any greater volume of trading would cause the settlements system to break down.

Some City experts expect that dealings in British Gas shares could be 10 times as great as in Trustee Savings Bank shares which have already caused severe settlement problems.

Turnover in TSB shares last week was about £11 million a day, with a large number of transactions in amounts of 350 to 1,000 shares, producing a very large number of individual transactions. These have all had to be checked between brokers and market-makers and then processed through the Stock Exchange's own transaction-checking system before they could be settled.

The TSB started with about 3 million shareholders, most of whom had small numbers of shares. British Gas is likely to have up to 4 times that many small shareholders.

The number of British Gas transactions could be further swelled artificially after January 1 when the Government will introduce its new Personal Equity Plan arrangement.

This will give tax incentives to people who hold shares within a PEP. But unless an exception is made for British Gas, people will have to sell their original British Gas shares, transfer the cash into their PEP and then buy the shares back again, to qualify for the tax break.

Mr Mark Wood, managing director of Broker Services, part of NMW Computers which handles settlements for more than half the stock market, said: "It seems probable that if people don't sell their British Gas shares immediately, they will transfer them to their PEPs. So it is likely that most people will sell their shares one way or the other."

It is understood that suggestions that an exception would be made to allow direct transfers of British Gas shares into PEPs are not correct.

## LCP profits show sharp climb

By Cliff Feltham

LCP Holdings, the car parts chain and property investment group, yesterday announced a sharp jump in half time earnings as it bolstered its defences against the hostile £148 million takeover bid from Ward White, owners of Halfords and the Payless DIY business.

Mr David Rhead, chairman of LCP, said: "Our defence document which comes out on Wednesday will demolish all the myths put forward by the other side."

LCP reported that profits before tax had risen from £4.5 million to £5.9 million while dollar earnings of its Whitlock motor accessory chain in the United States - the main attraction for Ward White - had shown a 42 per cent improvement.

Mr Rhead said: "We are delighted with the way Whitlock is going. No one could do a better job with it. If Mr Philip Birch, the Ward White chairman, tried some of the ideas he has suggested that we use on the business he would fall flat on his face."

The figures show that Whitlock contributed a total of £4.5 million profits at the trading level with the balance coming from LCP's investment property, construction and distribution operations.

Meanwhile, after LCP's weekend letter to Ward White shareholders, Mr Philip Birch yesterday replied to criticism of his company's borrowings.

He said that LCP had overlooked one of the fundamentals of retailing - that borrowings rise to a seasonal peak in the build up of stock before the Christmas trading period.

## Sir Owen names his successor at BTR

By John Bell, City Editor

Sir Owen Green, the man behind the rise of the BTR group, yesterday named his successor as chief executive.

He is Mr John Cahill, who has been running BTR's American operations for a number of years.

Mr Cahill joined BTR as a trainee salesman in 1955, moving to the United States in 1976. He now holds the post of president and chief executive officer of BTR Inc., and will take up his new title on January 1.

The move ends months of speculation over who would take over the reins from Sir Owen, who will remain as group chairman and devote his time to guiding BTR's strategic development.

Hot favourites within the company were Mr Hugh Laughton and Mr Lionel Stammers, joint chief executives of the European operations. In the past 20 years under Sir Owen, BTR has grown rapidly to become one of Britain's biggest industrial companies with a stock market value that tops £4.8 billion.

Sir Owen has hardly seemed to put a foot wrong and has been increasingly active as a takeover bidder in the past five years, winning control of the conglomerate Thomas Tilling and the troubled Dunlop tyres and sports goods group.

BTR also announced that Mr Cahill's job will be filled by Mr Edgar E. Sharp, who joined BTR in 1976 when the group took over SW Industries.



Mr John Cahill: from salesman to chief executive.

## Cash offer in PWS' Heath bid

By Alison Eadie

PWS Holdings, the expansionist Lloyd's broker, has introduced a cash element to its previously all-paper bid for its fellow broker CE Heath. It has also increased its terms and declared them final.

The revised terms failed to impress Heath, which continued to urge rejection and argued in favour of the agreed merger with Fielding Insurance.

PWS said its offer would lapse if Heath shareholders approved the Fielding deal and the acquisition was completed.

PWS is now offering three of its own shares and four convertible preferred shares for four Heath shares, valuing Heath shares at 537p and the company at £173.2 million, based on last night's closing prices.

Heath shareholders can take cash instead of PWS shares at 275p per share. They can also retain Heath's interim dividend of 10p gross per share payable for the six months to the end of September.

Heath pointed out that PWS's first offer was worth 605p a share and its final and increased offer was worth 557p at the time it was made. The 12p fall in PWS's share price yesterday to 290p reduced the value further.

Heath also said the majority of the offer was still in paper of "uncertain value".

Mr Robert Strager of Morgan Grenfell, which is acting for PWS, said PWS shares held up well yesterday, considering the enormous underwriting at a price of 275p per share.

He said the offer from PWS was the only one, made at a premium and with cash. The Fielding deal represented severe dilution and a very high price, he said.

He added that if the Fielding deal went through, Heath shares could drop to 464p - the price at which Hambros is placing 7.3 per cent of its shares.

Hambros is selling Fielding to Heath and will retain 16.8 per cent of the enlarged group.

Heath shares eased 9p yesterday to 502p.



Sir Kenneth Berrill yesterday: confident that one of the last important gaps has been closed (Photograph: Chris Harris)

## Spot checks built into SIB plans

By Richard Lander

The Securities and Investments Board (SIB) yesterday unveiled proposals which cover the financial adequacy of investment businesses - including spot checks - under the new regulatory structure that comes into force with the Financial Services Act.

The proposals, which are open for comment until December 8, will dovetail with rules covering the treatment of clients' funds and an overall compensation scheme in providing protection for investors.

Sir Kenneth Berrill, chairman of the SIB, described yesterday's draft as "one of the last major gaps in the rule book."

The proposals would impose differing degrees of capital requirements according to the type of business in which a firm engages.

Firms have been divided into four categories: trustees of regulated unit trusts, investment advisers/intermediaries with a distinction between those who do and do not handle client money, and all other investment businesses - a category which encompasses stockbrokers, capital market players, futures dealers and most investment managers.

If the proposals are adopted, unit trust trustees will have to hold £4 million of gross capital, while intermediaries and advisers will need at least £2,000 of gross capital and net current assets and will also have to hold three weeks of annual expenditure if they handle clients' money.

The toughest rules apply to the final category of businesses, with capital requirements being based on liquid capital - defined as gross capital minus most non-liquid assets.

One important requirement for such firms will be based on their investment position risk which measures their exposure to various categories of financial instruments ranging from commodities to equities and Government bonds.

The SIB is studying the historic price movements of the different instruments to gauge their volatility and determine how much capital firms will have to hold.

Businesses in the fourth category also face the most stringent reporting requirements by having to provide monthly statements of their financial resources.

The other three groups will have to submit annual statements only.

## Pru lifts stake in Beazer

The Prudential Corporation has spent about £17 million on raising substantially its shareholding in C.H. Beazer, the construction group. Prudential announced yesterday it had increased its holding to 5.75 per cent of Beazer.

Sources close to Beazer suggest that, through nominees, the Prudential has acquired an additional 2 per cent.

## New stadium

Blue Circle Property Holdings and Brookmount Estates, a subsidiary of Brookmount, have applied for planning permission to create a retail leisure park and international stadium, convention and exhibition centre at Sundon Springs, Bedfordshire.

## Shoppers send borrowing to £2.91bn record

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Retail sales and consumer credit continue to boom, according to government figures. The volume of sales and credit advanced reached record levels in September.

The Lawson boom in the high streets has produced big increases in consumer borrowing, particularly on bank credit cards.

In September, £2.91 billion of new credit was advanced, compared with £2.58 billion in August. The previous record was £2.74 billion in April. In the latest three months there was a 9 per cent rise in consumer credit.

Bank credit cards - Access and Barclaycard - accounted for £1.35 billion on credit advanced in September, and are taking over from hire purchase as the most popular form of credit.

Officials at the Department of Trade and Industry said that much of the credit advanced on Access and Barclaycard is paid off before it becomes subject to interest. Credit cards, thus, differ from the fixed-term hire purchase arrangements.

Even so, the amount of consumer credit outstanding has risen steadily. At the end of September it stood at £23.2 billion, nearly £600 for every adult in Britain.

The total of credit outstanding compared with £22.1 billion at the end of June and £20.8 billion at the end of last year.

Retail sales increased sharply in September, the Department of Trade and Industry's final figures showed. There was a 1 per cent increase in sales volume, after a 0.4 per cent increase in August.

Sales volume was up by 1.8 per cent in the July-September period, compared with the previous three months, and by 5.2 per cent, compared with a year earlier.

Sales volume was 6.6 per cent higher than in September last year. The strongest increases in sales were seen by mixed retail businesses such as Marks and Spencer, followed by non-food retailers. Food retailers have had a smaller sales boom.

The value of sales in September averaged £1.78 billion a week, 10.4 per cent up on a year earlier. So far this year, the value of sales is running 8 per cent higher than in the first nine months of last year.

Retail sales appear to have held up well last month. The John Lewis Partnership said that half-term holidays had helped spending, with some indications of Christmas spending coming through.

The Retail Consortium said that the return of queues for unsuccessful TSB applications was one factor which may have boosted sales last month.

## Weaker pound pushes factory costs higher

By Our Economics Correspondent

The pound's weakness again pushed up industry's raw material and fuel costs last month, with further increases likely in the coming months even if sterling holds steady.

The index of input prices for manufacturing industry rose by 1.1 per cent last month, after a 1.7 per cent increase in September. The main reason for last month's rise was the 3 per cent drop for the pound against the dollar between September and October.

Manufacturing industry's material and fuel costs last month were still down on a year earlier, by 5.3 per cent compared with 7.4 per cent in September.

But several industries are seeing higher costs than a year ago, in spite of the sharp drop in oil prices.

These include food, drink and tobacco; mechanical engineering; motor vehicles and parts; and footwear and clothing.

The pound's fall, which for these industries has offset the effects of lower oil and commodity prices, has not persisted so far this month.

Yesterday, after some early strength, the sterling index closed unchanged at 69.4.

Even so, because there are lags between exchange rate changes and effects on costs, industry's input costs can be expected to rise further in the coming months.

The gap between industry's costs and prices at the factory gate - output prices - narrowed last month.

There was a rise of 0.1 per cent in manufacturing industry's output prices, compared with a 0.3 per cent increase in September.

But officials were reluctant to read too much into the slowdown, because monthly movements in output prices have been erratic.

Even so, the 12-month rate of increase for output prices slowed from 4.4 per cent to 4.3 per cent, its lowest since the early 1970s.

## High-flyers confident that there is life after Sidney

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Industrial leaders were introduced yesterday to Sidney, allegedly a typical British manager - always with his head stuck in the sand.

Sidney, a life-size dummy with a bucket on his head, occupied pride of place on the platform at the annual conference in Bournemouth of the Confederation of British Industry.

The organization's team of under 35-year-old high-flyers told the gathering what to do to make Britain great again.

"Sidney works in every organization - he's a manager," said Mr Mark Nicholson, a Barclays Bank manager and chairman of the group.

"He works with us, for us, and we at times have worked for him. Fewer people today think like Sidney is thinking now. He fears change and whenever possible he resists it."

Mr Nicholson was presenting an interim report from his group, Vision 2010, listing 42 ways for industry, government and others to provide Britain with go-ahead world-leading companies 25 years from now.

The group, 20 managers and one teacher, foresee a country to us having little or no manufacturing industry in the year 2010.

"Our group simply does not accept this and believes inherently that there is no industry in which we cannot compete. Furthermore, to have a thriving economy in the year 2010 we must have a profitable manufacturing sector employing a significant percentage of the workforce."

He added that many companies were bogged down in the organization of their workforce so that when change was made it was clumsy and invited the confrontation that it so often caused.

"Our company will have a corporate culture with clear objectives which are understood and supported by all employees. The company's performance against these aims will be freely discussed with all employees, and even Sid will be told."

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IN THE MARKET

# Holding back on better yields

Respected City analysts enjoyed a traditional English experience last week — being left behind as the Government changed tack. The Chancellor announced a stunning reworking of the Government's presumed intellectual framework to grapple with the market.

The analysts were not dismayed by the notional easing in fiscal policy; they had urged that for years. They were upset because the Government had chosen to do exactly what they wanted, without any prior reference to them.

Worse, sterling stood up to the Chancellor's words quite well, hardly faltering against the mark and dollar. Gifts sold off by a point at the long end, but refrained from collapsing.

The tap ended the week at 4.04%, still 1/2 point above its partly-paid issue price.

That looks almost no price at all to pay for securing a positive bargaining advantage against the market. Brokers' views should be kinder to the Chancellor in future, especially if the polls improve.

## Base rates rise?

But, sadly, the benevolent approach to policy, and hence perhaps to the gilt market, may be equally misplaced. There is still a chance that British base rates will be forced up to 12 per cent soon.

At present the market looks reasonably valued and certainly not outrageously cheap. Almost a fortnight ago the Japanese cut their official discount rate from 3 1/2 to 3 per cent, triggering an alarm at the Bundesbank.

Implicit in the shift from the multilateralism of Plaza One in 1985 to the bilateralism of late 1986 is the possibility that Germany may find itself quite isolated; it faces to change its credit stance.

Hence, if the US were to follow Japan in rate-cutting moves, the market would tend to rise against both currencies, adding to tensions within the Bundesbank over credit policy. From the Bundesbank's view Japan's manoeuvring looked like Mr James Baker's revenge on Germany for thwarting his September plan to cut rates.

The Bank of England stopped oversupervising credit, halting period rates around 11 per cent, where a completely flat yield curve has formed.

## Stronger pound

Sterling then bounced very sharply. After hovering around 67 for some weeks on the trade-weighted index, the pound climbed sharply to DM3 and \$1.45 at limit points, a complete reversal of the late September direction.

The yen's decline was almost matched by sterling's appreciation, leaving the mark virtually unchanged.

That the threat to the mark of depreciating US and Japanese currencies has been sterilized by the upward movement of the pound, has Britain repaid the Bundesbank's favour when sterling threatened to collapse, switching the emphasis within its fiscal monetary balance?

This interpretation requires some kind of statement guaranteeing that British rates will stay high and the symmetry of joint bilateralism between the US and Japan on the one hand, and Germany and Britain on the other, will be complete.

The Chancellor's autumn statement may not exactly fit the bill. But the Chancellor sounds quite keen to set base rates rise.

## Policy dilemma

Any amount of extra numbers can be factored into this general picture. The Japanese attitude to the US bond market, for example, remains inscrutable. The yen weakened as the US November Treasury auction approached and funds left Tokyo. That is why the dollar firmed against the yen. But the Japanese failed to bid at the auctions and may now seek to repatriate funds to Tokyo.

The Federal Reserve looks to be facing a significant policy dilemma. New York brokers have been left holding barrel-loads of US debt after the auction, with no obvious source of retail demand on which to off-load the stock.

The future for the houses looks bleak, unless the Fed comes up with a tricky Discount Rate cut to boost the bonds market. But this clearly would be at the expense of the currency. And the Fed is starting to fret about the rate of growth in US broad money, threatening to tighten, if US M-1 does not slow down.

Substantial yield improvement in Britain should be constrained — by the threat of higher rates as Britain cooperates with the Bundesbank and by the upward drift in US returns, assuming that part of the gilt market still targets New York.

Christopher Dunn

STOCK MARKET REPORT

# GEC recovers after report on Nimrod is discounted

By Michael Clark and Carol Leonard

Market men did not know which way to turn yesterday as stories began circulating that GEC, the electronics and defence company, had lost the prize Ministry of Defence contract to supply the RAF with the Nimrod airborne early warning system.

Initially it knocked some of the wind out of GEC's share price but by late afternoon the rumour was being dismissed as a false one spread by the dirty tricks departments of other interest parties.

The tender for Nimrod was only submitted last Tuesday, along with the tender for the rival Awaacs project from Boeing, and the existing MoD timetable is believed to still stand.

The MoD should make its recommendation by December 4 and the Cabinet is expected to announce the final decision by the middle of the month.

The Government has also

Heavy equipment sales have become a fast-growing area of British Car Auction Group business. Next week, 120 containers and their contents will be sold at the Falklands conflict will be sold.

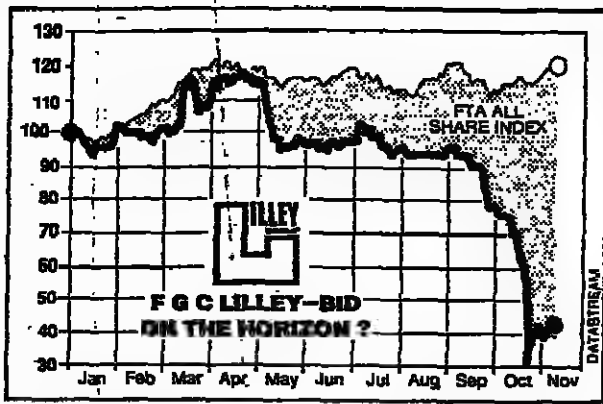
The two-day sale is expected to fetch £1.5 million. The shares hit a new high of 167p yesterday.

ready invested £900 million in Nimrod and the project is likely to need a further £400 million to complete. The Awaacs alternative would cost about £1 billion.

If GEC gets the balance of the contract it stands to gain a further £1 billion in export business.

GEC shares ended the day unchanged at 174p, with more than 10 million shares traded in the market.

Investors opened the new account in a cautious mood, with little enthusiasm for chasing shares higher just yet. Despite the warm reception given last week to the Chancellor's autumn statement there was little sign of a



FTSE 100 INDEX

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## Takeover hint at Helene

By Richard Lander

A takeover bid may be in the offing for Helene of London, the fashionwear group headed by Mr Monie Burkeman.

The company announced yesterday that it was in talks with a third party "which may or may not lead to an offer being made".

Helene declined further comment and said an announcement would be made as soon as possible.

Its shares rose 2p to 32½p, valuing the company at £11.2 million.

Helene has shown strong profit growth over the past three years but announced last month that profits in the first half of 1986 had slipped to £480,000 from £624,000 a year earlier.

It attributed the fall mainly to losses at Peter Barron, a dress manufacturer acquired last year.

## 8.1% steel output fall in OECD

Paris (AP-Dow Jones) — Steel production in western industrial countries fell to 80.3 million tonnes in the third quarter of this year, down 8.1 per cent from 87.4 million tonnes in the same period last year, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development said yesterday.

The fall brought output for the first nine months to 259.6 million tonnes, down 5.1 per cent from 273.5 million tonnes in the same period last year.

Production, the OECD said, was unlikely to recover and would continue to deteriorate in some countries.

It linked the weakness of output to slack demand. It said that demand in the United States fell about 5 per cent in the period, due to weakness in the capital equipment and oil and gas sectors.

Canadian demand dipped because of slacker car output and a cut in oil and gas investment.

## Malaysian minister breaks silence on tin trading losses

From M G G Pillai  
Kuala Lumpur

After five years of stone-walling, the Malaysian Government yesterday revealed a little of its role in the attempt to corner the world tin market. But the 10-page unscheduled speech in parliament of Datuk Lim Kheng Yaik, the primary industry's minister, spawned more questions than answers.

Datuk Lim said the Malaysian Government formed a company in 1981 called Mamincoco which, with Marc Rich & Co, the Swiss international commodity trader, set out to corner the tin market, in which both sides would share equally in the losses and the profits. They lost.

He blamed the London Metal Exchange for the collapse of the venture when it amended the rules so that dealers who were caught short had to pay only a fine rather than be forced to deliver.

His statements supported persistent market rumours of losses of more than \$400 million (£278 million). It turned out that the Malaysian Government lost about \$300 million, and Marc Rich at least an equal amount. But there are other losses. Mr David Zaidner, the Marc Rich



Datuk Seri Mahathir: promised a full explanation

official who set up the deal and who was since sacked, has not been heard of for more than two years, according to sources in the trade.

Datuk Lim said that through the operation which began on July 15, 1981, the tin price rose from \$6.880 per metric tonne in London to \$8.350 in the next two months and a high of \$8.970 by February 1982. The LME action that month brought prices down rapidly to \$7.160 by the beginning of March.

Later the government tried to recoup the losses by market intervention and on the stock market through two Mamincoco subsidiaries called Makuwasa Securities and Makuwasa Jaya.

That attempt was not quite successful and the two companies have since been wound up. Datuk Lim said Mamincoco itself would be wound up in mid-1988 after some existing commitments had been settled.

Datuk Lim did not explain why the two companies used the Malay acronym for the government-owned employees provident fund and why the cable address of the Malaysian Mining Corporation (Mamincoco) was the name of the tin-trading company. Other similar questions remain unanswered.

The government denied any connection with Mamincoco until that company appeared inexplicably under the Ministry of Finance in the 1985 Malaysian telephone directory.

The 1986 directory was reprinted to remove the offending listing, but not before some thousands of copies were distributed with Mamincoco still listed under the Finance Ministry. In September, Datuk Seri Mahathir Muhammad, the Prime Minister, announced that Mamincoco had indeed bought tin, and promised a full account of what had happened.

## Managers buy out Butterkist company

By Teresa Poole  
Business Correspondent

House of Clarke, manufacturers of Butterkist popcorn, well known to cinema-goers, has been sold to a group of managers in a buyout which values the company at £3.6 million.

A management team of four led by Mr Ken Lewis, the managing director, who already owned 27 per cent of the company, has bought the remaining shareholding from more than 30 members of the Pitt family which founded House of Clarke in 1938.

Popcorn — both pre-packed and from dispensers — still accounts for about 60 per cent of sales but confectioners and supermarkets have replaced cinemas as the main buyers.

The company also makes fudges and jellies for customers including Trebor and Barker & Dobson.

With pretax profits of £517,000 on sales of £4.8 million in the year to the end of March, Dagenham-based House of Clarke is likely to seek a stock market quotation within three years.

The buyout is backed by County Development Capital, the venture capital arm of National Westminster Investment Bank, which has taken a 30 per cent stake.

## TEMPUS

## Amersham is back on the growth track

Unlike many stocks in the pharmaceuticals sector, Amersham International's fortunes are not tied to one particular product or market. It is broadly spread and attributes its success to this approach.

Underlying growth is in excess of 10 per cent a year, but Amersham's results are affected at times by factors such as unusually high research and development expenditure and exchange-rate movements.

First-half pretax profits benefited from £2.6 million of exchange gains while the underlying increase in profits was £1 million. However, increased US competition led to lower prices in Japan and profits were £1 million lower as a consequence.

Despite the spread of the business, some products are worthy of special mention. Amersham has some unique in vivo diagnostic pharmaceuticals. The British Medical Journal recently picked out Indium Oxide, which identifies abscesses, as a product which should be used in all hospitals while Ceretec, a clinical reagent for diagnostic brain disorders is so important that it is on the "fast track" for US approval.

These products will make minor contributions this year, but could be worth £20 million of turnover later.

Amerlite, an in vitro product in the fast growing non-radioactive immunoassay market, is used particularly for diagnosing thyroid disorders. It will not contribute to the group until 1987-88 but should bring useful profits.

Sales of research products moved ahead strongly, helped by 120 new products, three quarters of which are non-radioactive. The industrial division made progress in a more competitive market.

Profits for 1986-87 should rise to about £23 million (27.5p), rising to £28 million next year (33.7p).

The shares are on a current-year p/e ratio of 16 times and are not expensive. They should enjoy another run as analysts will visit the Cardiff research products facility next month.

### Virgin Group

According to economic theory, as the price of goods and services rises, sellers are tempted to come into the market and supply increases. By seeking to raise a fixed £60 million on a tender offer, Richard Branson, chairman of Virgin Group, is doing the opposite. The more the market is prepared to pay for his company's shares, the fewer shares he is willing to sell.

At the minimum tender price of 120p, 50 million Virgin shares will be made available. But if investors bid the price up to 150p, only 40 million will be sold.

This makes the job of deciding how much to tender doubly difficult. It would make sense to tender low, because the market will be allocated more stock for its £60 million subscription. But demand will be high, making it difficult to get stock. So individuals will want to bid high. Then fewer shares will be allocated, meaning that

applicants will still have difficulty getting stock. And it is not necessarily the case that the resultant scarcity of shares will help to keep their price up.

Intending purchasers will need to fall back on an assessment of the earnings multiple. At 120p, the historic price-earnings multiple is 16.8, falling to a prospective 14.4 on the assumption the group makes £25 million in the year to July 31 next year. At 150p, the prospective multiple is closer to 18.

Even for as unconventional and exciting a company as Virgin, an 18-times multiple seems a bit steep. And memories of the precipitous fall in Morgan Grenfell's shares from a striking price of 400p, where it still languishes, should make applicants cautious.

### Lucas Industries

The impact of write-offs on Lucas Industries' latest set of results has been fairly horrendous. In the year to July 31, reorganization and redundancy costs alone the line was £15.3 million and below the line there was another £46.3 million of extraordinary items.

The biggest of the extraordinary items were further provisions for closures at Lucas Electrical, which continued to make losses last year.

Lucas Electrical, which accounts for a third of British turnover of £1.6 million, should break even at the operating level in this financial year, as should Lucas CAV, which accounts for another third of British turnover.

Write-offs of this size are bound to weaken the balance sheet. Indeed, had it not been for the £89 million rights issue, shareholders' funds would have decreased at the year end, compared with last year.

With the rights issue, debt was reduced, and gearing is now a modest 19 per cent.

The best place to look at Lucas's underlying performance is at the trading level. Adjusting for a £21 million pension holiday, trading profit rose by 15 per cent to £127.1 million.

Lucas is looking ahead to build up its European aerospace and industrial businesses. It is likely to make another acquisition in the United States soon.

Redundancies and closures will continue on the British automotive side for years to come, but the worst seems to be over. The lack of sufficient British profit to utilize its tax losses will gradually increase the tax rate.

Adverse reports of an overtime ban and strike which was more of an irritant than anything more serious, caused the shares to fall by nearly 20 per cent since last May.

Savory Mill's motors analyst, Philip Wylie, expects Lucas to make £115 million in the present year, putting the shares on a multiple of eight. The erosion of the share price has been overdone.

## £94 million LET takeover terms

By Judith Hentley, Commercial Property Correspondent

London & Edinburgh Trust, the property trader, yesterday posted its offer document for its agreed £94 million takeover of The Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment Trust.

LET's offer for Nineteen Twenty-Eight is a disguised rights issue, which will net it more than £82 million through the sale of the investment trust's portfolio of equities.

London & Manchester Assurance, which owns 53.6 per cent of Nineteen Twenty-Eight, has agreed to accept the LET offer.

Shareholders are being offered one LET unit for every 50 Nineteen Twenty-Eight units. The units comprise new ordinary shares — up to 24.2 per cent of LET's enlarged share capital and up to 43.18 million 6 per cent preference shares for the whole of Nineteen Twenty-Eight at 105.9 per cent of the estimated formula asset value.

There is an underwritten cash alternative of 100 per cent of Nineteen Twenty-Eight's net asset value minus closing down costs. LET shareholders can also buy up to 1.83 million LET units at £22.75 a unit.

Meanwhile, LET has been busy hiving off London & Metropolitan Estates in which it had a 50 per cent stake. LME's flotation will mean that LET will reduce its holding to 20.5 per cent as will Balfour Beatty, LME's other owner.

And LET's plans for Mr Nick Oppenheim's Kellock Trust, which will eventually become a separately-quoted vehicle for all LET's financial services operations, took a step further last week.

LET and Kellock shareholders approved the move to sell Kellock a controlling stake in LET's insurance broking arm, Burlington Insurance Services, and the general offer of £10.6 million from LET for the whole of Kellock's capital with LET retaining a 45 to 49 per cent stake.

## £18m TVS stake sold

By Cliff Feitham

Whitbread, the brewing giant, has decided to pull out of Television South, the independent commercial television company.

Whitbread disclosed last night that it had sold its 30 per cent shareholding, which it acquired two and a half years ago from European Ferries.

The brewer would not say how much it paid for the stake, but said it had made a profit. On the basis of

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## LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put
Allied Lyons (312)	300	25	35	43	28	18
BP (089)	600	105	125	105	11	11
Coca Cola (084)	550	130	147	117	15	15
Courtauld (323)	250	85	75	71	1	1
Com Union (284)	250	22	40	35	11	11
Cable & Wire (300)	300	20	27	24	11	11
GEC (179)	180	11	18	36	26	46
Grand Met (436)	350	30	35	35	1	1
ICI (1067)	1000	100	100	110	10	10
Land Sec (338)	300	40	31	38	15	15
Marl & Spn (194)	180	20	28	28	10	10
Shell Trans (347)	600	112	133	152	18	25
Traveler House (299)	250	17	22	22	15	20
TSB (81)	80	5	9	12	4	7
Bechtel (441)	350	55	65	80	2	3
Boots (259)	200	41	51	58	1	2
BTR (259)	300	22	34	41	1	1
De Beers (760)	650	120	150	140	25	35
Demon (347)	350	30	42	44	4	5
GKN (254)	240	22	38	43	7	14
Glaxo (106)	900	95	97	124	18	36
Hanson (219)	220	16	22	22	14	17

November 10, 1986. Total contracts 33842. Calls 23498. Puts 10344. Underlying security prices.

## TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

Series	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put
Janet (519)	500	12	15	75	18	53
Thorn EMI (499)	450	80	130	105	2	4
Tesco (495)	350	80	107	117	15	25
Nov 17	500	12	15	75	18	53

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	1.4320-1.4415	1.4370-1.4380	1.4370-1.4380
London	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000
Paris	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000
Frankfurt	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000
Switzerland	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000
Japan	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000
Australia	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000
Canada	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000
South Africa	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000
India	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000	1.0000-1.0000

Other sterling rates	Dollar spot rates
Argentina	1.6387-1.6434
Australia	2.2225-2.2250
Belgium	2.1875-2.1885
Canada	2.1875-2.1885
France	2.1875-2.1885
Germany	2.1875-2.1885
Italy	2.1875-2.1885
Japan	2.1875-2.1885
South Africa	2.1875-2.1885
Switzerland	2.1875-2.1885
U.S.	2.1875-2.1885

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank PLC and EMI.

## LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Series	Open	High	Low	Close	Set Vol
Three Month Sterling	88.50	88.50	88.50	88.50	2453
Dec 86	88.50	88.50	88.50	88.50	2453
Mar 87	88.50	88.50	88.50	88.50	2453
Jun 87	88.50	88.50	88.50	88.50	2453
Dec 87	88.50	88.50	88.50	88.50	2453

## MONEY MARKET AND GOLD

Series	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put
Base Rate %	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Clearing Bank %	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Financial House %	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Overnight %	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
3 month %	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00

## EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Series	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put
Dollar	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3 month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6 month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
12 month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

## GOLD

Series	Open	High	Low	Close	Set Vol
Gold \$400.00-411.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2453
Aug 86	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2453
Dec 86	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2453
Mar 87	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2453
Jun 87	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	2453

## RECENT ISSUES

Series	Open	High	Low	Close	Set Vol
Equities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453
Dec 86	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453
Mar 87	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453
Jun 87	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453
Dec 87	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453

## APPOINTMENTS

Series	Open	High	Low	Close	Set Vol
Appointments	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453
Dec 86	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453
Mar 87	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453
Jun 87	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453
Dec 87	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453

## RIGHTS ISSUES

Series	Open	High	Low	Close	Set Vol
Rights Issues	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453
Dec 86	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453
Mar 87	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453
Jun 87	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453
Dec 87	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2453

**WH SMITH**  
W.H. Smith & Sons (Holdings) PLC.  
Turnover in 52 weeks to  
31 May 1986: £1,281,500,000.  
Source: Annual Report 3/9/86

## JOHN MENZIES

John Menzies plc.  
Turnover in 52 weeks to  
1st February 1986: £346,900,000.  
Source: Annual Report 28/4/86.

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The image shows a vertical strip of a document page, heavily degraded with noise and artifacts. The page contains a large table with multiple columns and rows of text. The text is mostly illegible due to the poor quality of the scan. The table appears to have several columns, with some headers visible at the top. The bottom of the page shows a footer area with some text and a date.

Where stocks have only one price quoted, these are middle prices taken daily at 5pm. Also, change and % are calculated on the previous day's closing price.



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From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Wade Pottery	Industries S-Z	
2	Sainsbury (J)	Food	
3	Dubler	Electronics	
4	Robinson (Thomas)	Industries L-R	
5	Fobel	Industries E-K	
6	Alexandra Wines	Industries A-D	
7	Barton Transport	Industries A-D	
8	Arrows	Building Roads	
9	Bibby (J)	Industries A-D	
10	Prescott	Electronics	
11	Slack (R)	Industries E-K	
12	Boydell	Electronics	
13	Chemring	Industries A-D	
14	Phoenix Timber	Building Roads	
15	Wood (Arthur)	Industries S-Z	
16	Enron	Electronics	
17	Datsun	Electronics	
18	Glen Glover	Food	
19	Br Vita	Industries A-D	
20	Gestamer	Industries E-K	
21	Harwood Foods	Food	
22	Urd Leasing	Electronics	
23	Woolley	Industries S-Z	
24	Bulley Gp	Building Roads	
25	Cash	Industries A-D	
26	Allied Irish	Banking Finance	
27	Rex Bros	Banking Finance	
28	Amcor Computers	Electronics	
29	Buckley	Banking Finance	
30	Hambro	Banking Finance	
31	Fisher (Albert)	Food	
32	Urd Biscuits	Food	
33	Brammer	Industries A-D	
34	Davies & Newman	Industries A-D	
35	Whitbread 'A'	Breweries	
36	DFCE	Industries A-D	
37	Dew (George)	Building Roads	
38	Yee	Industries S-Z	
39	Ensign House	Industries E-K	
40	Black Arrow	Industries A-D	
41	Charles Int	Industries A-D	
42	Wilkin (James)	Industries S-Z	
43	Restall	Chemicals Plastics	
44	De La Rue	Industries A-D	

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MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

## BRITISH FUNDS

100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000
3100	3200	3300	3400	3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000
4100	4200	4300	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	4900	5000
5100	5200	5300	5400	5500	5600	5700	5800	5900	6000
6100	6200	6300	6400	6500	6600	6700	6800	6900	7000
7100	7200	7300	7400	7500	7600	7700	7800	7900	8000
8100	8200	8300	8400	8500	8600	8700	8800	8900	9000
9100	9200	9300	9400	9500	9600	9700	9800	9900	10000

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000
3100	3200	3300	3400	3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000
4100	4200	4300	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	4900	5000
5100	5200	5300	5400	5500	5600	5700	5800	5900	6000
6100	6200	6300	6400	6500	6600	6700	6800	6900	7000
7100	7200	7300	7400	7500	7600	7700	7800	7900	8000
8100	8200	8300	8400	8500	8600	8700	8800	8900	9000
9100	9200	9300	9400	9500	9600	9700	9800	9900	10000

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000
3100	3200	3300	3400	3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000
4100	4200	4300	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	4900	5000
5100	5200	5300	5400	5500	5600	5700	5800	5900	6000
6100	6200	6300	6400	6500	6600	6700	6800	6900	7000
7100	7200	7300	7400	7500	7600	7700	7800	7900	8000
8100	8200	8300	8400	8500	8600	8700	8800	8900	9000
9100	9200	9300	9400	9500	9600	9700	9800	9900	10000

## UNDATED

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000
3100	3200	3300	3400	3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000
4100	4200	4300	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	4900	5000
5100	5200	5300	5400	5500	5600	5700	5800	5900	6000
6100	6200	6300	6400	6500	6600	6700	6800	6900	7000
7100	7200	7300	7400	7500	7600	7700	7800	7900	8000
8100	8200	8300	8400	8500	8600	8700	8800	8900	9000
9100	9200	9300	9400	9500	9600	9700	9800	9900	10000

## INDEX-LINKED

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000
3100	3200	3300	3400	3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000
4100	4200	4300	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	4900	5000
5100	5200	5300	5400	5500	5600	5700	5800	5900	6000
6100	6200	6300	6400	6500	6600	6700	6800	6900	7000
7100	7200	7300	7400	7500	7600	7700	7800	7900	8000
8100	8200	8300	8400	8500	8600	8700	8800	8900	9000
9100	9200	9300	9400	9500	9600	9700	9800	9900	10000

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2900	3000
3100	3200	3300	3400	3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000
4100	4200	4300	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	4900	5000
5100	5200	5300	5400	5500	5600	5700	5800	5900	6000
6100	6200	6300	6400	6500	6600	6700	6800	6900	7000
7100	7200	7300	7400	7500	7600	7700	7800	7900	8000
8100	8200	8300	8400	8500	8600	8700	8800	8900	9000
9100	9200	9300	9400	9500	9600	9700	9800	9900	10000

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Quiet start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began yesterday. Dealings end November 21. Settlement day November 24. Settlement day December 1.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Where stocks have only one price quoted, these are mid-market prices taken daily at 3pm. Yield, change and P/E are calculated on the mid-market price.

### OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Price	Change	P/E
100	200	300	400
1100	1200	1300	1400
2100	2200	2300	2400
3100	3200	3300	3400
4100	4200	4300	4400
5100	5200	5300	5400
6100	6200	6300	6400
7100	7200	7300	7400
8100	8200	8300	8400
9100	9200	9300	9400

### BREWERIES

Company	Price	Change	P/E
100	200	300	400
1100	1200	1300	1400
2100	2200	2300	2400
3100	3200	3300	3400
4100	4200	4300	4400
5100	5200	5300	5400
6100	6200	6300	6400
7100	7200	7300	7400
8100	8200	8300	8400
9100	9200	9300	9400

### BUILDINGS AND ROADS

Company	Price	Change	P/E
100	200	300	400
1100	1200	1300	1400
2100	2200	2300	2400
3100	3200	3300	3400
4100	4200	4300	4400
5100	5200	5300	5400
6100	6200	6300	6400
7100	7200	7300	7400
8100	8200	8300	8400
9100	9200	9300	9400

### FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Change	P/E
100	200	300	400
1100	1200	1300	1400
2100	2200	2300	2400
3100	3200	3300	3400
4100	4200	4300	4400
5100	5200	5300	5400
6100	6200	6300	6400
7100	7200	7300	7400
8100	8200	8300	8400
9100	9200	9300	9400

### FOODS

Company	Price	Change	P/E
100	200	300	400
1100	1200	1300	1400
2100	2200	2300	2400
3100	3200	3300	3400
4100	4200	4300	4400
5100	5200	5300	5400
6100	6200	6300	6400
7100	7200	7300	7400
8100	8200	8300	8400
9100	9200	9300	9400

### CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Change	P/E
100	200	300	400
1100	1200	1300	1400
2100	2200	2300	2400
3100	3200	3300	3400
4100	4200	4300	4400
5100	5200	5300	5400
6100	6200	6300	6400
7100	7200	7300	7400
8100	8200	8300	8400
9100	9200	9300	9400

### CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Change	P/E
100	200	300	400
1100	1200	1300	1400
2100	2200	2300	2400
3100	3200	3300	3400
4100	4200	4300	4400
5100	5200	5300	5400
6100	6200	6300	6400
7100	7200	7300	7400
8100	8200	8300	8400
9100	9200	9300	9400

### HOTELS AND CATERERS

Company	Price	Change	P/E
100	200	300	400
1100	1200	1300	1400
2100	2200	2300	2400
3100	3200	3300	3400
4100	4200	4300	4400
5100	5200	5300	5400
6100	6200	6300	6400
7100	7200	7300	7400
8100	8200	8300	8400
9100	9200	9300	9400



We'd like to tell you about a new personal computer.

It is a machine so advanced that neither jargon nor superlatives will do it justice.

Instead, please cast your mind back to those carefree Saturday afternoons spent watching Dr Who on television.

Remember how the Doctor's space-timship, Tardis, was small on the outside, but vast inside?

How, as room after room opened up, you felt its interior could go on expanding almost to infinity?

That is the principle of the COMPAQ DESKPRO 386.

#### INNER SPACE.

The COMPAQ DESKPRO 386 is the first computer to use Intel's new 80386 microprocessor. (The 386 chip, as it is known to its friends.)

If the Tardis was a fantasy of future technology, this new chip is the reality.

It has the potential to address 4,000,000,000 bytes of memory. (6,250 times more than a basic 286 chip computer.)

One day, we shall make use of every last byte. For now, we're holding 3,986,000,000 in reserve.

In the DESKPRO 386, you start off with 1 megabyte of Random Access Memory. (A lot more than with other micros.)

You can step this up to 10 megabytes by opening a few doors, and 14 megabytes by using just two of the machine's seven available 'expansion slots'.

This is impressive, but operating systems now being written will soon open up even more of the chip's memory potential.

#### THE TIME LORD.

A computer's memory is a warehouse stacked with packets, or as we call them, 'bits', of information.

But it's no use having a huge warehouse full of goodies if your retrieval system is slow.

Today's fastest micros are 16-bit machines. Which means they can only handle 16 bits of information at once.

The COMPAQ DESKPRO 386 is a 32-bit machine.

It collects, moves and processes data 32 bits at a time.

Not content with this, it does

Please be assured that the DESKPRO 386 will run all standard IBM programs designed for earlier, less powerful computers.

The only difference is that it will run them faster.

But the real beauty of this machine is that it can also run programs that ordinary micros can't.

(Oh oh, stand by for jargon.) CAD/CAE applications and artificial intelligence programs that use up vast amounts of memory are high on this list.

So too are multi-user/multi-tasking and networking systems. (End of jargon.)

In plain language, the DESKPRO 386 can do everything you're doing now, but much much better.

And it has almost limitless potential for the future.

#### WHO'S WHO?

Now it's possible, despite the efforts of John Cleese on TV, that you haven't heard of COMPAQ.

We are - no, we can't say it.

Oh, to hell with modesty - we've been called the most successful computer company in history.

But why should you believe an advertisement?

Ask any computer expert. Or dip into the computer press.

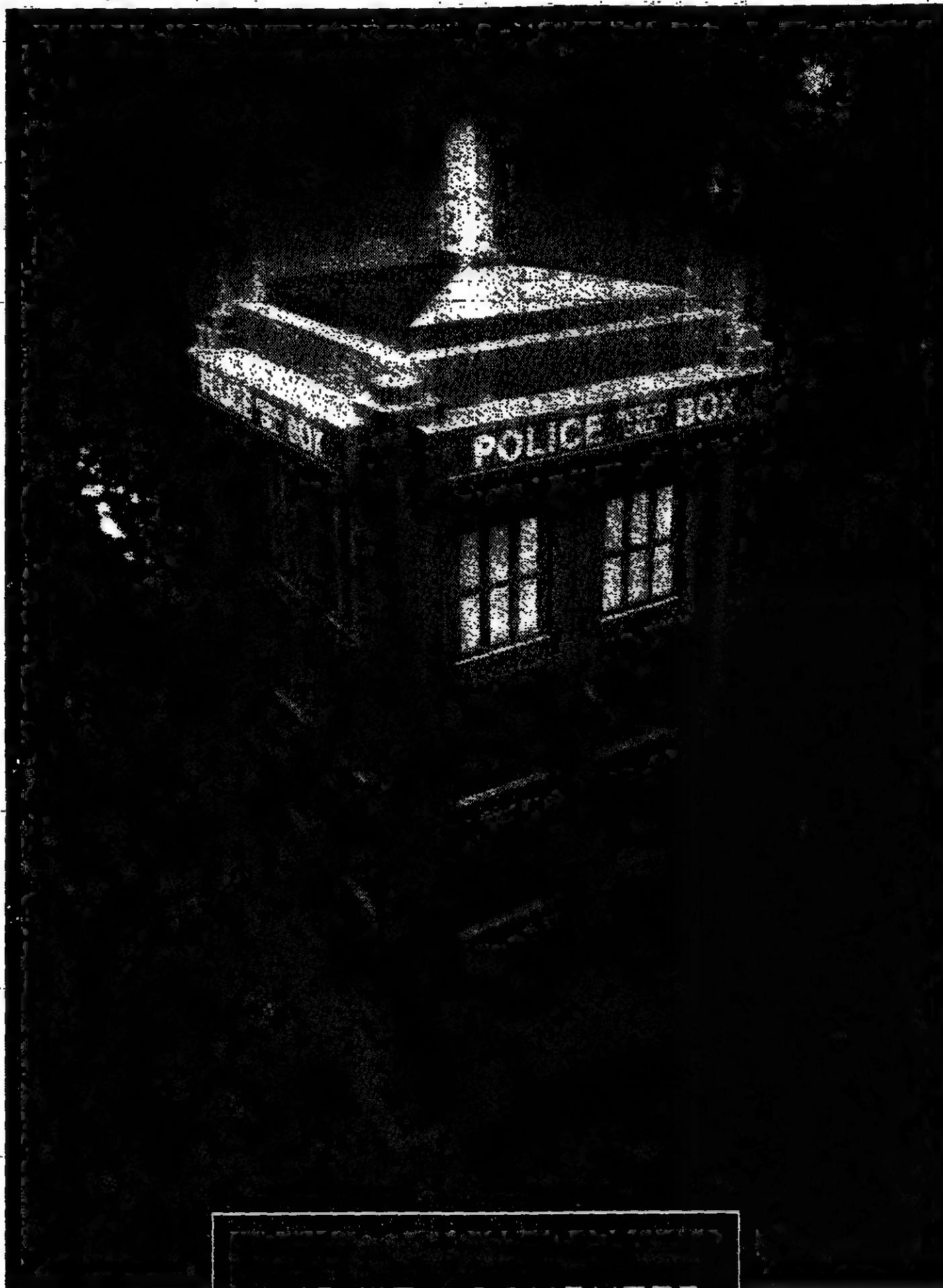
You'll find, among other things, that we hold the all time record for the fastest ever entry into the Fortune 500.

And that over the years we've launched a series of excellent computers, each well built, good value for money and easily outperforming the opposition.

Anyone who knows anything about computers will tell you that the COMPAQ DESKPRO 386 is the most advanced PC ever made.

**COMPAQ**  
**DESKPRO 386**

WE'LL NEVER CEASE TO AMAZE YOU.



OUR NEW COMPUTER  
WORKS ON THE  
SAME PRINCIPLE.

It at more than twice the speed of today's most powerful micros.

By handling bigger chunks of data at a higher speed, it can whip through programs up to 3 times faster than an advanced 286 machine like, say, IBM's 8MHz PC AT.

#### COMPATIBILITY.

Of course, everyone will be wondering whether our new computer will be able to run their existing software. Is it IBM-compatible?



Edited by Matthew May

## COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

## Matchmakers plan vital marriage

THE WEEK

By Geoff Wheelwright

Marriage between the computing and manufacturing industries came one step closer last week when final details were announced for a December conference on the Computer Integrated Manufacturing Automation Protocol (CIMAP).

CIMAP will be the world's biggest ever working demonstration of computer-integrated manufacturing using the Manufacturing Protocol (MAP) and the Technical Office Protocol (TOP). To succeed, it will require the cooperation of some of the biggest competitors in industry and computing.

The Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) and International Business Machines (IBM), for example, will work together in producing a MAP demonstration that has IBM and DEC machines controlling giant robots that play out a game of chess on a huge chess board.

It may sound a little off-beat, but the goals of CIMAP are important enough for the Department of Trade and Industry to want to play Cupid to the proposed coupling of computing and manufacturing.

Last week, the Conservative MP, John Butcher, in his role as an under-secretary of state for industry, spoke about why the event at Birmingham's NEC is so vital to the government. He said: "Manufacturing matters and



John Butcher: milestone conference should always be at the core of this country's economy. The availability of the right information technology and its implementation (in industry) are essential.

The biggest problem traditionally facing computer-based manufacturing systems has been linking the equipment produced by a large variety of computer, robotics and electronics manufacturers. But the new MAP and TOP protocols are designed to provide a common language with which these systems can "speak" to one another.

The government considers this

important not only because it allows existing manufacturing facilities to function more efficiently, but because it encourages manufacturers to have multi-vendor plants, which do not rely solely on the information technology of one company to survive.

Mr Butcher suggests that this objective is also important to industry, important enough for many companies to put their rivalries aside for long enough to build the demonstration system that will be on show at the Birmingham NEC from December 1 to 5.

Mr Butcher adds: "CIMAP is a milestone for the UK. The unique way in which my department and industry have worked together underlines the importance of this event."

All the companies participating in the five-day event have been making hectic preparations for CIMAP since June, at a site in Basingstoke, provided by electronics firm Gould Inc. That site is being used to make sure that the whole system works without error before moving it up to Birmingham only eight days before the event begins.

They will then have a mere day and a half to lay all the cabling necessary to connect the £10 million demonstration system, comprising 15 huge "demonstration cells", before it is open to delegates on December 1.

But CIMAP is not the only computing/manufacturing industry romance effort promoted by the DTI in recent weeks. Only two weeks ago the DTI announced the award of a contract to set up a conformance testing centre for MAP to the Hemel

Hempstead-based Networking Centre.

The centre, already the recipient of one contract to establish European conformance testing services for local area networks, will be provided with more than £1 million of DTI funding to set up the new standards project. The government seems keenly aware that encouragement of standards will be the only way in which European and UK technology companies will be able to properly compete in world IT markets.

The often "proprietary" nature of many systems from large corporations such as IBM has in the past made it difficult for UK competition to emerge. In pursuing European standards, however, the government will have to ensure that it does not move out of step with the rest of the world. The involvement of the Networking Centre looks to be a good move in preventing that problem.

The centre's managing director, Tony Rixon, says: "It will enable UK limited to get totally involved in these emerging international standards at an early stage. Companies taking advantage of this government initiative will be up with the leaders in the race to develop products with an international market potential."

The last word on the DTI's plans has to go to John Butcher, who seems to have his own set of Tory-style Victorian values where the manufacturing sector is concerned. "Our manufacturers now have the resources to do what they did so well in the 19th century," he said, "and that is to beat the world."

## Universities learn the lesson of profiting from studies

Rodney Barker examines why the academic world often comes up with solutions that evade industry

What have the following in common? Prefix, Vuman, Heart, Simpleplot, and the Edinburgh Model Pig? They are software programs, but more than that, they have all been developed and marketed by British universities.

Universities, precisely because they are not in the conventional sense commercial, often can either come up with a solution that has escaped industry. That is why universities get research contracts.

And because the university contribution to computer software did not arise in the first place from the search for profits, its potential profitability can take a long time to be noticed and exploited.

At Loughborough, bespoke educational software has been developed for use on the BBC micro. At Edinburgh, the Centre for the Application of Software and Technology (CAST) has developed educational programs in meteorology and social and economic history. At Hull, programs have been developed in psychology and geography.

Almost every university department which uses computing has at some time provided free software to help

graphics program, GKSUK. Universities are increasingly developing and marketing software with a view not only to advancing knowledge but to capitalizing on that advance for their own benefit. Bradford's University Software Services sells the graphics program, Simpleplot, in Japan.

Manchester University's Vuman sells the word-processing program Vumwriter, and its own terminal-emulator program, Heart, a cardiac electrical-activity simulator developed in the Oxford University Physiology Department, is sold by Oxford alongside the same department's word-processing Prefix.

Edinburgh's CAST markets Incrypt, initially developed to preserve the confidentiality of medical records and the Edinburgh Model Pig applies the skills of Edinburgh University to the feeding and housing logistics of bacon farming.

Even when universities do not market their products, they are becoming more skilled at selling them or their abilities at a good profit. Loughborough has just such a relationship with Intel and a development of Essex's SX1 program is being marketed by British Telecom.

## Germans unite to sell Japanese

From Richard Sarsion in Frankfurt

Siemens, the Munich computer and telecommunications company, has announced a joint venture with BASF of Ludwigshafen, to sell IBM-compatible supercomputers together.

The new DM 80 million company, owned 50 per cent by each parent, has not been given a name, but will be based in Mannheim and employ about 1,000 staff. The chemical company BASF came into computers through its work on magnetic tapes and discs. In 1979, it started selling Hitachi's IBM-compatible mainframes.

Since then, its computer business has grown by 20 per cent a year and now is worth 1,000 million marks (about £330 million) - 20 per cent of the European plug-compatible market. Siemens's computer business brings in 5,000 million marks but only a tenth of that comes from the IBM plug-compatible market. The rest is Siemens's own range, the BS2000, which has its home-grown operating system, and will continue to be marketed by Siemens itself, not the joint-venture company.

Siemens bought its IBM-compatibles from Fujitsu, not Hitachi. But there have been problems with this cooperation, because of legal action between IBM and Fujitsu about patent infringements in the Fujitsu operating system. Twenty six of Siemens's customers use this software. The rest use IBM's proprietary operating systems. The new company will offer equipment from both Japanese suppliers,

depending on the needs of individual customers. But the balance is likely to swing towards Hitachi.

The main target of the new company will be Europe, where only Olivetti remains as an indigenous IBM-compatible mainframe supplier, since ICL withdrew from the market last year.

The Germans will not initially attack the US. Nor, unsurprisingly, will they attempt to get into Japan. In Britain, Siemens has only just started selling computers.

The new company will have 3,000 customers, 650 of them with large mainframes and about 30,000 peripherals. It expects to have a turnover of more than 1,000 million marks in 1987, more than half of which will be outside Germany. It hopes to expand by 25 per cent a year.

Even before this joint venture, Siemens Data was the largest computer company in Europe, having displaced ICL from this position in 1982.

It is not certain that the venture will strengthen European industry as a whole because its purpose is to increase the import of Japanese super mainframes, albeit at the expense of importing IBM machines from the US.

However, the plug-compatible market is very volatile, and if there is a shake-out in the next two years, the financial strength of the partners in the venture could make it possible for them to buy out an American competitor. This could be good for Europe.

# 4 hard facts from Japan's No.1 computer maker

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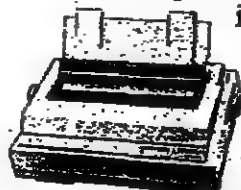
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## Compaq: Portable £1250!

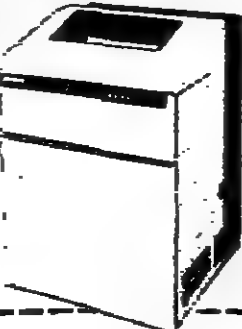
Compaq Portable 256k RAM, 2 360k drives, dual-mode display, £1250. Special offer on the new smaller Portable II model 3, 80286 processor (8mb), 640k RAM, 10mb hard disk, 360k floppy disk drive, combined graphics and text display. Please phone for Morse prices on the Portable Plus, Deskpro and Deskpro 286 products. Deskpro 386 prices & information - available now! 78 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LS. Telephone 01-831 0644. Telex 262546.

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T2



## Trainees who get £20,000 a year

By Elizabeth Fowler

The UK is not alone in suffering from a shortage of skilled computer staff. On-the-job training combined with a master's degree are the advantages offered by a programme offered by America's General Electric company.

Each year, the firm selects about 15 college seniors for its software-technology programme.

David Priest, manager of software-engineering services knows of no other company that offers such a programme. He defines software engineering as the "application of sound engineering principles to development and maintenance of software."

The company began its programme in 1980 with two students when it could not find enough young software experts. Software professionals, who design computer programs needed to solve complex engineering, mathematical and production problems, work closely with electrical engineers, physicists, mathematicians, biologists and others.

Mr Priest said: "We provide the students with real-world projects — not just the software engineering concepts they might get in college."

One attraction, he said, is a salary of more than £20,000, nearly £20,000.

New six years later, the programme is larger, 12 or 15 students a year. With 12 hired this spring, 50 have joined the programme.

Instead of hiring students who already hold master's degrees in software for the programme, GE prefers to train its own experts, making sure they receive a master's degree.

The programme begins each June with an in-house eight-week software engineering course, which includes learning languages of programming.

Computer languages needed by GE's professionals include C and Lisp, as well as ADA, the language used by the US government's Defense Department. Though the programme stresses the technical, students spend part of the first summer learning how to communicate.

Mr Priest said: "They must be able to stand in front of an audience and explain technical projects to top management."

The hands-on training that leaves the professional skills GE wants includes spending a year each on three projects working with a senior scientist.

Areas include graphics, robotics, factory simulation, CAD-CAM artificial intelligence, image processing, formal language theory and control systems. Some of the most interesting assignments deal with the growing field of artificial intelligence.

NY Times

## State of the art donation for students

Professor John Campbell, right, of University College, London, looks well content as he peers into the electronic future. The reason is that Rank Xerox (UK) has made a £200,000 donation to help students at UCL develop software-engineering techniques.

The donation means that the students can teach through research, with access to state-of-the-art combinations of hardware and program development environments. This, says Professor

### COMPUTER BRIEFING

Campbell of the computer-science department, applies wherever students undertake special software projects as part of their courses. Most of the projects will be for final-year and masters students.

Under its university grant programme, Rank Xerox will donate four Xerox 1185 workstations, two 80 Mbyte file servers and a Xerox 2700 laser printer with 42 Mbytes print server to UCL's department of computer science. Software packages include InterLisp-D, LOOPS (List Object Oriented Programming),



Viewpoint and XNS Network as well as the Xerox Development Environment (XDE). The XDE software will provide a computer "shell" for research students to complete software engineering projects using the Xerox 1185 workstations.

Professor Campbell said: "InterLisp-D software is a natural progression for project students who have taken the new introductory programming course that we introduced this year. The new course uses a Lisp-like language and teaches good programming and software engineering habits quickly."

The Hoskyns Group, one of the biggest computer-service companies in the UK, is planning a full listing on the London Stock Exchange, by a placing of a minority of the ordinary shares. The group, founded in 1964, has been operating since 1975 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Martin Marietta of Bethesda, Maryland, a US aerospace and information-technology corporation and as an element of Martin Marietta Data Systems.

A new graphics product offering personal computer users opportunities for creating effective business communications

has been announced by Lotus

Developments. Freelance Plus includes charting, chart editing, diagrams, word charts, freehand drawing, symbols and maps in a single package. It is intended to provide users of IBM personal computers and compatibles a complete graphics solution.

One function is to create standard business charts by entering data directly into Freelance Plus. It adds another level of integration with Lotus 1-2-3 and Symphony, allowing the import of data from worksheet files. This gives users the flexibility to generate presentation and report charts directly from worksheet data. A second new function is a chart module that provides pre-defined formats to streamline the creation of word charts, the most frequently used presentation chart format.

The suggested retail price of Freelance Plus is £395. Registered Freelance users will be able to exchange Freelance for Freelance Plus.

Freelance Plus runs with the IBM PC, XT, AT (minimum 384K memory) or an IBM 3270 PC (minimum 640K memory) and a Hercules Graphics Card, IBM Colour Card, or IBM Enhanced Graphics Adapter. Freelance Plus is compatible with several output devices; colour and black and white, including plotters, printers and image recorders. Users can produce graphics for paper, 35mm slides, and overhead transparencies. Freelance Plus also supports voice and digitizers, which can be



A drawing reproduced at the touch of a button by Digital Research's GEM Draw Plus

used alone or in conjunction with the keys on a standard IBM keyboard.

Digital Research is introducing a drawing package that enables corporate and home users of PCs to produce structured drawings to a professional standard and to print drawings on a wide range of output devices, including laser printers and ink jet plotters. The package, GEM Draw Plus, is a further development of Digital Research's GEM Draw, and is designed as a complete, highly sophisticated drawing tool for presentation and publication graphics.

GEM Draw Plus can be used to generate drawings such as company organization charts, flow charts, schematic diagrams including circuit diagrams and

network diagrams, company logos and other objects. Using a mouse, drawings can be created, moved and sized with ease. The package is fully integrated with other GEM applications and, says Digital, is ideal for use within the fast-emerging desktop-publishing market — because line-art drawings can be created within GEM Draw Plus for transferring into desktop-publishing programs.

Paul Bailey, senior vice president of European operations at Digital Research said: "The graphics market is extremely active at the moment. GEM applications have done very well because they meet the need businesses have to produce high-quality presentations quickly and inexpensively."

## Why Britain needs a new science of information

What passes for computer science in our universities is not science at all, but engineering. To replace it, we need something completely new — a science of information.

So says Gordon Scarrott, one of Britain's pioneer computer engineers who worked as chief research engineer in Ferranti's computer department and was the manager of ICL's research and advanced development throughout the 1970s.

One of the aspects of information, which he wants to see investigated is how far information technology should go and where it should stop. He is particularly sceptical about the claims made by the developers of expert systems, who try to capture the expertise of a doctor or lawyer as a set of logical rules in a computer program.

Mr Scarrott believes that most human experts do not

### Experience to vast for storage discs

use logic that much but rather judgement instead which is more of a subconscious process, working on the expert's experience.

As it is impossible to program the subconscious and a person's experience is too vast to put on to computer-disc storage, expert systems are limited to simple applications he argues.

That Mr Scarrott should have come to this conclusion is significant because during the 1970s he developed two of the essential tools for expert systems — a fast disc-searching device called CAFS and an

early parallel processor. In a recent article for the *Journal of Information Technology* Mr Scarrott claimed that what goes on in the computer-science departments of universities is only

### PEOPLE

By Richard Sarson

"disordered exploratory activity" into how computers and their related software should be made to work.

What is lacking is research into the nature of information itself and the way human beings interact with it, he says.

Information should be studied as a recognizable feature of the outside world in the same way as an atom is studied by a physicist.

If we knew more about how information behaves, the engineers might then build better hardware and software to handle it and until we do, Mr Scarrott says, information technology will remain adolescent pointing out that all other technologies have grown up hand in hand with their related branch of science.

For instance, when Montgolfier launched the first balloon in 1783, he thought it was lifted by smoke, until the scientist Charles published his law on the thermal expansion of gases only four years later.

Information technology, however, has no all-embracing scientific framework to work within. The most it does is to borrow scientific theories from other disciplines.

The binary switching system of all computers, for

example, comes from the theories of the 19th-century mathematician Boole, while writers of high-level or so-called natural computer languages acknowledge their debt to the American linguist Noam Chomsky or the Oxford philosopher J. L. Austin.

And of course the design of the chips themselves is well-founded on physical science.

But Gordon Scarrott wants his information scientists to be more systematic in their study of the functions, structures, dynamic behaviour and statistics of information.

Research should not be just into the behaviour of data on a disc or the signals down a telephone line but also cover the way humans use information to guide the actions of cooperating social groups.

Most of today's information systems pass from humans to machines and back again. The science of information would study the interaction. In a

### Interpretation in personal terms

machine, the information passing from one component to another exists total control.

But for humans the control is only partial because when one person tries to say something, another will interpret it in their own personal terms.

Information scientists, says Mr Scarrott, should not be engineers, like himself, or today's mathematically oriented computer scientists.

They could be logicians, psychologists, sociologists, business consultants, neurologists or linguists.

He does not expect univer-



Gordon Scarrott, pioneer computer engineer

sities to adopt his ideas overnight and set up brand new cross-disciplinary faculties of information science, or get rid of the faculties which, he says, now masquerade under the title of computer science, recognizing that there are too many vested interests involved.

Mr Scarrott would however like to see an Alvey or Esprit project financed to study the science of information, pointing out that both Alvey and Esprit are supposed to handle only precompetitive projects.

Such a study would be far more precompetitive, and could do more long-term good for the European computer industry than most of the near-competitive engineering projects actually accepted.

However, he foresees a rough ride for such a project, as the committees who would sit in judgement on it, would be the same computer scientists, who tend to direct resources along the well-established paths.

## A quick search for the facts at the heart of the matter

Computer databases — large files of data that enable users to draw on a central pool of up-to-date information — form the heart of many computer systems, from the details of a bank's many customers to a small organization's mailing list.

They provide on-line access to systems such as the Stock Exchange's SEAO, to animal records at London Zoo for endangered species and to product design information in engineering companies. They also form the basis on which many management decisions can be made.

Design of databases is a specialist task. It requires that logical searching for information from different parts of the database can be integrated with data from another part of the system or with newly input information.

It has to search for and find the precise information, prompting the user with menus for selection, authorizing or restricting access to certain types of data and knowledge from its pre-defined structure, where the named information is in the systems files.

Central updating of, say, a customer address change on the database will (provided it is specified in the application program) ensure that an invoice being prepared will include the new address.

Database management systems (DBMS), the software that helps programmers designing, setting up and managing databases to provide the facilities allowing them to specify which data a program needs, are becoming more sophisticated. Relational databases — which embody correct data structures

defining the way one part of a database or system relates to another — are the next step towards ever-more-powerful ways of manipulating information.

According to industry pan-

### JOBSCENE

By Eddie Coulter

dit, relational technology is set to take off in the next two years. It is now in use only on 10 per cent of big systems in the UK, mostly experimentally. For companies to get a grip on this technology is a serious business because large database management systems cost up to £4 million and will, once implemented, be around for up to 15 years.

Large corporate databases can be highly complex, terms of up to 15 people may be involved in their design, im-

### Shortage of people with understanding

plementation and management. Database administrators with a systems programming and analysis background and good business understanding can earn from £10,000 a year. This rises with responsibility to as high as £30,000 a year for database managers in companies that consider information systems strategically important.

In non-strategically important database management positions a salary of £20,000 to £25,000 is closer to the norm.

At the top level a depth of experience in databases is

essential. High-level design capability is foremost with an understanding of database strategy. Part of the experience will inevitably include data-dictionary maintenance. This is the software that describes the form and characteristics of data within the computer and defines relationships between the data. It avoids repetition of names used by programmers for files, records and data items, so ensuring uniformity.

Knowing how data is moved around a corporation is also one of the keys to successful database design. The larger the organization and the greater the awareness of the power available through well-structured accessible information, the more complex the design becomes.

There is a shortage of people who have sufficient understanding at this level, but that is where relational databases and consultancy come in.

Relational databases have the level of understanding needed to implement complex systems, claims Nick Powell, managing director of Relational Technology, one of the companies supplying DBMS software in competition with ADR, Cincom, Cullinet, IBM and Oracle. "For this reason the market will grow rapidly in the next few years."

A £30,000-a-year consultant will need eight years' database experience with five years' knowledge of relational techniques. At £18,000 a year at least five years' database practice is required. Without doubt, careers in database management have their appeal and the challenge of designing systems which could be the future life-blood of a company.

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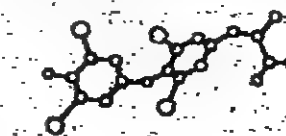
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## Olé, more jobs for modern translators

WORDS

By Geoff Wheelwright

It has often been alleged that automation and unemployment are inseparably linked and that the latter will inevitably follow the former. But in the human language-translation field, at least, it looks as if automation could create more jobs than it threatens.

Specialists in artificial intelligence used to think that the business of translating words from English to French to German and back again was a task particularly well-suited to computers, as they all involved invoking a simple set of language rules (eg, the *le-marché*), which needed merely to be programmed into the computer and then run.

Any anomalies would then be dealt with by a reduced team of translators whose job would simply be to clean up the work done by the computer.

It has not, however, worked out that way. One of the leaders in computer translation systems - Automated Language Processing Systems (ALPS) - this week launched a new inter-active translation system to run on the IBM-PC. The company says that the computer will act as a translating tool to increase the productivity of qualified translators, rather than replace them.

The ALPS Translation Support System (TSS) operates by working with the translator to translate chunks of text at a time; the translator then checks that text (for context, meaning, implication) using the built-in word-processing facility of the system before going.

Both the "target" and "destination" texts are shown on-screen at the same time in a side-by-side fashion, so that you can, for example, see the original block of French text while you are editing the translated block of English.

The company also suggests that future job prospects for people with backgrounds in both computers and foreign languages look good.

The ALPS European press officer, Veronique Ausubert, admits, however, that the traditional language-translation community is wary of machine-translation systems - until they try them.

She says: "Many translators are reluctant because they think they'll be replaced, but this system doesn't get rid of them at all. Nobody got rid of accountants because of the development of the Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet."

Perhaps surprisingly for a language-translation company, ALPS started life in the US (where only last week, California voted to make English the official language).

ALPS grew out of the work of an American businessman, Rick Warner, with computational linguistics at Brigham Young University in Utah in 1980 - and, in six years, mushroomed to become a multinational company with European headquarters in Switzerland.

The European end of the operation has very quickly become crucial to the company's business with orders from the European operations of many multinationals including Texas Instruments, Sperry, Alcatel, Norsk Data and IBM Europe.

There is every indication that the market for - and jobs within - language translation are bound to increase.



Overcoming a handicap: Richard Freeman at work with his specially adapted micro

## How Mr Freeman sees his way ahead

By Maggie McLeney

Richard Freeman manages two telephone sales companies with a total of 40 staff, turning over just under £1 million a year. He likes to oversee the day-to-day running of both businesses personally, but he has a problem: he is blind.

This handicap has recently been helped by a specially adapted micro with voice synthesis which enables him to "see" the details on cheques being sent out, make independent inquiries about any aspect of either business and deal with confidential documents himself.

Until his marriage ended two years ago, Mr Freeman relied on his wife's assistance for sighted tasks. The company accountant is also leaving at Christmas, which strengthened his determination to be independent and to use technology to ensure that the company does not suffer because of his disability.

As he says, "How can I tell whom a cheque is made out to or how much it is for without relying on someone else to tell me?"

That someone else is now an IBM PC with an Audiotext acoustic screen. The keyboard has two sliding keys, located to the left and below the normal keys, which are used to locate information on the screen and trigger speech output.

The voice synthesizer can read out anything appearing on the screen, whether it is a whole line, single word, single letter or single character.

He said: "I wanted to be able to check on letters or information via computer links. I wanted to know what was going on at any time, without having to wait sometimes until the following day for someone to find out for me."

One of the companies under Mr Freeman's charge is his own, Wencelle Publications, the other is the advertising space booking department of

the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (RADAR).

Direct access means that Mr Freeman no longer has to spend most evenings and weekends maintaining parallel sets of Braille records, covering customers, subscriptions and sales of each publication, in order to keep abreast of company business.

In addition to dispensing with a filing cabinet full of Braille records "larger than myself," says Mr Freeman, the latest acquisition will make a big difference to his daily activities.

He explains: "The system will allow me to take full responsibility for the company in the way I would if I had sight."

"For example, until now I have had the post read out to me on a tape and I have had to write down the figures on Braille strips, checking them each week to calculate salesmen's commission."

"These figures can now be posted straight on to the machine for automatic calculation, and be constantly available to me."

"Similarly, I can speak with authority to the bank manager about our sales expectations because the computer gives me greater awareness. I can now take a much greater interest in the money and management side of the business."

This new-found interest extends from spreadsheets to networking services such as home banking, which he is discussing with the Bank of Scotland.

Electronic mail is also under consideration, and the addition of a smaller machine for taking notes which can be later fed into the main system.

Once this is all in place, Mr Freeman says, "sight will not be a tremendous advantage in running the company - I will have the ability to do things in the same way as everybody else."

## High-tech mower makes its entrance

From Richard Pawson in Tokyo

Ask the man in the street which household chores he would most rather be done by a robot, and you can bet that mowing the lawn will come high on the list.

The dream of the robot lawnmower came one step closer to reality with the announcement of a driverless grass-cutter by the Japanese tractor manufacturer, Kubota. Strictly speaking, the PS-2100 is not a robot, but what the buffies call an RCV -

Robots

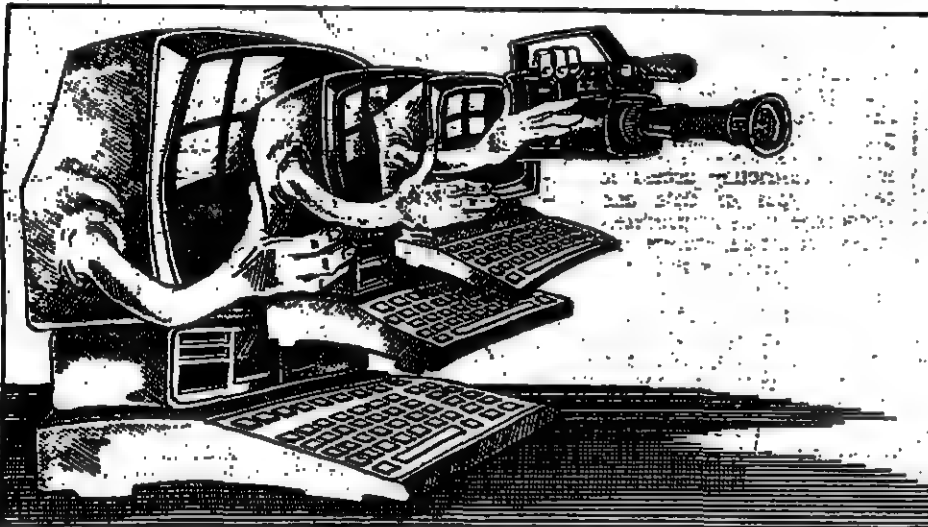
remote controlled vehicle. But just like the RCVs employed in space exploration or deep-sea salvage, Kubota's mower contains an awful lot of robotic technology.

If this sounds like the ideal instrument for getting one up on the Joneses next door, be warned. It costs £15,000. Nonetheless, Kubota's robot mower is a real product. It has a genuine market in local authorities with steep or awkward grassland to be maintained.

Steep banks pose too high a risk for conventional ride-on mowers and are generally tackled by swinging hover-mowers on the end of a long rope. With the PS-2100, however, the driver can dismount and operate the mower from a safe distance via a radio-control link.

Underneath the motorcycle-style driving saddle, for use on greater terrain, sits a dedicated microcomputer to provide the electronic control and the vital safety systems.

Meanwhile Kubota's advanced engineering facility is concentrating on other applications, like automated cultivators for rice paddies.



## Why disguises do not fool the Wisard

By Nick Humphreys

There is one thing that the brain is very good at: recognizing patterns. We do it all the time when looking at something recognized as a familiar visual pattern. When we listen to a sound, we recognize the pattern of a spoken word or some music.

We are all the time classifying patterns and even the classified patterns are grouped together and reclassified as an identifiable group of patterns.

The brain is good at this because it has an enormously parallel structure which allows vast amounts of information to be input and compared to previously perceived patterns stored in the brain.

Conventional serial computers, even machines with the power of a Cray-1, are too slow to be able to perform such functions in anything like "real" time. The problem can be seen when analyzing vital data obtained from a video camera.

A video image is of reasonable quality, monochrome, it will require a data input rate of more than 50 million bits a second, and if the image is in colour, the data rate would be well over 150 million bits a second.

Using a conventional computer to classify a video image would require that each bit be input, id processed. The resulting processed image would then have to be compared to a set of image templates which take an enormous amount of machine time.

Few existing computers could even be kept pace with the data input of TV picture resolution.

The answer, the experts, is to abandon the serial computer architecture first proposed by John von Neumann in 1944 and on which virtually every existing computer is based. The alternative is a serial computer which performs one command after another in a parallel machine which performs many tasks at the same time.

Parallel computers can take many forms. They can be a

network of what are essentially serial computers designed to communicate easily with each other as well as input and output data to the external world.

Examples of this sort of parallel computer are the new fifth-generation supercomputers based on the Kurosu Transputer. Alternatively they can be based on an entirely different principle, which owes much to our understanding of the way nerve cells work. These are known as neural net machines.

Though many researchers have worked on neural net machine design over the years, most computer scientists have dismissed them in favour of the much better understood serial machines.

One of the problems has been that neural net machines are not programmed in the conventional manner but are

**The machine has been developed at Brunel and has attracted support from diverse groups**

self-learning machines which are programmed by exposure to data.

This means that mathematically they are neither easily understood nor in the real world situation, predictable. But they make excellent pattern classifiers.

Neural networks as pattern classifiers were examined again by Professor Igor Aleksander at Brunel University in the late 1970s. Out of this early work has emerged a pattern classifier which exhibits both remarkable accuracy, speed, and versatility.

The machine, called Wisard, has been developed at Brunel by a team headed by Dr John Stonham and has attracted support and interest from organizations as diverse as Barclays Bank, the Home Office and De La Rue.

Wisard is a remarkably simple machine which could

be produced at low cost, its main components being ordinary RAM memory chips.

Unlike ordinary computers, there is no pattern recognition program stored within it because it recognizes patterns solely on the basis of having seen that pattern before. The more times the machine is exposed to a pattern, the more positive it is in recognizing that pattern.

The machine receives its input from a video camera and has proved remarkable in the speed and accuracy with which it can recognize faces; indeed it is the first device in the world to do this at the rate of 50 full images a second, the standard TV image-generation rate.

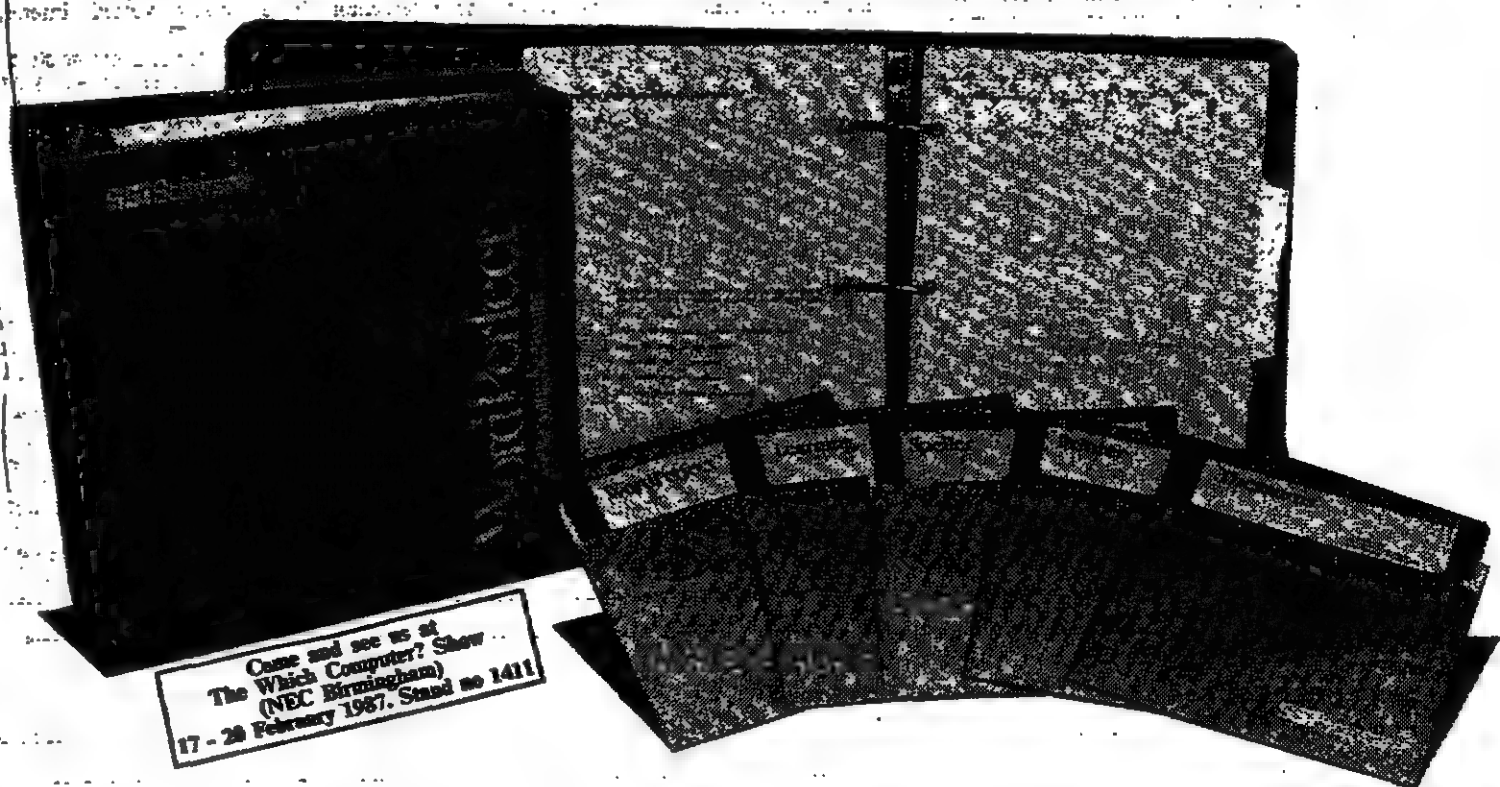
Another remarkable feature of the system is that once it has learned to recognize a face, it will still make a positive identification irrespective of whether the person has a smiling or gloomy face, is wearing spectacles for the first time or wearing a false beard.

This ability of the Wisard machine to recognize even though it is incomplete or slightly different from the training pattern has meant that it has attracted interest in many areas. Barclays Bank is interested in using it for automatic signature verification and De La Rue has constructed a very high-speed banknote identification system based on Wisard.

Besides these obviously commercial applications, Dr John Stonham's team is also looking at applications such as vision systems for the blind, speech-recognition systems for the deaf and, in conjunction with Hillingdon Hospital, a special facial-growth monitoring system.

The Wisard machine is being produced by Computer Recognition Systems of Wokingham in collaboration with Brunel University. Dr Stonham believes the machine has a great future as a powerful general-purpose pattern recognition peripheral for the fifth-generation computers running artificial intelligence software. Wisard type machines could become its eyes and its ears.

## COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS



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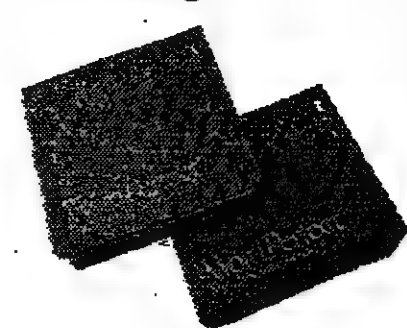
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The Government's position is clear. "This country is no longer in a position to regard university and polytechnic research as somehow separate from our survival in international markets," said Geoffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, at the Alvey conference in July.

The Government has adopted the carrot and stick method. Steadily reducing central support has forced universities to form development companies to market what each has to offer.

Naturally, the technological universities have gone farthest down the road. Salford now gets 39 per cent of its non-university grants from its development company and has built that figure from 16 per cent since the swinging cuts of 1981.

Heriot-Watt University, near Edinburgh, comes close behind, but its collaboration has developed over many years, boosted by North Sea engineering contracts.

This stick has been balanced by the carrot of Department of Trade and Industry funding and the removal of legal constraints. Universities may now market their own ideas while polytechnics are free of restrictions originally placed to prevent local authorities from setting up development companies.

Getting news of new academic research and potential applications to the business world, and bringing the two together, is a major problem.

One of the best ways is to attend the annual Technart conference. Britain's only technology transfer ex-

**The Technart exhibition opens today, putting the emphasis on how teams can work with science and industry**

hibition, which begins today, at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham. New databases, sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry, are BEST, which carries detailed information on expertise and services available in Britain's universities, polytechnics, colleges and government research centres, and OTIS, that does essentially the same job for innovation reported from foreign countries.

The exhibition is at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, and is open until November 14

Much development of university and college ideas are now handled by the British Technology Group (BTG) which promotes the transfer of technology from UK public-sector sources.

The group handles patent application and protection at no cost to the university or college and can help with further development to produce a marketable product.

The group identifies companies which might be interested in marketing, or development under licence, and contribute significantly to invisible exports - 70 per cent of fee income comes from overseas.

A new organization, Defence Technology Enterprises (DTE), does much the same job for defence research centres. Since defence swallows more than half of Britain's research funding, there is im-

mense potential for commercial exploitation of normally hidden developments.

Much collaborative research involves direct contact between university and industry. For example, one Alvey-sponsored project, funded by £7.5 million, involves the development of a computer workstation that will operate by recognizing spoken commands.

This is a collaboration between scientists at Plessey UK, the Husat Research Group, Imperial College and the University of Edinburgh. The basic hardware is now working and a lesson of 5,000 words is already in place.

On a smaller scale, Bristol Polytechnic is collaborating with Du Pont Connector Systems on a £170,000 project to develop an integrated system of sensors and control equipment for quality checks on the company's production lines.

In some cases the co-operation can become close. Cadbury Schweppes and Tate & Lyle are two major companies that have their own research and development laboratories at Reading University - a trend that is likely to spread.

More and more companies are making use of universities to solve their production problems. Collaboration between the Department of Production Engineering at Nottingham University, Stevens and Williams (the manufacturers of Royal Brierley crystal) and Glassworks Equipment has produced a robot that can cut fine patterns into glassware.

Lancashire Polytechnic has been working with British Aerospace on the testing of bonds between pieces of carbon fibre composite material. The new equipment shows the result instantly on a monitor and is faster and cheaper than conventional testing. The idea should find a ready market in the car and aircraft industries.

As visitors to Technart will see, collaboration has at last taken off in Britain and companies can now face the prospects of world markets with renewed confidence.

Keith Hindley



## Millions ready for new ideas

The acquisition and transfer of innovation within British industry is being promoted by a number of official organizations.

This year the Department of Trade and Industry will spend about £440 million on a number of schemes from major national programmes, such as "Alvey" or "Support for Innovation", to dozens of projects intended to raise awareness within industry of the commercial value of new developments.

In 1982, a committee chaired by John Alvey recommended a major British initiative in information technology (IT) in the face of research programmes planned in Europe, America and Japan. The Government quickly accepted that the benefits of IT can be applied throughout business and will be central to Britain's ability to maintain a sound industrial base.

The result is the Alvey programme, funded with £150 million from industry and £200 million in public funds. After three years, practically all the cash has been committed to 187 full industrial

projects and 116 smaller university studies overseen by an industrial "watchdog".

In all cases the hallmark has been collaboration between cap and gown. Despite doubts voiced at the outset that industry and universities would not work well together, a recent survey found co-operation good or excellent in 71 per cent of the projects.

The average of four partners to each project are typical: two or three firms to co-operate with universities. Some 53 universities, 11 polytechnics and 10 companies are now involved.

In general, the scheme appears to be working well and exceptionally so in areas such as expert systems where only the US can match recent British research.

Alvey involves "pre-competitive" collaboration and early critics suggested this "academic" research would be hard to exploit. The firms in most groups already have detailed plans to develop the commercial potential of their work and, in a few cases, products based on early research will be marketed next year.

The scheme has led to the return of several outstanding British researchers to UK laboratories. The Department of Trade and Industry's "Support for Innovation" programme can provide up to 25 per cent cash grants for firms developing products that appear to have commercial potential. The scheme is one of the most successful launched.



£10,000 winners: Dr Yelland, centre, with his microwave engineering team, at Newport, Isle of Wight

### THE WINNER

The £10,000 first prize in this year's Barclays Technart Award has gone to Microwave Engineering Designs, a company based in the Isle of Wight that was started in 1984 by a group of engineers from Plessey Radar's solid-state transmitter group.

The company, which now employs eight people, started doing consultancy and contract design in microwave engineering. It has also been developing a microwave system for treatment of cancer.

The system will be used for a technique known as hyperthermia which involves heating the tumour within narrowly controlled limits.

The treatment will be used to complement other techniques such as radiation therapy and chemotherapy.

Other finalists, page 38

quick appreciation of commercial possibilities, no matter how bizarre the product, and a quick decision on support.

The department also finances a wide range of schemes, such as the business technical advisory services and many "awareness" projects which offer advice to firms about to try a new technology for the first time.

Such schemes are not necessarily free. Many rely on commercial fees to cover their running costs - for example, the national Software Tools

Demonstration Centre in Manchester, which can help companies plan the start-up or development of their computer facilities.

But the picture is not all rosy and the Department of Trade and Industry's support in a new area is temporary and only lasts until industry fully recognizes the commercial potential. Britain has always lagged behind in automation and in recent years the department provided up to one third of the cost of feasibility studies, robots and development costs.

When robot sales picked up, the grants were cut to 20 per cent and then abolished altogether last June.

Geoffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, has warned that programmes like Alvey could soon have fulfilled their pump-priming task and collaborative projects could then continue without further help.

Getting the new policies right will be central to maintaining Britain's position as a major industrial nation.

KH

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# Star Wars spin-offs: can Europe spend enough?

Aerospace projects such as the Tornado and Jaguar fighters, the Ariane space launcher and the Airbus airliners provide striking examples of European collaboration between companies from several countries jointly backed by their respective governments.

The cost of such major research and development projects is now so high that few European manufacturers and even fewer treasuries could foot the bill alone.

Collaboration now provides the only way for European aerospace companies to compete successfully in prime international markets clinched with the US aerospace giants.

Is it possible for similar success on a more modest scale to follow from co-operation between smaller companies? "Yes," say many European politicians and business executives who have seized on collaboration at all levels as the way to reverse what they see as the recent decline in European technology.

The EEC has sponsored a whole range of industrial support schemes, such as Esprit,

Race, Sprint, Brite and Eureka, which are intended to foster collaboration and instil a greater awareness of wider European and world markets. Esprit was launched in 1983 to encourage European universities, companies and research institutes to work together developing Europe's base in information technology.

It was not intended to produce marketable products but to fund "pre-competitive research", essentially basic development, providing about half the cost of each idea.

More than 200 EEC projects involving around 2,000 people have been supported from the £300 million in the kitty, but many small companies found Esprit a disappointment. The cash went mainly to Europe's 15 leading electronics companies which mopped up 80 per cent of the fund.

Even recipients have found that working with foreign partners is not easy. It requires management skills that few European firms yet possess and some have seen up to 20 per cent of funding vanishing on solving problems and

acquiring experience.

Eureka was launched last year, inspired by a French determination that the domestic spin-offs from US Star Wars research should be matched by support for European high-tech developments. In reality, any military emphasis quickly evaporated and the scheme instead provides support for collaborative research on commercial products with clear market potential, especially markets outside Europe.

The project was deliberately planned with no central funds to prevent bureaucratic blockages within the European Commission. So far about £1 billion has been promised by individual governments supporting 75 projects, and another 50 applications are being considered.

The initial enthusiasm for Eureka has faded. The plan will never match the £20 billion planned for Star Wars research. Input from each government will be modest and most will take it from already budgeted national research funds.

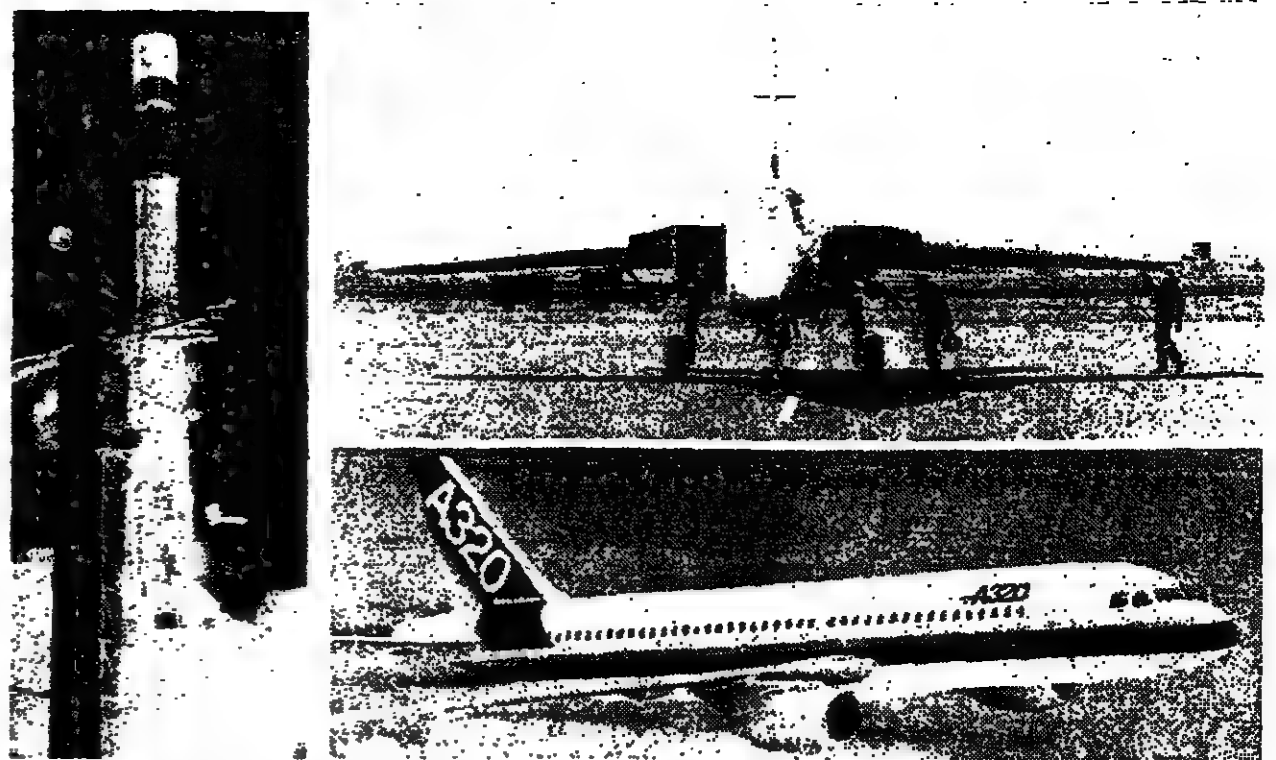
In Britain there will be no "new" money for the pro-

gramme and many big companies are sceptical about the long-term value of Eureka compared with Esprit. Small firms, in contrast, are enthusiastic as the more loosely defined research goals involved give them a much better chance of being funded.

Overall, though, the impact Eureka will have comes down to funding and that, at the moment, is modest. The Race project launched in January this year is intended to provide Europe with a sound base in optical-fibre research, which is central to many Star Wars projects. An initial one-year phase has involved £33 million spent mainly to define better the areas requiring hefty support if Europe is to stay competitive.

The Brite project, founded in 1985, is intended to foster the introduction of advanced technologies to the more traditional industries by educating management.

The effort is limited, however, and places at seminars and conferences always in short supply. But managers attending have found the meetings invaluable for mak-



European collaboration in the air: Ariane space launcher, the Tornado fighter and the Airbus

ing first contacts with their opposite numbers in potential collaborators abroad.

The future of these and other schemes will depend on continued funding. European research ministers met at the end of October to settle the European Commission's research budget for 1987-91 but no agreement was reached.

The commission itself and

most of the smaller countries wanted to approve £6,200 million, whereas Britain, France and West Germany proposed only £2,500 million — almost entirely for nationalistic reasons.

West Germany, for example, is particularly opposed to the Race project, jealous of sharing the lead that the Siemens Corporation is

thought to have in fibre optics. Geoffrey Pattie, Britain's Minister for Information Technology, faces a mammoth task as president of the Council. The overall package must be approved unanimously before detail can be discussed and agreement must be reached by December 9 when funding for many projects runs out. We have

another EEC cliffhanger.

Whatever level of funding is finally settled, everyone seems agreed that recent EEC initiatives have at last persuaded companies to seek European partners and look more aggressively as Europeans at world markets.

Keith Hindley

## Achilles Club on the attack

The Government is giving more emphasis to research into programmes that have a spin-off in commercial innovation.

Governments need to support research and development for several reasons. New knowledge and new technology are needed in obvious areas such as defence, health, safety and environmental protection.

Another category is for basic research in applied science and engineering and only the Government has the incentive or the ability to make the investment.

The work may be done in government establishments or by commercial contract. The Department of Trade and Industry has four industrial research establishments:

One of the great services these centres offer to medium to small firms is that they have large test machines and experiment rigs that are too expensive for the average company to contemplate.

The one that is perhaps best equipped and most clearly directed toward industry is the National Engineering Laboratory. With the excitement over the expansion of the service sectors of commerce, Donald Bell, the laboratory's director, believes it is sometimes forgotten that engineering is still the major wealth creation industry in Britain.

His team is involved in contract research and design.

### The cost of corrosion

If the exclusiveness of a club is reflected in its annual subscription, then the new Achilles Club would appear to be an elite institution. The subscription is £5,000 a year.

In practice, the organization is original for rather different reasons. Its members are industrialists, manufacturers, engineers and designers whose job it is to combat corrosion.

The cost of government, local authorities, industry and consumers is incalculable. So one of the Department of Trade and Industry's research centres, the National Corrosion Service of the Government's National Physical Laboratory, formed a scheme to allow the knowledge gained in solving problems of corrosion in one branch of government or industry to be available to the other.

It is a joint project with the Metals Technology Centre of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, which gave birth to the Achilles Club.

The venture is based on the fact that the prediction of how corrosion characteristics determine the life of an object

and the pattern of maintenance of machinery — and the choice of specific materials — are tasks that need expert knowledge and judgment.

While corrosion is a wide field, the number of experts are few.

Against that background, the club was formed to combine the latest developments in information technology, data base management and "knowledge-based" engineering, with corrosion expertise and expertise from many sources into "expert systems" to give advice and consultancy.

The object is to create a computer system that can be interrogated from any part of the world. The sort of questions it answers are: What should any given component be made from? How can it be protected? How will it affect the rest of the structure? Will it last for the design life?

### Keeping an eye on safety

The Laboratory of the Government Chemist may conjure up in some people's minds the picture of a national pharmacy. A more familiar memory may be associated with the identification of possible drugs seized by Customs and Excise. Its analysts handled 17 tonnes of cannabis and 300 kg of heroin, representing more than 2,000 seizures.

Others may recollect that the tables of rankings for the tar and nicotine yields of brands of cigarettes are based on surveys carried out every six months by this laboratory. Another LGC group gives advice on the safety of toys.

A similar case involved the banning of toys which had the appearance of sweets and could be swallowed by mistake. In the course of the work a technique was developed to identify odours in these products and the same method has been used to identify volatile compounds emitted from bath foams, scented dolls, polystyrene granules for bean bags and lacquered light bulbs.

But the LGC can keep up with the hundreds of new substances and foodstuffs brought in each year for analysis only by developing new chemical sensors and instruments for detecting small traces of novel compounds.

Those same methods, which were developed by the LGC to protect £12,000 million in government revenue collected in excise duty and other tariffs, are available for "trouble-shooting" for industry, product development or determining the quality of a substance.

### Protecting the environment

The first edition of an occasional publication called Acid Rain Newsletter was issued recently, showing the pattern of acid rain in the UK obtained from a national network of collectors. The surprising thing is that the periodical comes from the Warren Spring Laboratory, one of the Department of Trade and Industry's research establishments.

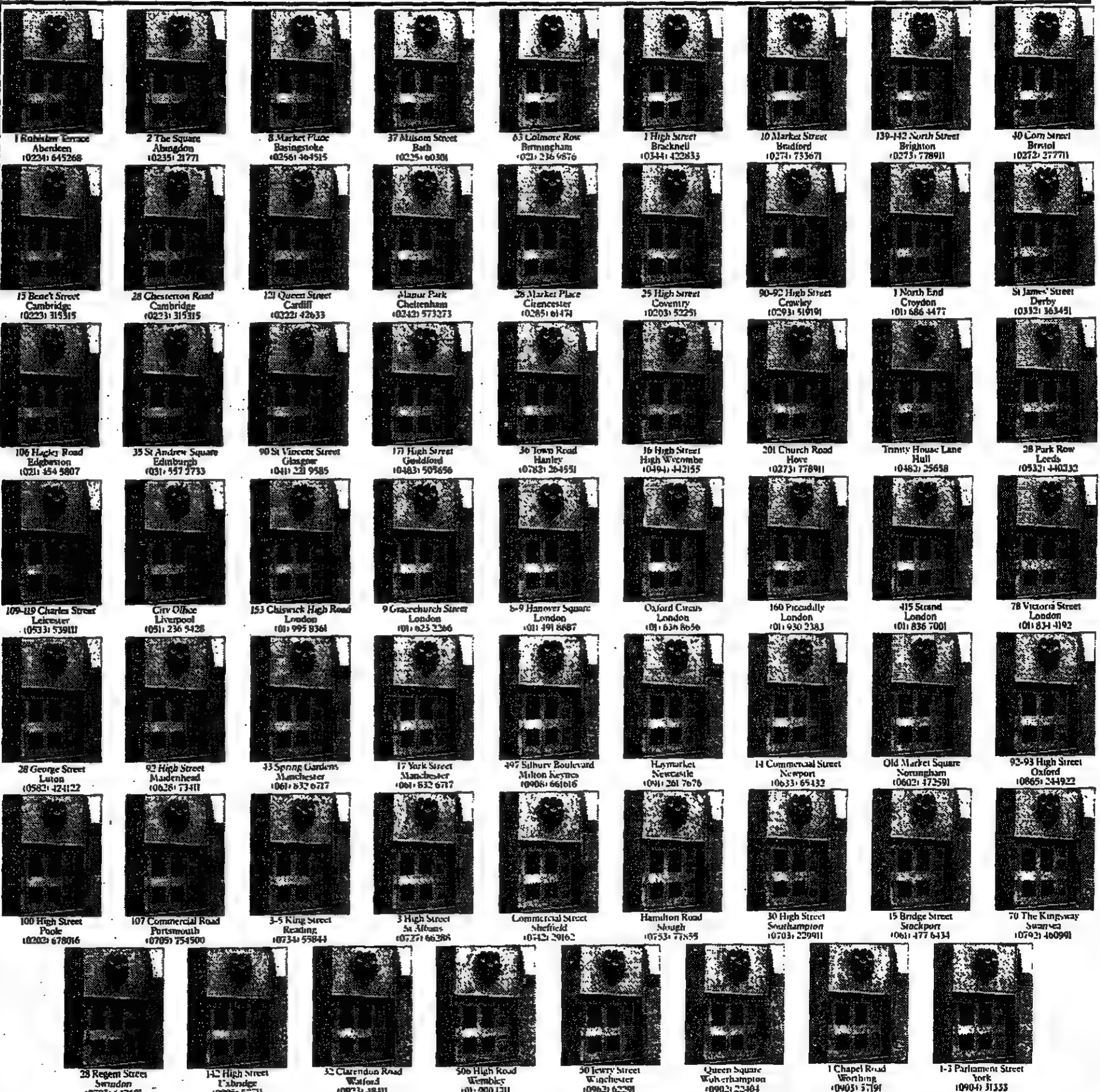
While the laboratory's work in a whole range of air pollution problems was for government departments, WSL is a centre of growing consultancy and research for industry on atmospheric pollution problems. One of the commercial needs is to measure emissions from chimneys and vehicle exhausts to comply with the many new laws being introduced for protection

of the environment.

In a different aspect of environmental protection, scientists at Warren Spring devised methods of metal extraction that could retrieve valuable minerals from ores that were thought too poor or difficult to exploit. The same processes can be used to recover metals from waste materials, or from effluents that could otherwise disperse toxic metals into the environment.

The laboratory also pioneered work on reclaiming materials and making secondary fuels from municipal wastes, and on recovering fuel from scrap tyres by pyrolysis.

Pearce Wright  
Science Editor



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## TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER/3

**FOCUS**

# The team that takes care of the risks



Matthew Bullock (centre) surrounded by his Barclays hi-tech group: from left, back row, Brian Willatts, David Killick, Phil Traynor, Simon Summers, John Charlton, Martin Akers, Bill Lacey, Tim Streetfield-Jones and John Church; centre left, Bob Byrne and Arthur James

Matthew Bullock of Barclays believes in the "bootstrapping" approach to start-ups. He talked to MALCOLM BROWN

The British and the Americans have quite distinct approaches to starting up high-tech businesses, says Matthew Bullock, a corporate finance director of Barclays Bank.

"In Britain people say: 'Go get yourself some money, then get yourself into business.' In America they say: 'Go get yourself a contract and you're in business.'"

Mr Bullock, who is in charge of Barclays' high technology team, thinks we should be adopting the American way. The traditional British technique, which Mr Bullock calls the "crock of gold" approach, involves finding yourself a banker or a venture capitalist who will put a lot of cash up front for development work, production and marketing.

He does so in the hope that the product will be so wonderful that the world will beat a path to your door.

The trouble is that high-tech is a capital hungry business — Mr Bullock estimates that even a relatively low cost business, such as electronics, can cost between £300,000 and £750,000 to start up — and there are few money men around with the kind of risk capital necessary.

There are even fewer scientists and technologists who really understand the financial mechanics of a start-up.

"We find that people con-

centrate very much on the development expenditure and possibly the production expenditure and quite underestimate marketing," says Mr Bullock.

He recalls the old IBM rule of thumb which says that, in proportional terms, it costs "one" to develop the product, "three" to bring it to production and "nine" to market it. "We would certainly endorse that."

Barclays' own high-tech team — 150 managers spread through more than 60 branches near the main research centres — have drawn a lot of their experience from America, he says.

He describes the basic technique Barclays likes clients to adopt as "bootstrapping".

The scientist or inventor should first get a sale, then go to his bank and ask it to help him to finance the sale. That kind of approach makes the figures in the IBM rule much more palatable.

"You've defined the market so you've taken nine out of your equation and, because the 'XYZ' corporation is technically sophisticated you've certainly reduced the performance risk. So you can start to diminish the risk on both sides of the equation."

Mr Bullock and his team think the bigger British companies and Whitehall, particularly the Ministry of Defence, are slowly beginning to understand the role they can play in providing the initial contracts which make the start-up companies "bankable".

Barclays is also trying to encourage what it calls

"incubators." Because the transition from full-time employment to running your own business is daunting, the more gradual it can be made the easier and less risky it will be.

Organizations such as universities or government research laboratories can give people who want to start on their own both time and the use of equipment — so they are sheltered from development costs up to the point at which they can obtain finance.

Cambridge University, with which Mr Bullock was deeply involved, has a benign attitude towards staff who want to set up their own companies. Others are now following its lead.

"We're seeing many more universities such as Oxford, Southampton, Warwick, where the university is taking a much more relaxed view of the academic starting up his own business."

He believes Barclays is the only bank in Europe taking this targeted approach to start-ups. "We've spent a lot of time studying our experience, focussing it in these branches," he says.

"Some of the more experienced branches are handling 40 to 50 hi-tech accounts in a branch, so the manager really does know what he's talking about."

The bank is not simply guiding people to sources of finance or lending on its own account, but also helping them with things like the preparation of business plans.

## From seawater to a rolling road

### THE FINALISTS

The finalists in this year's Barclays Award were:

• **Biflowing and Corrosion Control Ltd.** A company spun out this year from two Sheffield University departments (Zoology and Electronic and Electrical Engineering) where researchers were investigating how organisms in sea water react to pollution.

They have devised a means of using electrolysis to produce a mixture of copper and chlorine that is disliked by the micro-organisms which foul the seawater carrying pipes. Instead of settling on the by now unclogging pipe walls, the micro-organisms are simply swept through the pipes with the water.

The company claims that the dosages needed to put the micro-organisms off settling are small enough not to be an

environmental hazard. Could be used in cooling systems for ships or power stations.

### Energy checks

• **Instech.** Based at Netley Abbey, Hampshire. The company, set up in 1984, makes specialist instrumentation for the gas and petrochemical industry to monitor such things as the flow of gas and oil and the pressures involved. It is considered a business that is particularly strong in marketing and product development.

• **Keymat Technology.** London-based. The company was set up this year as an offshoot of a West London design consultancy, Fankhurst Design and Development.

It has developed a range of sealed keyboards for use in hostile environments. The company wanted something which had many of the advantages of membrane keyboards, the type often found on microwave oven control panels, but not the disadvantages. Membrane keyboards can be made in many shapes or colours, which is a big plus, but they do not respond in any pronounced physical way to touch.

Keymat has developed a one-piece, rubber-mat keyboard with much better feedback. A thin wall section around the perimeter of each key (the keys are raised above the general level of the mat so it looks like a normal "qwerty" keyboard) buckles with a snap action when a certain finger pressure is applied.

In the depressed position the carbon-loaded, under-surface completes an electronic circuit and the corresponding letter is printed.

### Computer speed

• **Metaforth Computer Systems.** Founded in September 1984 by two Hull University academics. It has developed a novel form of computer architecture which will make it possible to build computers that are four or five times faster than those conventionally used in applications such as process control.

### Good vibrations

• **Technoform Seals.** Based at Brierley Hill, West Mid-

lands. A company spun out from the University of Aston two years ago. University researchers developed a means of using ultrasonics to vibrate pipes which they wanted to bend or draw.

The reason? When ultrasonically vibrated it takes less energy to bend the pipe. The company is designing and making tube-drawing and tube-bending units which take advantage of this.

### Wrapping it up

• **Unit Load Technology.** A small company set up in Manchester earlier this year which combines the fork-lift truck and a "rolling road" to wrap loads.

The fork-lift truck deposits its load on a turntable. The truck's wheels drive the rolling road and the rolling road's rollers, coupled to the turntable, drive it round. The result is that the polythene or other wrapping material is pulled around the load on the turntable.

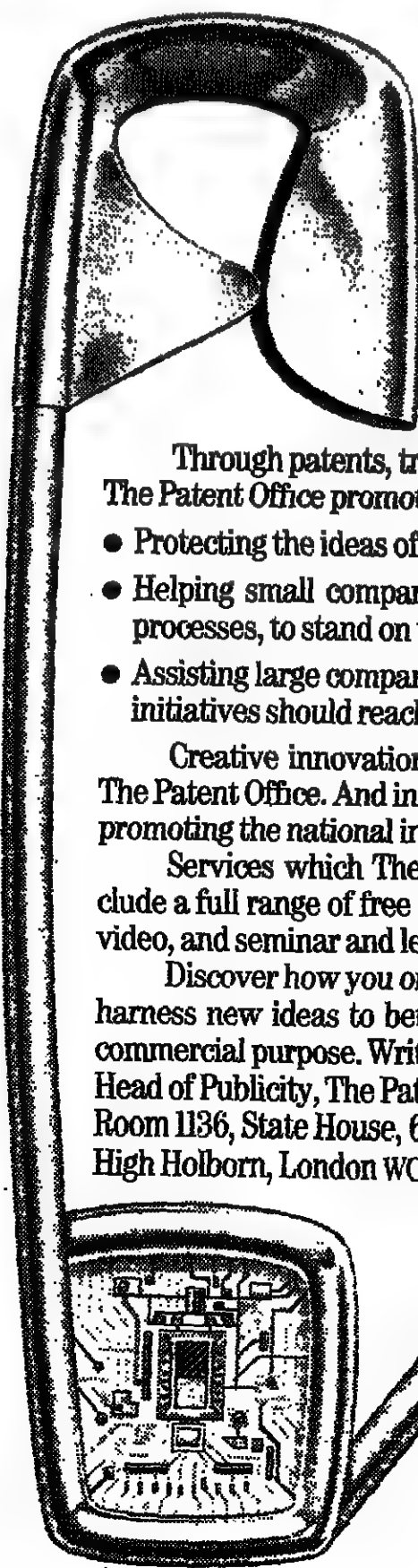
The other big prize at the exhibition, sponsored by the Milton Keynes-based technology management company Base International, is being judged today at the Exhibition Centre. It is for the best presented exhibit. The winner will get a trophy and £1,000 worth of exhibition space at next year's Techmart.

MB

The winner, page 36

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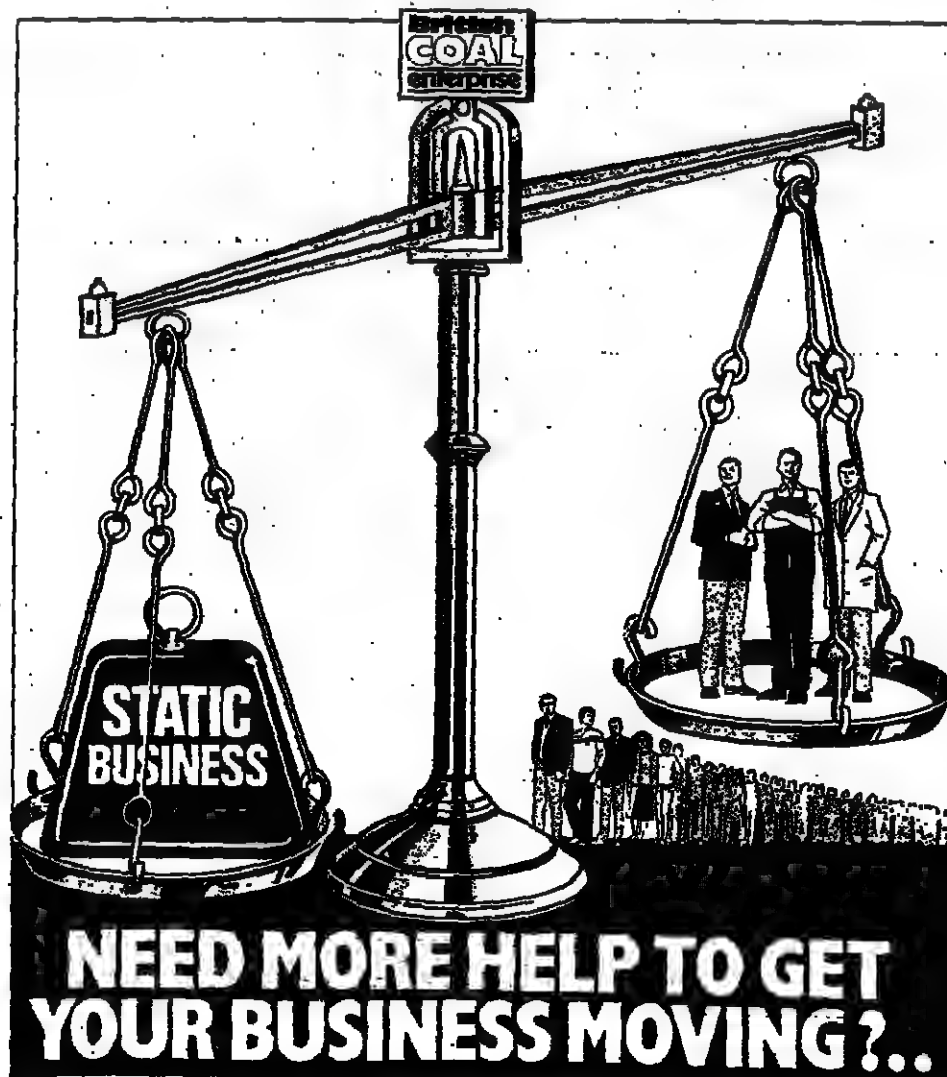
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The Polytechnic of Central London

**Closing date for applications: 1st December**

Dyes include the analysis, design and development of administrative applications in the Education Department, ensuring that administrative applications in the Education Department are compatible with administrative applications in educational institutions and the County Treasurer's Department.

Further details and application form on receipt of an SAE returnable November 1986 from:

**Computer**



# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## FINANCE & BANKING LAWYERS

Are you locked into bond issues or bored with doing too much of the same thing? If so, and you look for a more varied life, we can offer a mixture of banking and corporate work, with some international capital markets involvement, enough to make life more than interesting.

In particular we should like to hear from

### Shipping Finance Lawyers

who, whilst pursuing this kind of work, wish to broaden their horizons in terms of general banking and finance.

We offer the benefits and back-up associated with an international City practice.

Age is not the over-riding factor, but experience is.

If you have the attributes of a City Finance Lawyer, and would like to see and hear, more please write in confidence (with a CV) to Michael Charteris-Black, 14 Dominion Street, London EC2M 2RJ.

## SIMMONS & SIMMONS

### THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES IN LUXEMBOURG

#### lawyer - linguists

The Court of Justice of the European Communities is holding an open competition to recruit lawyer-linguists who are responsible for preparing all English translations for publication in the European Court Reports and for internal use.

Very attractive salary and associated benefits on a par with those of other international organizations.

Candidates must:

- ☐ be a national of one of the Member States of the European Communities;
- ☐ be less than 38 years of age on 5 December 1986;
- ☐ have a perfect command of English, thorough knowledge of French and good knowledge of at least one other official language of the European Communities;
- ☐ hold an honours degree in law or be an Advocate, Barrister or Solicitor.

For further information and the compulsory application form, write, referring to Official Journal of the E.C. n° C 273 of 29.10.1986 (open competition n° CJ 32/84) to: Information Office of the Commission of the E.C., 7 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH.

The closing date for applications is 5.12.1986.

## Are you an authority on Unit Trusts? Could you guide us through the legal maze?

The Prudential is now established as a major force in Unit Trust Management and after only 18 months we manage eleven leading trusts.

Our growing operation, based in Ilford, is split into four key areas: Accounts, Sales & Marketing, Data Processing and Administration. Reporting directly to the Managing Director, this new legal adviser will provide advice on all legislation, ensure that new laws are properly implemented and, when called upon, respond to enquiries from regulatory bodies.

This central role should appeal to a mature professional who, although not a qualified legal expert, is steeped in Unit Trust and investment experience. Someone who has devoted at least

10 years to this field and has developed a practical knowledge of investment law. A man or woman - probably over 40 - who can confidently communicate this expertise to others, earn respect at all levels, take the lead in negotiations and check everything with a meticulous eye for detail.

The starting salary is attractive and additional benefits include a non-contributory pension and assisted house purchase. If you would like to become part of our growing success, please write, enclosing a c.v. and details of current salary package to:- Rosanne Cole, Personnel Officer, Prudential Unit Trust Managers, Valentines House, 51-69 Ilford Hill, Ilford, Essex IG1 2DL.

**PRUDENTIAL**  
Unit Trust Managers

## TOWNSENDS SWINDON

We are a large firm in the M4 corridor. Our practice is showing significant growth in the Commercial and Agricultural Departments and to cope with this efficiently we urgently require help in the following fields:-

**Commercial and/or Agricultural Conveyancing.**

These vacancies provide opportunities to pursue careers in one of Europe's fastest growing towns.

Applicants should apply in writing with a C.V. to Julian George, Townsends, 42 Cricklade Street, Swindon, Wilts. SN1 3FD.

## YOUNG SOLICITORS (POTENTIAL PARTNERS) AND LEGAL EXECUTIVE

Fast expanding two partner firm requires:

1. Young solicitor to assist senior partner at Shenfield Essex - with wide variety of contentious and non-contentious work. Newly admitted gladly considered.
2. Young solicitor to assist at Chelmsford with residential and commercial conveyancing. Some contentious work is desired. Newly admitted gladly considered.
3. At Colchester, solicitor with at least two years experience since admission for volume private residential conveyancing. An experienced legal executive gladly considered.

We are offering competitive salaries and definite partnership prospects to the right persons. Send full CV to Oliver, Dimmore (Ref KD) 182 Hutton Road, Shenfield Essex CM15 8NS

## Administrative and Legal Services SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR (DEVELOPMENT)

(Up to £18,000 p.a.)

Outstanding career opportunity in Local Government.

Having - large and active Borough - seeks an enthusiastic and capable Lawyer to join a highly professional team.

This post offers an excellent opportunity for an experienced Solicitor who is keen to develop a career in Local Government law and administration and to become involved in a wide variety of Town Planning matters. Experience in Local Government would be an advantage.

Presently the Council is involved in a number of developments and, therefore the post offers a considerable variety of work content.

The Council undertakes all the functions associated with an Outer London Borough, providing services for a population of some 240,000. The Borough enjoys a high level of successful development; it is thriving, busy centre for industry, business and employment yet remains an attractive area in which to live and work.

The posts are based in Romford which is situated on the border of London and Essex with excellent road and rail connections to London and the East and South Coasts.

Having provided: 75% towards the cost of removal expenses; assistance with the cost of relocation expenses in certain cases; temporary housing in appropriate cases; a 36 hour week with flexible working hours; 28 days annual leave plus Bank Holidays; and an attractive range of nationally and locally negotiated conditions of service.

Interested? Why not ask for an application form and job description or telephone Felix Bourne, Principal Assistant Solicitor, on Romford 46040, ext. 3031 for an informal discussion.

For an application form and job description telephone Romford 46040, ext. 3012/3019. Closing date for applications: 28th November 1986.

## Gabriel Duffy Consultancy

**COMPANY/COMMERCIAL**  
£14,000-£25,000

On behalf of our clients we are currently recruiting Assistants for their Company/Commercial departments. Ideally, candidates will be 1-3 years qualified with a reputable City/Provincial firm, and will have gained a good university degree. Sound commercial knowledge plus the ambition to succeed in this highly competitive field essential.

**TRUST & PROBATE**  
£14,000

Our Clients are looking for an assistant to handle all matters relating to trust and estate administration, including taxation aspects of same. Legal Executives or trust accountants considered.

For further details on these and other vacancies in London and the provinces please contact:

Clair Wiseman  
Gabriel Duffy Consultancy  
31 Southampton Row,  
London WC1B 5BJ

Daytime Tel No: (01) 831 2288  
Eves & Weekends (01) 740 0289

## WIGAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE LEIGH, MAKERFIELD AND WIGAN PETER SESSIONAL DIVISIONS

Court Clerk/Senior Court Clerk (4 posts)

Salary £2,664 - £12,039

The above four vacancies arise within the Wigan Magistrates' Courts Committee area. One post is based at Leigh and the three remaining posts in the town of Wigan. The Wigan Metropolitan District is within easy reach of the Lake District, Mersey Valley and other attractive rural areas. It is well served by the national railway system giving easy access to the many facilities provided in the large cities of Manchester and Liverpool. House prices in the area are well below the national average. The Committee wishes to attract newly qualified Barristers and Solicitors who are interested in pursuing a career in the Magistrates' Courts Service. Existing court clerks and trainee court clerks, whether professionally qualified or otherwise, who are seeking to broaden their experience are also encouraged to apply.

The starting salary will be discussed at interview. A contribution towards removal and other related expenses may be considered in appropriate cases. Further details may be obtained by contacting the Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts (Tel: 0924 672250) or the Clerk to the Wigan Magistrates' Courts (Tel: 0924 66226 or 43700).

Applications (marked "Confidential") giving full details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names of two referees, should reach me no later than 21st November 1986.

D.M. SPEED (BA, Oxon),  
Clerk to the Wigan Magistrates' Courts Committee,  
35 Millgate,  
WIGAN,  
WN1 1YH.

## ALLEN & OVERY INFORMATION OFFICER

We wish to engage and develop an ambitious legal information system. This is an exciting opportunity for an enthusiastic applicant with a background in law. Additional useful skills would be a knowledge of computer techniques in information storage and retrieval, and experience or knowledge of library management. However, it is an organizational ability, self-motivation and a ability to communicate effectively at all levels.

The job will carry a suitable starting salary for a senior position, and the usual fringe benefits expected when working in a large City company. Please send a curriculum vitae together with a letter in support of your application to:

Janet Day,  
Allen & Overy,  
9 Cheapside,  
London, EC2V 6AD.

## Company & Litigation Lawyers

### BERMUDA

Tax-free salaries + benefits

Conyers Dill & Porter is a leading partnership in Bermuda. With 140 staff and offices in Hong Kong and Guernsey, it undertakes wide-ranging commercial work for local and international clients, including many major corporations. It is now seeking to make two appointments to its professional team.

Company Lawyer whose prime tasks will be to advise on the incorporation of companies, partnerships and mutual funds; and to undertake the full range of corporate and commercial work arising from their ongoing operations. Candidates should have at least five years' experience in commercial practice. Ref: 51/1121/L.

Litigation Lawyer to join the department engaged in a large number and wide variety of commercial matters for local and international clients. Candidates should be Solicitors and have at least ten years' experience in general commercial litigation. Experience and an interest in advocacy will be a distinct advantage. Ref: 51/1122/L.

The very attractive tax-free salaries will be complemented by a range of benefits including health and other insurances.

**PA**

Please write with cv to Peter Greenway, quoting the appropriate reference.

**PA Personnel Services**

Executive Search-Solution-Psychometrics-Recruitment & Personnel Consultancy

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.  
Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874

## DAVIES ARNOLD & COOPER REQUIRE

### CONVEYANCING SOLICITORS

Due to the continued expansion of this Department there are the following Vacancies:

- 1) A Solicitor/Legal Executive for residential conveyancing on behalf of private and corporate clients. Ideally, the candidate will have had 1 to 3 years experience and will be able to work unsupervised. There are opportunities for the successful applicant to expand and develop this section of the conveyancing department with the appropriate rewards.
- 2) We require the services of a solicitor with 3 to 4 years experience who can assist a number of major property companies in connection with large scale developments. The successful applicant will be able to maintain and extend the client contacts. The prospects together with the remuneration package are exceptional and well above average.
- 3) Commercial Conveyancing Solicitor to provide specialist planning services to our major developer clients. This position offers the applicant an opportunity to establish and develop a division within the commercial conveyancing section of the firm. The salary level for the successful applicant is in keeping with the importance that we attach to this position and the opportunities for advancement within the practice are exceptional.

If you are interested in any of the above mentioned positions, please write with your C.V. to:

D.J. Rogers,  
Recruitment Partner,  
Davies Arnold & Cooper,  
12 Bridewell Place,  
London EC4V 6AD

## COMMERCIAL LAWYER

Thomson Snell & Passmore, one of the largest provincial firms in the country and with a commitment to excellence, are now opening an office in Central London.

We are looking for an outstanding general commercial solicitor who will help to develop the practice. The successful applicant will have at least four years experience, post-admission, in London and possess administrative and business skills.

We regard this as a very important appointment, and the salary and other benefits will reflect that.

Write, with full cv, to Charles Hooper, Firm's Administrator.



**Thomson Snell & Passmore**  
Solicitors

3 Lonsdale Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 1NX

## A CAREER OPPORTUNITY NORFOLK MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE KINGS LYNN GROUP OF DIVISIONS TRAINEE COURT CLERK

Applications are invited from Solicitors, Barristers or Law Graduates who are interested in securing a legal career in the Magistrates' Service. The successful candidate will be given a thorough training in all aspects of the work of a busy Magistrates' Court with particular emphasis on the areas of work which will best equip the individual for promotion within the service. The salary range for a Trainee Court Clerk would be £2,664 to £10,167, and for a Law Graduate this would be £2,734 to £7,500.

Applications, giving full personal particulars, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, must reach me no later than 26th November 1986 in an envelope marked "Confidential". Appointment of Trainee Court Clerk.

Marion Smith  
Clerk to the Justices  
The Court House  
College Lane  
Kings Lynn PE30 1PQ

## REPORTER SIMON'S TAX CASES

Butterworths, the leading UK Law Publisher, is looking for a Reporter for Simon's Tax Cases. The job involves covering all the tax cases heard in the High Court and the Court of Appeal for Simon's Tax Cases and preparing digests of the cases for Simon's Tax Intelligence. The Digest should be prepared within a day from the date of the judgement; speed and accuracy are of the essence. The applicant must be a Barrister at Law.

Salary £12,285 + Reading Allowance and LV's, Subsidised BUPA and 5 Weeks Holiday. Terms and conditions in accordance with NUJ Agreement.

Please reply with full CV to: Rosalind Miller, Personnel Officer, Butterworth & Co (Publishers) Ltd, 88 Kingsway, London WC2B 6AB.



# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Opportunity for graduate with 2 years experience in a legal environment

## LEGAL AND REGULATORY ANALYST

£15,000

The Stock Exchange is fast developing new services and products which will have considerable impact on the securities markets. Development of new settlement services carries implications for the rules and regulations of The Stock Exchange and the legal agreements it has with its users.

You will be a member of a small team analysing the impact of the new services and developing the legal and regulatory framework. In order to do this you will be working in close liaison with experts from other areas such as systems analysis, computing etc.

You will probably be in the age range 25-35 and have a positive attitude with high motivation and good communication skills.

The starting salary will be in the region of £13,000-£15,000 depending upon experience, and the benefits package includes free travel, BUPA, non contributory pension scheme, subsidised meals and 21 days holiday. Please write with a full curriculum vitae to:

Alison King, Personnel Officer,  
The Stock Exchange, Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1HP.  
Tel: 01-588 2355.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

### ASA LAW LOCUMS

Urgently  
Required in  
all areas  
01-248 1139

de BERSTAIN HUMPHREY  
Recent 2 Solicitors with litigation and commercial experience for range of commercial work with South Eastern clients. Please send C.V. to de BERSTAIN HUMPHREY, 52 Leeson Road, Dublin 1, Ireland.

Articled Clerk, immediate vacancy in Court. General clerical duties, including preparation of writs, orders, etc. and appearance. 01-588 4071.

LYSTON, NEW FOREST, Hampshire. Experienced solicitor with 10 years' general legal qualification and extensive litigation and conveyancing experience. Excellent salary and prospects for suitable applicant. C.V. please to: Mr. J. Lyston, 10, High Street, Lymington, Hampshire. Tel: 01534 811111.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL SOL., at least five years' experience in the above areas. Practice to 250,000 plus turnover. Please send C.V. to: Mr. J. Lyston, 10, High Street, Lymington, Hampshire. Tel: 01534 811111.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR for Civil Litigation, Commercial, Agricultural Conveyancing. Devoted to the above areas. Please send C.V. to: Mr. J. Lyston, 10, High Street, Lymington, Hampshire. Tel: 01534 811111.

## CJA

### RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH

Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576

Telex No. 887374 Fax No. 01-638 9216

New opportunity as Head of Legal Services for well established and rapidly growing division

CJRA  
LONDON

### SOLICITOR - FINANCIAL SECTOR

£25,000 + CAR + MORTGAGE SUBSIDY

#### KEY DIVISION OF FAST EXPANDING MAJOR FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP

We invite applications from Solicitors, aged 25-35, with at least 2 years' post-admission experience which is most likely to have been gained within the financial services sector. The selected candidate, who as Head of Legal Services for this division, will manage the legal function with a widely drawn brief including providing a comprehensive and cost-effective service in conveying and advising on legislation in consumer credit. Close liaison with the Group's legal department and outside professional advisers will be necessary in addition to planning, developing and administering appropriate internal systems. A creative decision-maker with sound commercial judgement and management skills will be best suited to this progressive, fast-moving environment. Initial salary negotiable £25,000 + profit share + car + mortgage subsidy, non-contributory pension, free life assurance and free BUPA. Applications in strict confidence, under reference SFS/18440/TT, will be forwarded unopened to our client unless you list companies to which they should not be sent in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager: CJRA.

LONDON SUBSIDIARY OF A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES HOUSE

CJRA  
CITY

### COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Chartered Accountant or Lawyer

EARNINGS £25,000 + BANKING BENEFITS

Our client, The Nikko Securities Co (Europe) Ltd, one of the world's leading securities and investment banking houses, is seeking to appoint either a chartered accountant or a lawyer to be responsible for ensuring that they conduct their business within the present and proposed regulatory framework of the Securities Industry and meet the requirements of investor protection legislation. The position will involve monitoring the conduct of business and may suit a chartered accountant who has conducted audits in the securities and investment banking field. Alternatively the position may be of interest to a lawyer who would, in addition to compliance work, also act as the Company's in-house legal adviser. Ideally candidates will combine both an accountancy and legal background. Written applications to Martin Kelly, Personnel Manager, The Nikko Securities Co (Europe) Ltd, 17 Godman Street, London EC4V 5BD or phone him on 01-248 9811 for a preliminary discussion.

CAMMELL-JOHNSTON RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH.

## BUILDING EMPLOYERS CONFEDERATION

The Building Employers Confederation is the largest and most influential trade organisation representing building employers in Great Britain.

The BEC has been working in the interests of building employers for over 100 years. Its membership of over 9,000 firms ranges from the smallest local builder through specialist contractors, housebuilders and woodworking manufacturers to the largest international contractors.

BEC members account for over two-thirds of total building industry output and the building sector accounts for some 85 per cent of total construction industry output.

### LEGAL ADVISER

Applications are invited from solicitors and barristers who are recently qualified or have 2/3 years post qualification experience for this post in the Legal Services Directorate of the BEC.

The position involves many aspects of the Confederation's work with a particular emphasis upon the provision of advice and information to its membership and the development of new contractual systems for use in the building industry. The successful applicant, who must have initiative and be able to deal with representatives of the industry and central government at the highest level, should be willing to specialise in building contract law and any post qualification experience in this field would be helpful. Other duties would include assisting with the preparation of papers, reports, agendas and minutes for committees, together with undertaking the negotiation of contract terms.

The salary for this interesting opportunity, with prospects for career advancement will depend upon age, qualifications and experience. Other benefits would include participation in a contributory pension scheme, and private medical aid.

Written applications with a curriculum vitae should be sent, in confidence, to:

Mr. R. Wakefield,  
Director of Legal Services,  
Building Employers Confederation,  
83 New Cavendish Street,  
LONDON W1M 8AD

## BUILDING SOCIETY SOLICITOR

West Midlands: up to £18,000 + Concessionary Mortgage + Car

Birmingham Midshires, with over 400 branches and agencies and assets in excess of £17 billion, is now clearly established as one of the UK's largest and most progressive building societies.

This appointment, the first step in the Society's long-term strategy to establish a legal department, calls for a qualified solicitor with at least five years' experience who is sufficiently competent and experienced to develop a new function and ultimately play a key management role.

Initially, the proposed areas of operation will include:

- Responsibility for the legal aspects of the purchase, letting and sale of Society properties.
- Aspects of conveyancing.
- Areas and Securities departments.
- Representing the Society on defined legal matters. Evaluation of developments in law (statute and case law) which effect building society operations generally and Birmingham Midshires in particular.

The remuneration package, with a salary as indicated, includes fringe benefits of a 2 litre car, subsidised mortgage, pension and private health insurance scheme, and relocation assistance where appropriate.

Please write with full career details, including your current salary, to:

J.D. Minford,  
Assistant General Manager (Personnel and Training),  
Birmingham Midshires Building Society,  
PO Box 61, 55-59 Lichfield Street,  
Wolverhampton WV1 1EL.

**Birmingham Midshires Building Society**

### Legal Counsel - Europe

Rockwell International is a \$12 billion multi-industry company applying advanced technology to a wide range of products in its aerospace, electronics, automotive and general industries businesses. Growing European demands now necessitate the appointment of an additional Legal Counsel at our European headquarters offices based at Hounslow, to the west of London.

Reporting to the Corporation's senior Legal Counsel for Europe, we are seeking someone with:

- an excellent European legal qualification;
- a minimum of 3 years' practical experience since qualifying;
- fluency in French and English;
- above all, a business orientated and practical approach.

Salary benefits will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

If you are interested in helping a major Corporation develop internationally you should forward a detailed C.V. including contact telephone numbers, in confidence, to the Director, Human Resources-Europe, Rockwell International Limited, Central House, Lampton Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 1HA, by no later than 5th December 1986.

Rockwell International

### Meredith Scott

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY £235,000

Major EC2 practice seeks young Solicitors with at least one year's experience.

BANKING £220-30,000 plus

Larger EC2 practice seeks solicitor with experience of asset finance and corporate banking law, ideally up to five years' experience.

PENSIONS £220-30,000 plus

Lawyer, who's specialised at least two years in this field sought by leading EC2 firm.

NEWLY/RECENTLY ADM. TO £16,000

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING with medium size SW1 firm

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL: International content with six partner City practice.

TAX/TRUST with firm

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION with respected EC4 firm.

Meredith Scott Recruitment

1st Floor, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JL

01-933 0033 or 01-541 2897 (after office hours)

### HEMPSONS

Hempsons wish to recruit solicitors for their litigation department specialising in a variety of contentious work for institutional clients and their individual members including a substantial commitment in the medical and dental fields.

Applications are invited from people who have recently qualified but those with up to five years' experience since admission should not be deterred.

Previous experience in contentious business would be useful but is not essential.

Successful applicants will work closely with Partners on a wide variety of cases, and will be expected to demonstrate that they can readily command the confidence of professional men and women clients.

Competitive salaries will be offered and excellent prospects exist for those appointed to work in a very busy but good humoured atmosphere.

Applications with a full curriculum vitae should be sent to:

J.J. Taylor Esq.,  
HEMPSONS  
33 Henrietta Street  
Strand  
LONDON WC2E 8NH  
Tel: 01 836 0011

### LAW GRADUATE

Management Consultants seek law graduate, male or female, with Northern background to join an expanding team at their offices in Holborn, central London, to deal with their clients in the North of England.

BOX 531

## Solicitors for Harrow

If you're ready for a big step take it at Harrow.

Harrow is a progressive Borough and is responsible for maintaining services to over 198,000 people spread across an area of some 30 square miles. The young yet highly professional Legal Division provides a comprehensive and varied service of the highest standard. To ensure this is maintained we now require the following staff, who will be joining a team using new technology, wherever possible and committed to creating new solutions to old problems.

We need:

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR (Committee Services) £15,600 - £18,749

Do you have one or two years experience in either non contentious or contentious work and want to expand your responsibility and experience?

We are looking for an able and confident Solicitor able to deal with a wide range of legal work.

The opportunity will exist for you to further develop expertise in either contentious or non-contentious areas of work. Local Government experience will be an advantage but more importantly the successful applicant must be confident to advise and take part in the policy making process with senior management and elected Councillors.

It is a responsible position and you'll have considerable independence. You'll be dealing with a wide range of

legal matters arising from Council Committees, particularly the Education Committee.

To find out more contact John Robinson at Rogers Vignone on 01-863 5611, ext. 2284 or 2280.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR (Conveyancing) £12,690 - £15,600

This appointment calls for flair and the ability, to think analytically in handling a variety of conveyancing. Harrow is a significant landowner and has an active development role. It is a newly qualified but have had good experience during articles, this could be your opportunity to develop a positive career in land related work. It's not a job where experience would particularly like to hear from you, the starting salary will reflect your experience. To find out more contact Gerald Balaban on 01-863 5611, ext. 2280.

Both positions offer the normal benefits which include 35 hours flexible working week, subsidised dining facilities, a minimum of 23 days' leave, etc. Salaries quoted include London Weighting.

Please write for details and an application form to: Mrs E. Brown, Department of Law & Administration, Room 123, PO Box 2, Civic Centre, Station Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 2UH. Telephone: 01-863 5611, ext. 2127

**Harrow Legal**  
an equal opportunity employer

## BADENOCH & CLARK

### COMPANY COMMERCIAL

EC2

Continued expansion in the Commercial department of this large City firm has created an excellent opportunity for a young lawyer seeking to gain excellent experience in a range of commercial matters. Ideally with a financial background in Articles or post admission, applicants will be brought, ambitious and keen to take on early responsibility for quality work. Highly competitive salary.

### COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

WC2

For ambitious lawyers seeking a demanding workload and fast rate career prospects, this rapidly expanding firm offers two excellent opportunities. Newly qualified or alternatively with up to five years relevant experience, candidates can expect detailed involvement in a varied range of commercial property work, requiring a strong personality and frequent client contact.

For details of these and other positions, contact John Cullen or Judith Farrer.

Legal and Financial Recruitment Specialists  
16-18 New Bridge St, London EC4V 6AU Telephone: 01-583 0073

## LEGAL ASSISTANT

PERTH circa £16,000 PLUS BENEFITS

### THE COMPANY

Based in Perth, Scotland, General Accident is one of the major UK insurance companies, employing more than 16,000 people in 45 countries worldwide. Known as the 'Gateway to the Highlands', Perth lies within easy reach of all Scotland's major cities. The area offers excellent sporting and leisure facilities, as does the company's own modern sports complex with swimming pool and squash courts.

### THE JOB

The Corporation's Secretarial Department, which is responsible for the company's secretarial, legal, pensions and related administrative matters, is seeking a solicitor or barrister to help deal with an increasing volume and range of legal work. Reporting to the Deputy Secretary and Legal Manager, the successful candidate will have a practical and constructive approach to handling a wide range of legal problems, primarily in the area of commercial, company and insurance law. In particular, the successful candidate will be responsible for advising on the growing area of pensions legislation and therefore some experience of pensions law will be an advantage. The job offers prospects of career development beyond the post advertised.

### THE BENEFITS

The Corporation is offering a comprehensive range of staff benefits including attractive house purchase facilities, help with relocation expenses where appropriate, non-contributory pension and life assurance schemes.

Please write giving details of career and qualifications to:  
The Staff Superintendent (Head Office)  
Personnel Department  
General Accident, Pitheavlis, Perth PH2 0NH

**General Accident**

### ARTICLED CLERK

West End notarial firm seeks Articled Clerk. Law graduate with Spanish, Portuguese or Italian as main language. Five year term of articles includes period of study abroad. Conditions of service to be discussed.

Please send C.V. to BOX A53.

### AVERY, MILDEN & CO

EXPERIENCED CONVEYANCER required to cope with heavy workload of commercial and residential conveyancing. Appropriate salary offered to suitably qualified person. Please write with full CV to:

Mr M.S. Haringman,  
Avery, Milden & Co,  
277-281 Oxford Street,  
London W1R 1LD.

### LAW WITH LANGUAGES

Old established notarial partnership seeks up to 2-year qualified solicitor in their West end office. Good working knowledge of Spanish and French is required in this unusual and interesting position. Salary a.s.e.

Send C.V. to BOX A52.

### PERSONAL INJURY SPECIALIST

Required for Central London firm to handle large volume of Plaintiff Personal Injury Litigation. The right applicant will be of above average ability, capable of working under pressure and will have had several years' experience of personal injury litigation. Very attractive package. Excellent prospects.

Send full C.V. to 21 Southampton Place, London, WC1A 2BP. Reference CJB.



# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## BARTLETTS DE REYA

### Commercial Property

- 24-30 years with good general conveyancing experience
- First class salary and prospects
- Substantial client contact with responsibility for own and supervised caseload
- Our first post involves general commercial conveyancing, joint venture developments and secured lending work
- The second post involves general commercial conveyancing, building estate work, residential work

We are a progressive 20 partner firm occupying new offices in the City. The firm is substantially involved in commercial property work in addition to company and commercial, taxation and litigation work. Together with other departments, the Property Department has experienced vigorous expansion over the last two years and opportunities now exist to join our young and enthusiastic commercial property team.

For more information speak to Toby Wilkinson on 01-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE. (Ref TW226).

### REUTER SIMKIN

LONDON • LEEDS • BIRMINGHAM • WINCHESTER  
RECRUITMENT & MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

## Legal opportunities with Britain's biggest retailer

Where better to build, or enhance, a successful legal career than at Marks & Spencer? We're Britain's biggest retailer and one of the country's top ten companies with a current annual turnover of £3.7 billion and 269 successful stores nationwide.

Our growth has created three vacancies in the Legal Department of our Baker Street head office. These posts carry all the security and assured career prospects that you'd expect from a nationally respected company.

### Commercial Conveyancing Solicitors

Marks & Spencer plan to invest £1,500 million in the biggest modernisation and development programme of the company's history. Over the next four years we plan to acquire many new edge-of-town sites and to develop satellites of existing high street stores.

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Clerk to the Committee

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### COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS ALSO APPEAR ON PAGES 34 AND 35

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## TENNIS

Nicholls and Crope bt Crawley and Pugh 3-1; Group B: Harrow: J. Penn and T. Brudenell bt S. Hazell (Clifford) and M. Macdonald 3-0; M. Nicholls and R. Wainly (Marborough) bt C. Hue Williams and R. Smith (Queen's) 3-2; Winchester: Nicholls and Wainly bt Penn and Brudenell 3-1; Harrow: J. Penn and T. Brudenell 3-2.



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# TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear  
and Peter Daville

## The news — straight from the horse's tail

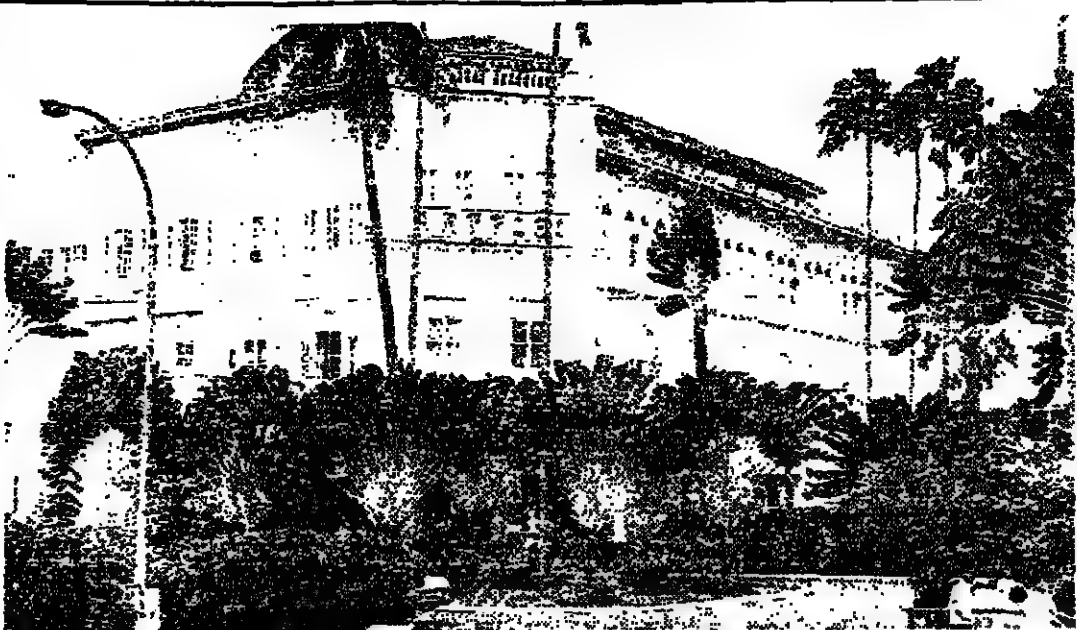
As in newspapers, so on television. There are those who sit at desks and process the work of others. I cannot tell whether Sandy Gall, a familiar face among ITN newscasters, finds the sedentary life congenial or not, but he is given to vanishing every so often, going after the news instead of merely reading it. And so, in Afghanistan: Agency of a Nation (ITV, 10.30pm), we have the spectacle of Gall hanging on a horse's tail and being pulled up a mountain in north-east Afghanistan in the company of a company of Mujahideen guerrillas. Three times in the past four years Gall has gone out to Afghanistan to see how the fighters are faring in their war against the Afghan army and the Soviet invaders. In tonight's updating report, which deals as much with the plight of the

refugees who have fled into neighbouring Pakistan as it does with the short and sharp attacks the Mujahideen launch on the enemy, there is vivid and understated of what the UN's special rapporteur says in the quotation with which the film ends: "Continuation of the military solution will lead inevitably to a situation approaching genocide". The action sequences focus on the quiet personality of the guerrilla leader, Ahmed Shah Masud, whose command has now spread across five provinces. Gall believes Masud has the calibre to become a national leader. Given the breathtaking nature of the guerrillas' sorties — and tonight's film includes a very detailed account of an attack on a heavily defended fort — it will be nothing short of a miracle if Masud

manages to survive that long. Best of the rest on television tonight: A Medieval Affair (BBC2, 7.40pm), a *Time-watch* film that explains why Britain, having produced the Domesday Book 900 years ago, still has not followed it up with another public register of land ownership; and Arthur Penn's superior detective thriller Night Moves (BBC2, 9.00pm) which gave Gene Hackman, as the detective, one of his meatiest roles. The Raffles Hotel, Singapore (Radio 4, 8.30pm) is a centenary tribute to an establishment that has lost some of its former glory. Long gone are the days when schoolteachers shot tigers under the hotel billiards table. Maugham sat under the frangipani trees writing his tales of colonial life, and Dutch archaeologists, not content with gobbling up the vast

menu from starters to dessert, then proceeded to eat it all again — in reverse order. Some of the old glories remain, however. Kippers can still be had for breakfast. 4,000 Singapore slings are poured out on busy days, and the new Italian proprietor has revived colonial tiffin curry which was once as much a feature of life at Raffles as the Palm Court trio. Best of the rest on radio: Billie Whitelaw stars as the matriarchal monster in Maxim Gorky's Vassa Zhelyeznaya (Radio 3, 8.00pm), a somewhat ridiculous play about a family at war with itself; and A Man and His Music, Benny Green's comprehensive life of Frank Sinatra is repeated, beginning tonight with the account of the early years (Radio 2, 9.00pm).

Peter Daville



Raffles Hotel, — the Savoy of Singapore. The Tuesday Feature, Radio 4, 8.30pm

BBC1		BBC2		ITV/LONDON		CHANNEL 4		VARIATIONS	
6.00	Cee-fax AM. News headlines, weather, travel and sports bulletins.	5.00	England 4.30 Record Breakers presented by Roy Castle. John Carver's Memorabilia 5.15 George Hill. Episode 11 and Ant is in trouble again with Mr. Bronson. (r) (Cee-fax)	9.00	Gherber. Magazine programme for Asian women. 9.25 Interval.	7.00	George and Mildred. George tries to look on the bright side after his bugle pops his parch.	BBC1	Wales. 5.30pm-6.00pm Wales Today. 6.30-7.00pm Wales Today. 7.00-7.30pm Wales Today. 7.30-8.00pm Wales Today. 8.00-8.30pm Wales Today. 8.30-9.00pm Wales Today. 9.00-9.30pm Wales Today. 9.30-10.00pm Wales Today. 10.00-10.30pm Wales Today. 10.30-11.00pm Wales Today. 11.00-11.30pm Wales Today. 11.30-12.00pm Wales Today. 12.00-12.30pm Wales Today. 12.30-1.00pm Wales Today. 1.00-1.30pm Wales Today. 1.30-2.00pm Wales Today. 2.00-2.30pm Wales Today. 2.30-3.00pm Wales Today. 3.00-3.30pm Wales Today. 3.30-4.00pm Wales Today. 4.00-4.30pm Wales Today. 4.30-5.00pm Wales Today. 5.00-5.30pm Wales Today. 5.30-6.00pm Wales Today. 6.00-6.30pm Wales Today. 6.30-7.00pm Wales Today. 7.00-7.30pm Wales Today. 7.30-8.00pm Wales Today. 8.00-8.30pm Wales Today. 8.30-9.00pm Wales Today. 9.00-9.30pm Wales Today. 9.30-10.00pm Wales Today. 10.00-10.30pm Wales Today. 10.30-11.00pm Wales Today. 11.00-11.30pm Wales Today. 11.30-12.00pm Wales Today. 12.00-12.30pm Wales Today. 12.30-1.00pm Wales Today. 1.00-1.30pm 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## Germans say pollution chemicals were stored near Rhine illegally

By Our Foreign Staff

The chemicals which caught fire at the Sandoz plant in Basel and led to deadly pollution of the Rhine 10 days ago were stored illegally, Herr Walter Wallmann, the West German Minister for the Environment, said yesterday.

He said a report from the insurers showed that the building in which agricultural chemicals and other materials were stored had been approved in 1977 for storing machinery only. But chemicals had been put into the building in the same year without obtaining permission.

Herr Wallmann said Sandoz had not observed all safety precautions in the building. He said the Swiss authorities were slow to warn West Germany of the gravity of the pollution and at first told them there was no need to worry about it.

Toxic waste reached the North Sea yesterday as countries bordering the river agreed to meet tomorrow in Zurich to discuss compensation and how to improve co-operation.

A Dutch Transport and

Waterways Ministry official said his minister, Mr Nelie Smit-Kroes, and other ministers from Rhine countries had agreed to meet at a hotel near Zurich airport for talks covering the Swiss chemical factory accident.

Dutch waterways officials said the highest concentration of pollution was passing to the west of The Netherlands and flowing rapidly towards the North Sea through Rotterdam.

Countries along the river continue to express anxiety about the possible ecological consequences of the accident, in which tonnes of pesticides, mercury and other chemicals poured into the Rhine at Basel after a fire at the plant.

In Zurich, ministers from The Netherlands, West Germany, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland and EEC officials will discuss how to compile compensation claims, improve alarm systems on the river and tighten co-operation.

The Dutch will host a meeting in The Hague about three weeks after the Zurich

gathering to see what progress has been made in evaluating the disaster.

Mr Smit-Kroes was said to be alarmed by the accident and at the apparently hazardous way Switzerland informed other involved countries. The French Environment Minister, M Alain Carignon, described the spillage as an ecological catastrophe.

BRUSSELS: The EEC Commissioner for Environment Policy, Mr Stanley Clinton Davis of Britain, yesterday called for an urgent meeting to discuss the discharge of chemicals (AP reports).

"The chemical fire at Basel and the consequent poisoning of the Rhine have driven home the importance of international action to deal with pollution problems," Mr Clinton Davis said.

PARIS: Authorities in the French Rhineland city of Strasbourg prepared decrees to be issued late yesterday which prohibited fishing in the Rhine and the adjoining Alsace Canal for the next six months (AP reports).



## Tamil ordeal by fire

A Tamil militant trainee leaping over flames at a training camp in southern India last week. The camp is operated by the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation, which is fighting the Sri Lankan Government. The Indian Government last weekend placed militant Tamil leaders under house arrest.

## Nakasone tries to reassure Peking

From Robert Grievies, Peking

Japanese officials in Peking said yesterday that the week-end visit here by Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's Prime Minister, though only 25 hours long, was crucial in the development of Sino-Japanese relations.

The officials cited last year's amendment of Japanese history textbooks, which relieved Japan of all responsibility for its invasion of China in the 1930s, and Chinese questions about Japan's political stabil-

ity in the wake of Mr Nakasone's election to a third term, as the key factors behind the visit.

Japan these days is particularly concerned with China's political sensitivities. Mr Nakasone's visit last year to the Yasukuni Shrine, which honours Japanese soldiers who took part in the invasion of Manchuria, infuriated Chinese students, who then staged protest demonstrations. Such sentiments were re-

## SPD hopes drop after Hamburg poll shock

From John England Bonn

West Germany's Social Democrats (SPD), still numbed by their shock defeat in the Hamburg state election on Sunday, signalled yesterday that they have given up their dream of winning an absolute majority in the federal election in January.

Party leaders meeting in Bonn to hold a series of post-mortem discussions on their disaster in Hamburg, which was the SPD's worst election performance since the war, said its goal now was to prevent Chancellor Kohl's conservatives gaining an absolute majority in the capital.

In a landslide against the SPD on Sunday, the party dropped nearly 10 per cent of the vote to end up with 41.8 per cent and the loss of its absolute majority in the state assembly, which it has ruled for about 30 years.

The Christian Democrats (CDU) increased their vote by 3.3 per cent to 41.9 per cent to emerge the strongest party, but not powerful enough to form a majority government.

The CDU now has 54 seats to the SPD's 53 in the 120-seat parliament, and the balance of power is held by the Green-Alternative List (GAL) party, which strengthened its vote by 3.6 per cent to 10.4 per cent for the remaining 13 seats.

Herr Klaus von Dohnanyi, the SPD leader in Hamburg, is now expected to have talks with Herr Hartmut Pirschau, his CDU counterpart, on forming a so-called Big Coalition of their two parties. Herr von Dohnanyi had rejected outright any alliance with the Greens.

## European Parliament Pflimlin may foil UK presidency

From Richard Owen, Brussels

M Pierre Pflimlin, the president of the European Parliament, may obstruct a forthcoming British bid for the presidency this month by standing again despite his advanced age, Euro-MPs say.

M Pflimlin, aged 80 in February, fears that once he relinquishes the presidency the Parliament will vote to move from Strasbourg to Brussels to be at the centre of EEC decision-making.

A move by M Pflimlin to retain the presidency would be a blow to the political ambitions of Sir Henry Plumb, Conservative MEP for the Cotswolds and leader of the Conservative group in the European Parliament.

Sir Henry has made no secret of his willingness to be put forward and is almost certain to be nominated next week in Strasbourg as the official candidate of the Conservatives, with support from the Christian Democrats.

Between them the two groups form a slim centre-right majority in the chamber.

Sir Henry, a widely liked figure, is respected for his experience (he was formerly head of the National Farmers Union), despite his lack of continental languages.

Together with a widespread feeling that Britain should have its first turn in the presidential chair since joining the EEC in 1973, this high regard is expected to outweigh doubts about Sir Henry's qualifications when the vote takes place at the beginning of next year, assuming that M Pflimlin agrees to step down.

Most Euro-MPs agree that Britain is now playing a full role in Community affairs and the British commitment to the

EEC is not questioned as much as it used to be.

The Socialist Opposition has so far failed to agree on a candidate to succeed M Pflimlin, who is due to step down by the end of the year.

Herr Endi Arradi of West Germany, the leader of the Socialist group, does not command full support on the left.

Señor Enrique Barón Crespo, the Spanish Socialist MEP, who has been mentioned as a contender, is disqualified on the grounds that Euro-elections have not yet been held in Spain and, like other Spanish and Portuguese MEPs, he is a national MP seconded to Strasbourg.

Many MEPs (also the view that Britain should have the presidency for the first time since joining the EEC in 1973).

As a former Mayor of Strasbourg, M Pflimlin was almost single-handedly responsible for persuading the Parliament to hold its debates in Strasbourg.

Some MEPs favour remaining in this historic medieval town, partly because of the lavish facilities provided at the Parliament's modern building.

But a year ago Parliament voted — despite objections from French MEPs — to fund the building of a new chamber in Brussels, where the Parliament's committee rooms already are and where the Commission and the Council of Ministers meet.

MEPs feel a move to Brussels would further enhance the Parliament's role on the EEC power structure at a time when it is being given extra influence under the EEC reforms enshrined in the Single European Act, which comes into force on January 1.

## EEC-US tensions over trade expected to grow

Sydney (Reuters) — A senior European Community official said yesterday that trade tensions between the United States and Europe were likely to rise following this month's US Congressional elections.

Mr Willy De Clercq, EEC Commissioner for External Relations and Trade, told reporters that Democratic Party control of both houses of Congress would make it difficult for President Reagan to

oppose protectionism. Mr De Clercq, here for an Australia-EEC ministerial conference in Canberra, saw no quick solution to trade problems between the two sides.

The US and EEC have been undercutting each other in selling subsidized farm products to world markets, drawing criticism from Australia and other agricultural exporters.

# Why you should be suspicious of this table.

## GROUP MANAGED PROPERTY PENSION FUNDS Top 7 funds

1st	Save & Prosper	+378.9%
2nd	Confederation Life	+352.4%
3rd	Standard Life	+308.0%
4th	Provident Mutual	+295.0%
5th	Norwich Union	+293.5%
6th	Equity & Law	+278.6%
7th	Kleinwort Benson	+271.8%

Percentage change over 10 years to 1st October 1986. Offer to offer price with gross income reinvested. Source: Planned Savings.

Tables like the one above are like snap shots. They give you a very good picture of events, at one particular moment in time.

But as we all know, life is made up of a whole series of snap shots. Which is why, even though our name is at the top of this particular table, we suggest that you find out a bit more about a

company and its long term investment record before investing your savings.

Save & Prosper have been looking after people's savings, and investing them to good effect, for over 50 years. An investment in our average unit trust would have grown by 519% in 10 years to 1st October 1986 — that's an annual return of 20.0%.

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Because we believe in giving you the whole picture, not just a snap shot.



THE INVESTMENT HOUSE



## Botha visit to France will be ignored by Chirac Government

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Botha of South Africa arrived in France yesterday for a 48-hour private visit which has already provoked numerous protests here and among African allies of France. He will not be received by any member of the French Government.

The South African Embassy said that the purpose of his visit was to inaugurate a war memorial at Longueval in Picardy to the 18,500 South African soldiers who died in France during the Second World War.

However, it is known that he wished to use the occasion to establish contact with the new right-wing French Government, in the hope of finding it more favourably disposed to Pretoria than its Socialist predecessor.

M. Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, said that he would have willingly received the South African President to inform him of France's "deep concern over developments in South Africa" and to reaffirm the Government's hostility to the policy of apartheid, but that such a meeting on the eve of the Franco-African summit in Lomé would have "shocked our African friends. They would not have understood".

When the Socialist Government boycotted Mr Botha's

last visit to France two and a half years ago, M. Chirac protested that he could not understand France's "ostracism" of South Africa.

However, now is clearly not the moment for M. Chirac to attempt to renew dialogue with Pretoria.

Other than sending back the French Ambassador to Pretoria in May after his recall in Picardy to the 18,500 South African soldiers who died in France during the Second World War.

General Motors South Africa yesterday closed two plants in Port Elizabeth as a strike by about 2,000 workers entered its third week and disrupted plans to launch a new car (Reuters reports from Port Elizabeth).

On Sunday, France followed the example of its European partners, save Britain, in boycotting the Remembrance Day ceremonies in South Africa. Today the French junior Minister for War Veterans, who was to have attended the Armistice Day inauguration of the South

African war memorial at Longueval, will be attending memorial ceremonies in Paris instead.

Various groups, including the French Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Communist Party, are planning to hold demonstrations in protest against President Botha's visit at Longueval today.

Similar protests in Paris last week attracted several thousand demonstrators.

Security was tight when President Botha arrived on a special flight in Paris yesterday, accompanied by three Cabinet ministers, including Mr R. F. "Pik" Botha, the Foreign Minister, and some 300 guests, most of them war veterans.

When the South African President last came to Europe two and a half years ago, he was received by several leading figures, including Mrs Thatcher, Chancellor Kohl, and the Pope.

President Mitterrand leaves Paris tomorrow for a week-long African tour taking him to Guinea, Mali and Burkina Faso as well as to Togo for the four-day Franco-African summit which opens on Thursday. M. Chirac, also attending the summit, will visit Ivory Coast and Congo.



Mr Eugene Hasenfus, the US airman charged with trying to topple the Sandinista Government, inspecting at El Tule, Nicaragua, the wreck of the plane in which he was shot down last month on an alleged arms supply flight to US-backed rebels. He was led handcuffed to the site.

Mr Hasenfus was flown to the crash scene, in jungle south-east of Managua, with People's Tribunal officials.

## Whaling station vandalized

From Tony Samstag, Oslo

Iceland's whaling station at Hvalfjörður, about 60 miles north of Reykjavik, has been badly vandalized, Icelandic radio reported yesterday.

The attack followed the scuttling of two trawlers, half the country's remaining whaling fleet, in Reykjavik harbour

at the weekend.

Responsibility for the sinking of the trawlers was later claimed by the Sea Shepherd animal rights activist group in a phone call from Vancouver. The group, however, made no mention of the whaling station.

Although Iceland has complied with a moratorium on commercial whaling imposed by the International Whaling Commission, it has been quick to exploit a loophole permitting a certain amount of whaling for scientific research purposes.

## US to help military industry in Greece

From A Correspondent Athens

The United States has agreed to help Greece modernize its military industry and forces under a joint defence co-operation agreement signed in Athens yesterday.

The five-year accord, an outgrowth of a broader one governing the operation of four US military bases in Greece, is intended to open markets for Greece's infant arms industry and provide easier access to American military technology.

No dollar amount was attached to the agreement, the first between Greece and the US in the defence industry field.

The US Embassy said the agreement "reflects the determination of both nations to strengthen the alliance relationship through the elimination of barriers to trade and industrial co-operation."

It encourages Greek-US defence projects and permits industry suppliers in both countries to compete for defence equipment and services.

Earlier this year Greece's Hellenic Aerospace Industry won a \$14 million (£10 million) contract to repair engines of the US F 4 jet fighters in Europe. Greece has also signed a letter of intent to buy 40 US-made F 16 jets.

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## Religion occupies ideological vacuum

From Mario Modiano, Istanbul

The back window of a tekke, a convent belonging to a sect of Whirling Dervishes in Baglarbas, on the Asiatic side of Istanbul, overlooks the courtyard of two schools — one a new Koranic seminary, the other a boarding school set up by Christian missionaries two centuries ago.

"It is fascinating to watch the children play ball," says Mr Nezir Uzel, a layman associated with the sect. "On one side, there are girls in ankle-length skirts and headscarves, on the other the boys play in shorts and scanty clothing."

The neat, five-storey Koranic school was built by the local people for their children. "This is happening all over Turkey, even among the Turkish workers in West Germany," Mr Uzel explained.

"People, what, their own means and not those appointed by the state. So they build private mosques and schools." Some mosques deliver highly critical homilies which are often recorded on tape and circulated among followers.

"Sometimes they make no distinction between the state, which people always held sacred, and the government in power," he said.

"The confusion could be dangerous since it implies that problems cannot be resolved simply by the interchange of parties in power." This is clearly where militant fundamentalism begins.

The resurgence of religiousness gives Turkey's politicians a platform to broaden their appeal, but it also offers Turkey's 13-odd *tarikat*, the Islamic societies that Atatürk had banned, a chance to emerge from their quasi-clandestine cocoons of mysticism and reach out to the masses.

The main society, the Nakshibendi, is an ancient order of Islam that greatly influenced Koranic teaching and interpretation. The society's main publication, *Islam*, sells 120,000 copies, twice as many as Turkey's biggest-selling intellectual secular weekly.

The rival order, an outcrop of this umbrella society, is the Nurca, followers of Said Nursi who was tried for sedition by the Young Turks in 1909. It publishes a magazine and pamphlets on specific topics, offering the Koranic argument on Darwin's theory, cybernetics, Marxism or the resurrection.

Another breakaway group, the Suleymanici, has gained enormous influence at home and among Turkish workers abroad.

"When we speak of influence by the societies," says Professor Serif Mardin, "we speak in terms of hundreds of thousands." These and other orders hold regular meetings and publish 22 Islamic periodicals with a total circulation of 450,000 copies.

The remarkable success of *Turkiye*, the Istanbul daily which advocates a return to religion, induced a liberal daily, *Günaydın*, to publish an Islamic statement with a rising circulation which offers its readers pictures of young girls in headscarves rather than *tekkes*.

Students of the Turkish scene agree that the appeal of Islam is on the rise, not only because of the social and economic pressures that have built up with mass urbaniza-

## Islamic ferment in Turkey Part 2

tion, but also as a consequence of the ideological vacuum created by the suppression of communism after the 1980 military coup.

In university cities, student hostels controlled by the religious societies have a total of 150,000 registered students compared with only 62,000 in state-run dormitories. The number of students in Turkey who now attend seminars to become imams has reached 240,000.

"In the old days, the religious fanatics would recruit followers indiscriminately," says Mrs Gülay Gültürk, a journalist who is researching the phenomenon of the religious revival in Turkey. "Now they go for the talented students who show qualities of leadership and turn them into missionaries."

Suggestions that militant fundamentalism in Turkey is a spillover from Iran are dismissed, not only because the Iranians are Shi'a and the Turks Sunni but because "most Turks want religion as a way of life, not a way to power".

How far is this trend a reaction against Europe's marked reluctance to open its arms to Turkey as a fellow-European? Dr Mardin says: "It works both ways. It is a display of anger, but also an argument that, unless Europe recants, Turkey may drift away into unpredictable paths."

Continued

## Doubts over claim by Mozambique rebels

From Michael Hartnack, Harare

Business sources in Harare have dismissed a claim by the Mozambique resistance movement to have breached the strategic Beira corridor at four key points.

The rebel claims to have killed some 300 Zimbabwean and Mozambique troops in taking the towns of Dondo, Tica, Mafonga and Bandula have been described as "fantasy" by travellers who have recently returned from Mozambique.

They report that attempts at sabotage are, however, fairly common along the vital 200-mile artery which links the Zimbabwean border city of Mutema with the Indian Ocean port of Beira.

● MAPUTO: A six-member South African team flew into

Maputo yesterday for talks with Soviet, Mozambique and international experts who are investigating the plane crash in which President Samora Machel died last month (Reuters reports).

But they did not bring the flight recorders which register vital information about the functioning of the aircraft, including cockpit conversations, the head of Mozambique's inquiry team, Judge Paulo Muchango, said.

A commission set up to investigate the crash by Mozambique, South Africa and the Soviet Union, builders of the Tupolev Tu 134 jet, has bogged down on Pretoria's refusal to hand over the flight recorders either to Mozambique or the Soviet Union.



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# Ershad ends martial law amid protests and violence

Dhaka (Reuters) — Bangladesh has returned to civilian democracy after 4½ years of military rule. President Hossein Muhammad Ershad announced yesterday.

President Ershad proclaimed that he had lifted martial law, renounced his title as the Chief Martial Law Administrator, and restored the constitution that he suspended in 1982.

The proclamation came shortly after the Parliament passed a law protecting him against prosecution for his actions under military rule.

President Ershad, who seized power in a military coup in 1982, prorogued the 330-member House soon after it passed the crucial Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act of 1986 by a vote of 223-0.

The Act was passed soon after the end of a six-hour general strike called by the leading opposition groups. The protest, which paralysed life in Dhaka, erupted in violence near Dhaka University, where there were sun-fights between pro-government and anti-government groups.

The Act declared Bangladesh's constitution fully restored. But it said all proclamations issued by President Ershad as Chief Martial Law Administrator would be treated as legal.

Without the indemnity Act,

President Ershad could have risked treason charges for what the Opposition calls "running an illegal military government".

Some 107 opposition legislators boycotted the session, saying their presence would have amounted to "legitimizing an illegal government".

President Ershad last month won a presidential election which he described as the final step towards restoration of democracy. His Jatiya Party, 10 short of a two-thirds majority in the Parliament, needed to pass a Bill linked to amendment of the constitution. It was backed by 14 members of the Muslim League, the leftist Jatiya Ganatantrik Dal (JSD) and independent groups.

The Act protects appointments during martial law of at least 50 military officers to civilian jobs and the conviction of 150 political leaders and former government ministers by military courts.

Student clash: Two people were killed and more than 100 wounded as militant students fought police in central Dhaka, yesterday during the six-hour general strike called by the Opposition to protest at the passage of the Bill (Ahmed Fazi writes).

Police fired into a demonstration near Dhaka University, killing two young boys, eye-witnesses said.

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Without the indemnity Act,

## 31 Hindu pilgrims die in shrine stampede

Delhi (Reuters) — Thirty-one people were crushed or suffocated to death when pilgrims at a Hindu shrine stampeded in darkness during an all-night procession, police said yesterday.

It was the second fatal stampede at an Indian shrine this year. In April, 47 people were crushed to death in a mass panic at a crowded festival at Hardwar, a holy city on the Ganges.

Police said most of the dead during the night at Prayagraj, in northern Uttar Pradesh state, were women, but several children were injured, seven seriously.

Mr Karan Singh, a senior superintendent of police, in a telephone interview from the nearby town of Faislabad, said that the stampede began when a number of pilgrims fell down a sand bank onto others crowded on a narrow, poorly-lit road.

"Some of the pilgrims climbed onto a sandy hillock that slipped and collapsed

under their weight. They crashed down onto the others, crushing some of them, and this started the panic," he said. "Most of the victims were suffocated but some died of head injuries."

Thousands of pilgrims were performing an all-night ritual, making 14 circuits of a two-mile route round the unfenced Ram Ki Pauri (Footsteps of God) shrine when the disaster occurred.

Hindus are building the new shrine at Ayodhya, about 300 miles south-east of Delhi, after a bitter dispute with India's Muslim minority over a more famous shrine in the town.

Castes clash: Ten people were killed and 10 injured when two rival caste groups clashed in a land dispute in eastern Bihar state, the United News of India said yesterday (AP reports).

Eight people were killed in the clash on Sunday in Siwan village near Patna, capital of Bihar, and two others died on their way to the hospital, the news agency said.



Mrs Aquino and Emperor Hirohito together at the start of her four-day official visit to Japan.

## India slave children are freed

Delhi (AP) — India's Supreme Court yesterday formally released from virtual slavery 319 children, who were bonded workers at carpet factories, after a two-year legal battle by an anti-slavery organization.

The court also ordered an investigation into the whereabouts of 318 children identified as bonded labourers by a commission of inquiry, but who have since disappeared.

Since the former Marxist-Leninist has swapped his revolver for a pen and turned out a handful of best-selling novels on everything from ecology to sexual politics. Most recently Senhor Gabeira, now middle-aged, has got out a soap-box and transformed himself into a glad-handing candidate for governor in Brazil's elections on Saturday.

Almost nobody, including Senhor Gabeira, is predicting that the fledgling politician will win the hotly disputed governorship of Rio de Janeiro state. But his journalistic tilt at the entrenched wind-

mill of Brazilian politics bears testimony to the changing political climate.

Ruled for most of the last 25 years by military men and technocrats, Brazil finally got a civilian President when Senhor Jose Sarney was sworn in last year. Senhor Sarney, who took over when Senhor Tancredo Neves, the popular President-elect, fell ill and died, has honoured his promise to complete the transition to the "new republic" to full democracy.

The first mayoral elections in the state capitals in 20 years were held 11 months ago. This month, 69 million Brazilians, including millions of illiterates formerly barred from voting, will choose between 2,500 candidates for governorships, congressional and local offices.

The candidates range from former left-wing exiles, such as Senhor Gabeira, to bastions of the "old republic", such as Professor Antonio Delfino Netto, the military's former economic supremo.

Politics Brazilian-style feature microbuses blaring campaign jingles set to a samba beat, and bronzed beauties parading on Ipanema beach, wearing tiny bikinis selected with a candidate's polling number.

Somewhere, behind the din of democracy, there are serious issues at stake. Perhaps most importantly, the new federal legislators will rewrite the Brazilian constitution, removing the authoritarian rules imposed during the military years and naming the date for direct elections for President (Senhor Sarney and Senhor Neves were chosen not by popular vote but by a 686-member electoral college.)

The elections will also be a test for the policies of the Sarney Government, especially the March economic reform known as the Cruzado Plan, which froze prices and knocked inflation down from 250 per cent to single figures.

The reform is beginning to show signs of strain. A giddy boom in consumer spending has emptied shelves of many goods, and shopkeepers are charging sky-high prices on many government-controlled items.

During a 25-minute conversation with the Emperor, who seemed unusually animated, she spoke of her problems in uniting such a disparate nation as the Philippines.

During a four-hour meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, she requested aid of 130 billion yen (£542 million) and a special loan of 48 billion yen for a thermal power station to be built at Calaca.

Mr Nakasone promised that Japan would co-operate in the economic regeneration of the Philippines and offered a 40.4 billion yen loan for the station.

The elaborate system of weighting for distributing the funds to the individual regions represents a victory for a Catalonia. Senor Solchaga requested the aid of the Socialist administration in Andalusia and recognized Catalonia's greater population needs over Andalusia's bigger geographical size.

The Balearics, Cantabria and Galicia obtained when the final package was approved.

The settlement was especially important for Spain's other historic region, Catalonia, where growing fiscal strain had caused Senor Jordi Pujol, the Catalan

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## Brazilian elections Ex-guerrilla enters Rio race

From A Correspondent, Rio de Janeiro

Seventeen years ago Francisco Gabeira was holed up in a guerrilla safe house here, pressing a revolver to the head of the US Ambassador to Brazil.

The kidnapping (Senhor Gabeira's band exchanged the American diplomat for 15 Brazilian political prisoners) sent the journalist, aged 28, on a 10-year odyssey through prison, torture and exile, culminating in a celebrated return home on the strength of a general amnesty in 1979.

Since then, the former Marxist-Leninist has swapped his revolver for a pen and turned out a handful of best-selling novels on everything from ecology to sexual politics. Most recently Senhor Gabeira, now middle-aged, has got out a soap-box and transformed himself into a glad-handing candidate for governor in Brazil's elections on Saturday.

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## Military on alert in Manila to foil coup

From Keith Dalton Manila

The chief of the Philippines armed forces, General Fidel Ramos, yesterday said that he would try to maintain military unity while investigating reports that disgruntled officers intend to seize power during President Corason Aquino's four-day visit to Japan.

Hours after Mrs Aquino left, vowing to "oppose with all my might" any coup attempt by "misguided elements", General Ramos and the Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, declared the country "stable and calm" after a closed-door meeting at military headquarters.

"We agreed to maintain a high level of vigilance and alertness to forestall any effort by enemies of the state to take advantage of the seemingly tense atmosphere," Mr Enrile said.

Government and communist insurgent negotiators met last night in a final attempt to reach agreement on a ceasefire after four months of peace talks.

"We will not leave until we finish everything," the government negotiator, Mr Ramon Mitra, said. "This is going to be a sudden-death meeting."

The talks "somewhere in Manila" must settle differences over the duration of the ceasefire which last week held up negotiations, with the rebels' 100-day truce offer in favour of a 30-day ceasefire.

Police shoot-out: An eight-year-old girl was one of three people killed yesterday in a shootout between police and suspected communist rebels in Daraga, 210 miles south-east of Manila (AP reports).

Police said the shooting began after suspected members of the New People's Army shot dead a policeman in order to steal his gun.

TOKYO: President Aquino arrived in Tokyo in a formal welcome from Emperor Hirohito, whom she regaled with a haiku poem written during her revolution in Manila last spring (David Watts writes).

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## Madrid in historic cash pact for regions

From Richard Wigg Madrid

Spain's central Government has reached an agreement with the self-governing regions over their finances for the next five years.

Senor Carlos Solchaga, the Economics and Finance Minister, hailed the decisions reached at the weekend, after two years of difficult negotiations with the regional authorities, as "historic" for the devolution process.

This started after the advent of democracy in Spain and is now one of the most advanced in Europe. The yearly ad hoc haggling should now be ended.

The settlement guarantees that next year more than 1,080 billion pesetas (over £5,520 million) will be transferred automatically by Madrid to 15 regional governments which can then spend it as they like.

This compares with the 7,710 billion pesetas of direct central government spending envisaged in the 1987 national budget now before Parliament.

Only two of Spain's self-governing regions, the Basque country and Navarre, are not affected, because they have a different system under which they only transfer to Madrid part of the taxes they collect.

The Basque government is disputing the amount to be handed over next year to Madrid.

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# ENTERTAINMENTS

## CONCERTS

BARBARIAN HALL 6.30-8.30 PM. The 1986-87 season. Tickets £2.50. Bookings: 01 240 1818.

## OPERA & BALLET

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 8.00 PM. The 1986-87 season. Tickets £2.50. Bookings: 01 240 1818.

## THEATRES

ALHAMBRA 8.00 PM. The 1986-87 season. Tickets £2.50. Bookings: 01 240 1818.

## BRIGHTON BEACH MEMOIRS

Directed by Richard Hudson. Tickets £2.50. Bookings: 01 240 1818.

## THEATRE LIFE

Directed by Richard Hudson. Tickets £2.50. Bookings: 01 240 1818.

## CARTOONS

Directed by Richard Hudson. Tickets £2.50. Bookings: 01 240 1818.

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## LES LIAISONS DANGEREUSES

Directed by Richard Hudson. Tickets £2.50. Bookings: 01 240 1818.

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